The variable temperature of the period under report cannot have been healthy. Small-pox is still reported from a few villages, not of a virulent type.

is still reported from a few villages, not of a virulent type.

10. Section 24 (2) (g).—Emigration or immigration of famished people.—None reported.

11. Section 24 (2) (h).—Condition of cattle continues fair. The outbreak of rinderpest continues in Patna City. Our powers for dealing with it are very limited, and Hindu feeling is antagonistic to any really effective measures for stamping it out. A segregation camp has been provided. The recent rains must have improved the fodder supply.

12. Section 24 (2) (i).—Prices.—Rice has risen in price. The price of other food-grains has perhaps slightly improved, though the minimum price is generally slightly higher. Burma rice does not find much favour.

13. Section 24 (3).—Number of relief works open.—Nil. Arrangements have now been completed for opening repair work on the District Board roads at once. These will spread through April and May.

through April and May.

14. Section 24 (4).—Number of poor-houses open, &c.—There is a poor-house at Bankipore where the minimum ration is given, except in the case of those in hospital who are fed under the instruction of the Medical Officer. Much interest is taken in this poor-house by the visitors. The Subdivisional Officer of Barh wishes to open poor-houses at Barh and Bukhtiarpur, but I have called for further information before seeking your sanction. In my opinion kitchens will be sufficient.

15. Section 24 (5).—Organisation for employment of artizans, &c.—Nil.

16. Section 24 (6).—Organisation for the distribution of grain doles, &c.—No change has been made. Relief where necessary is given by the Charge Superintendents, but such cases are very few. The Charitable Relief Fund organisation has relieved a number of cases; but the enquiries I have had made in the Dinapore and Futwah Circles show, as I expected, that relief has been given indiscriminately and without reference to the objects which are the special charge on that Fund. In Dinapore I have ordered the Sub-Committee to reconsider their action; while in Futwah the relief has been stopped in those cases which do not

17. Section 24 (7).—Relief in kitchens.—None so far. It is possible that kitchens may be opened at Barh, Bukhtiarpur and Dinapore. In the two former places the Subdivisional Officer of Barh seems to think that the supply of cooked food is repugnant to the feelings of the people. He forgets that the object of relief operations is to assist those in distress and that there must be some test of this measure of distress into which those relieved may have fallen. In Dinapore a kitchen may be necessary, as the Subdivisional Officer reports that the distressed poor are unwilling to come to the poor-house at Bankipore.

18. Section 24 (8).—Number of persons to whom loans, &c.—Loans have been granted to 14 persons under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but no payments have been made. The amount sanctioned is Rs. 270, or an average of a little over Rs. 19.

19. Section 24 (9).—Financial statement.—The usual statement is submitted.

20. Section 24 (10).—Nothing to report.
21. Section 24 (11).—Nil.
22. Section 27 (iii).—Water-supply.—I have nothing new to report under this head. The rainfall can have had little effect on the water-supply.

Statistics of admissions to the Bankipore Jail.

I have now received figures for January and February from the Superintendent. In January, out of 74 admissions, 52 were in good health (but of these, 25 were under their proper weight), 19 were in indifferent health, and 3 in bad health.

In February, out of 34 admissions, 25 were in good health (14 being under weight) and

9 in indifferent health.

These figures are unaccompanied by statistics of the corresponding period of 1896; but while the general health seems to have been fair, the weight of a large number of the admissions was under the standard.

APPENDICES.

The following statements are appended:-

(1) Form 6 for each week separately.

(2) Form 7.(3) List of prices.

(4) Financial statement.

Export and import statements (Forms 8 and 9).

Abstract and comparative statement of exports and imports. (6)

(7) (8) Monthly Famine statement A. Ditto ditto

The map of the district is not required.

General.—The rainfall has, I believe, done little harm to the crops in the kakhans, and what harm has been done has been more than compensated by the benefit done to the standing crops and the facilities given for further agricultural operations, while the condition of the green fodder supply must have improved. The temperature is remarkably cool for this time of year, and this may account for the continued good health of the district.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	Num	BER OF PE GRATUITO	RSONS RECU US RELIEF.	EIVING	Money
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Section 166. Circle No. 3 Chapter V.	4	1		5	Rs. A. P.
Circle No. 10	7 6 	3 14		7 9 14	0 8 9(a) 0 10 6(b) 0 14 0(c)
Total	17	18		35	2 5 3

(a) This amount is part of Rs. 2-5-6 advanced on 20th February 1897 for 30 days, and represents the dole for the week under notice.
(b) This amount is part of Rs. 5-4 paid for 24 days from 18th March 1897, and represents the dole for three days of the week, viz., 18th, 19th, and 20th idem.
(c) Represents the dole for the week under review, and is part of Rs. 4-6 advanced on 26th February 1897.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

1	Name	OF C	RCLE AND HEADS	OF	Num	BER OF PE	RSONS RECE US RELIEF.	EIVING	Money expended.		
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	62	cper	ded.
			1		2	3	4	5			3
Circle	"	3 10 11 12	hapter V tion 166.	:::	1 7 14	7 14		1 7 21 14	6 0 1 0	0 8 8 8 14	9(a) 9(b) 6(c) 0(d)
Circle "	No. "	3	ction 38.		1 6	1		2 7	0	24	0
Circle	No.	7	 Total		30	23		53	0	1	6

⁽a) A poor Native Christian of Bombay found in distressed circumstances was paid this amount partly to procure clothes and partly to defray his travelling expenses back to Bombay.

(b) This is part of Rs. 2-1-9 advanced for 27 days from 22nd March. The 21st was covered by the previous advance.

(c) Represents payment for the week under review out of the advance previously made.

(d) Represents payment for the week under notice out of the advance for five weeks made on 26th February 1897.

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

	А, В	C, AND	D workers	PAID BY	BY DA	KERS PAID ILY WAGES SPECTIVE F TASK.	d on task	GRAT	UITOUS R	ELIRY.
WEEK	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Total smount disbursed work and daily labour.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole,	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 20th March 1897 27th ,, ,,	::	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	:	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P.	35 53	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 7 0 2 10 0	Rs. A. P. 2 5 3 9 7 0

^{*} The high dole was due to Rs. 6 paid to a Native Christian of Bombay as per Form 6.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 27th March 1897, as compared with those for week ending 13th March 1897.

	PATN	CITY	SAI	DAR.	BA	RH.	Bn	HAR.	DINA	PORB.	Dist	RICT.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight,	Th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	See
Common rice Wheat Barley Makai Gram Arhar Marua	8 to 10 11 to 12½ 11 to 13 11 to 13 12 to 16½		9 to 11 8 to 9 11 to 14 11 to 14 13 to 15 10 to 12 13 to 16	9 to 10 8 to 10 11 to 14 10 to 12 11 to 13 11 to 15 13 to 16	8 to 10½ 7 to 9 11 to 13 11½ to 12½ 11 to 15 10½ to 11 13 to 17	8½ to 9½ 8 to 8½ 11 to 13 10 to 11 12 to 12½ 12 to 14	9 to 11½ 7 to 10 8 to 14 10 to 13 10 to 14 11 to 15 11 to 15	8 to 10 7 to 10½ 11 to 10½ 10 to 12½ 11 to 13½ 11 to 14 12 to 15	8 to 91 8 to 88 111 to 122 102 to 11 11 to 12 8 to 14	8½ to 9½ 8½ to 10 12 11 to 12 11 to 12 14 to 15 14	8 to 11t 7 to 10 8 to 14 10 to 14 10 to 15 8 to 15t 11 to 17	8 to 7 to 11 to 10 to 11 to 11 to 12 to

Financial Statement.

NAME OF OFFICER,	Head of expenditure.	Allotments.	Balance at close of previous fortnight.	Expenditure during current fortnight.	Balance at at close of this fortnight.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Famine Deputy Collector City Magistrate Subdivisional Officer, Barh Ditto ditto, Bihar	Gratuitous relief Police Poor-house Gratuitous relief Police Gratuitous relief Police Gratuitous relief Police Gratuitous relief Police	2,800 200 60 200 60 (200 + 100	Rs. A. P. 387 6 101 84 4 3 2,413 7 3 173 1 6 57 3 9 200 0 0 55 11 0	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0 0 10 3 245 10 1 0 1 6	Rs. A. P. 351 6 10t 83 10 0 2,167 13 2 173 0 0 57 3 9 200 0 0 54 9 0	The balances shown in column reported to be the revised figures. Rupee 1-2 expended by Putwal previously was not accounted previous returns of the Subdiofficer.
Ditto ditto, Dinapore	Gratuitous relief rolice Total	300 80 100 20	256 1 3 78 12 0 100 0 0 20 0 0	5 0 6 †10 0 0	251 0 9 78 12 0 100 0 0 10 0 0	+ Spent in February '1807, accounted for in previous re the Subdivisional Officer.

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.] DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 20th March 1897.

Station	to which importe	d.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, In- dian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.		
Control (Control (Con	· · · · · · ·		2	3		5	6	7		
Pandarak Barh Khusrupur Patna Patna Ghat Bankipore Bihta Poenpoon Mokameh			Mds. 11 3,570 690 830 13,050 4,881 388 5	Mds. 859 865 110 49 7	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 11 3,570 1,549 1,881 13,828 5,551 441 12 360		
	Total imports		23,775	1,890	1,214	310	4	27,193		
De	duct local trade		190	160		114		464		
	Net imports	× .	23,585	1,730	1,214	196	4	\$26,729		
	r the neek by sto country boats.	amer	200				ner			
Fatna (1,008		452		3,014	4,474		
Net impo	rts for the week		24,593	1,730	1,666	196	3,018	31,203		
		200				the same of the sa	1			

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

Mokameh Fandarak Baih Khushrupur Futwah Patna Patna Ghat Bankipore Digha Ghat Bihta					M ds, 2,929 59 2,694 363 700 956 10,364 1,095 104 1,124	Mds	Mds,	Mds 123 88 165	Mds, 430 357 9	Mds. 2,929 2,094 916 700 956 12,962 1,471 461 1,128
		T	otal		19,788	1,522	1,203	376	787	23,676
Ded	uct loc	al tr	ade		782	37	45	227	357	1,448
	Net	imp	orts		19,006	1,485	1,168	149	430	22,228
Imports for and o	the we	ek by	y stea ts.	mer						
Patna					410		297	3,621	238	4,566
	onto to	n the	week	100	19,416	1,485	1,455	3,770	668	

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 20th March 1897.

Station fr	om w	hich	expor	ted.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, In- dian-cora, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
- Compa	1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Barh Buk htjarpur Buk htjarpur Patna Patna Ghat Poonpoon Museurhi Nadaul Mokameh Fatwan		111111111			Mds. 355 116 96 8 101 26 125	Mds, 44 111	Mds	Mds. 3,335 270 1,447 14 990 20 780 7,429 826	.Mds,	Mds. 3,680 386 1,843 22 1,098 92 1,014 38 7,429 849
	Tota	a) exn	rts .	•••	848	155	9	15,101	38	16,151
Ded	fact le	cal ti	rade		291	155	· · · · ·	137	l	583
	Ne	et exp	orts		557		-9	14,964	38	15,568
Exports for and co	···	, ooat		mer	6,880			3	1,817	8,701
Tt tal expor	ts for	the w	eek	-	7,437	•	9	14,964	1,855	24,269

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

Station from	n which expor	ed.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
A 21 1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mokameh Pandarak Barh Bukhtiarpur Khusrupur Futwah Patna Patna Ghat Bankipore Poonpoon Masaurhi			Mds 577 10 475 25 4 402 31 571	Mds 6	Mds.	Mds. 7,602 96 3,162 276 2,253 356 10 2,250 30 80 408	Mds	Mds. 7,000 96 3,866 286 2,728 381 14 2,653 80 1,042
Dedu	Total exports		2,095 745	69 63	2	16,523 887	130	18,819
	Net exports		1,350	6	2	15,636	130	17,124
Exports for and co	the week by steuntry boats.	amer						
Patna			2,277			683	-	2,965
Total expo	rts for the weel		3,627	6	2	16,324	130	20,089

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Patna for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

			IMP	ORTS.					Exi	PORTS.				
KIND OF GRAIN.		1895-96,		1896-97.			1895-96.				1896-97.			
KIND OF GRAIN.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Rus	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	* 9	10	11	12	13		
Aice				Mds. 44,009 3,215 3,121 3,966 3,686	Mds. 2,40,490 5,167 11,089 15,035 28,234	Mds. 2,84,499 8,382 14,210 19,001 31,920				Mds. 11,064 10 11 31,288 1,985	Mds. 65,626 1,303 2,987 75,511 4,24,169	Mds. 76,690 1,313 2,998 1,06,799 4,26,154		
Total				57,997	3,00,015	3,58,012				44,358	5,69,596	6,13,934		

FORM 10.

DISTRICT PATNA.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

		thou		lation f area	Numb	ers on r	elief wor	ks on las	st day	tuitous	princip	of one o	grains	Modeath	thly-rate-	
DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in sands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in colume 4.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.	Numbers on gra- relief.	Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	Death to sta tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
atna	Sq. m. 2,082	1,772		-				-		53	8 to 10}	10 to 12}	11 to 134	1.36		N

FORM 11.

DISTRICT PATNA.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employ- ment on relief works is estimated to be re-	ed in l	for whom as provid- ast pro- e of relief rks.	relief ca vided l remainin gramm	for whom in he pro- by works ag on pro- e on date eport.		e since 1st Apri	il 1896.	1896 up to	since 1st April end of month nder—	Revenue suspended,
	quired in case of serious famine.	On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement	Agriculturists' Loans	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	P- 10	11	12
	177,030	2,082*	15,123	2,082*	15,123	27th March 1897	Rs. A. P. 3,144 10 3	Rs. A. P. 137 8 6	Rs. A. P. (a) Nil.	Rs. A. P. (a)610 0 0	Rs. A. P.

^{*} These figures do not include any railway.

(a) Advances in the previous year -Nil.

Bankipore, The 3rd April 1897. T. Inglis, Collector.

No. 2554G., dated Gaya, the 1st April 1897.

From—H. Savage, Esq., Collector of Gaya, To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit famine report for the fortnight ending 27th March. The figures relate to the period under report, with the exception of Statements 8 and 9, which are for the two weeks ending 20th March.

2. Section 24 (1).—No area is affected by famine.
3. Section 24 (2).—Crop prospects.

The rain in the second half of March, which it was feared would damage the wheat on the threshing floors, did little or no harm in that direction. On the other hand, it facilitated the ploughing of fields for bhadoi, and benefited the recently-planted sugarcane. Harvesting of rabi crops and gathering of opium are almost finished.

4. Prices of food-grains.—It will be seen from the accompanying comparative statement

showing the prices of food-grains (Appendix A) that the prices of wheat and barley have

fallen and that of rice remains almost stationary.

5. Importation or exportation of food-grains .- The figures of Statements 8 and 9 show :-

Mds. Mds. Import 11,002 Export 3,152

against 3,711 and 1,206 maunds respectively of the previous fortnight. The increase in import is due to the increasing demand in Palamau district, to which 1,418 maunds of Rangoon rice were exported during the fortnight under report. The large import into Gaya indicates that export to Palamau will be brisk in April.

The principal item of import is rice (10,245 maunds) and export wheat (2,063 maunds). Rice seems to have been consigned from Bolepur (district Burdwan), Howrah and Patna ghât, and wheat exported mostly to Patna, Allahabad and Howrah. No rice came from Calcutta, Sealdah or Kidderpore.

6. The Government order extending the offer of bounty of 8 annas on all sorts of rice

has recently been received here, and will of course stimulate export to Palamau.

7. Rainfall - About three-fifths of an inch of rain fell throughout the district. The effect is stated above.

8. Public health continues good. The death-rate per mille for the month of February last was 1.4, that is, the same as in January; the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 being 2.8.

9. No case of emigration or immigration of famished people came to my notice.

10. Section 24 (3).—Relief works.—Nil.
11 Section 24 (4).—During the period under report the cook-house at Kusa fed 1,156 persons, or an average of 83 persons daily, the quantity of grain consumed being rice 36 maunds, pulses 9 maunds, salt 1 maund, and vegetables $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

12. An average number of 110 and 48 travellers was respectively fed daily at Aurangabad and Madanpur kitchens at an average daily cost of Rs. 6 in the former and Rs. 5 in the

latter.

- 13. Figures for the kitchen at Barachatti have not yet been received. I understand, however, the daily cost for feeding the poor and needy at this kitchen averages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.
- The Marwaris of Gaya town continue to spend Rs. 5 a day on distribution of 14. cooked food and uncooked grains to beggars.

 15. The Mahanth of Budhauli has opened a kitchen at Budhauli in the Nowada subdivi-

sion, where 100 persons are said to be fed daily.

16. The organisation of Relief Committees at each than and outpost has been completed. Each Committee has raised by local subscription an amount sufficient to meet local wants for some time, and the members are at present engaged in making out lists of persons likely to require relief.

17. Section 24 (5 to 7). -Nil.

18. Section 24 (8).—No loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was given during the period under report. Rupees 7,300 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act previous to receipt of orders suspending grant of loans under that Act. The total amount advanced during 1896-97 and the previous year under both Acts is noted below:-

	Amount advanced in 1896-97.	Amount advanced in 1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs
Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Under Land Improvement Loans Act	9,038 1,05,700	2,500 50,000

19.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative statement showing the prices of 100d-grains for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

			Ŋ	NAME OF	SUBDIVISIO	N.		
	SADAR	(GAYA).	Ј АН	ANABAD.	Aura	NGABAD.	Now	VADA.
Name of Grain.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortuight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1×97.
1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common rice Wheat Barley Makai Gram Arhar Marua	Seers. $8\frac{7}{8}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $10\frac{1}{9}$ $12\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$	Seers. 8	Seers. 9 91 11 101 12 13 121	Seers. $8\frac{6}{8}$ $9\frac{3}{8}$ 12 104 12 124 12½	Seers. 93 11 13 13 144	Seers. 9 1111 141	Seers. 97/8 91/4	Seers. 93 94 94

FORM No. 8.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the fortnight ending 20th March 1897.

STATIONS TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	7.6	7
Makhdumpur Bela Gaya	Mds. 4 350 9.891	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds. 31	Mds. 4 350 10,648
Total	10,245			726	31	11,002

FORM No. 9.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the fortnight ending 20th March 1897.

STATIONS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tehta Gaya Jahanabad Makhdumpur Bela	Mds. 35 103 48 6	Mds. 18 7	Mds. 1,164 690	Mds. 637	Mds.	Mds. 18 1,880 855 48 351
Total	192	32	2,063	766	99	3,152

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Gaya during the fortnight ending 20th March 1897.

	all t		IMI	PORTS.					Exp	orts.			
KIND OF GRAIN.	-	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.		1 - 0	1896-97.		Remai
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice Paddy Wheat Gram and pulses Other food-grains	Mds. 32 1,413 1,817	Mds. 1,056 3,840 17,940 39,770	Mds. 1,088 3,340 19,353 41,587	Mds. 10,245 726 31	Mds. 20,903 927 122 14,298 35,803	Mds. 31,148 927 122 15,024 35,834	Mds. 3,547 707 367	Mds. 36,281 83 381 29,231 2,535	Mds. 39,828 83 1,034 29,598 2,535	Mds, 192 32 2,063 766 99	Mds. 28,309 1,883 2,091 20,080 13,569	Mds. 28,501 1,915 4,154 20,846 13,668	
Total	3,262	62,106	65,368	11,002	72,053	83,055	4,621	68,461	73,082	3,152	65,932	69,084	

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]
GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

	icr. Area. thu-		THECE.	Estimated population in			N RELIE		3 ON	Num- bers on gratui-	PRI GRA	OF ONE O NCIPAL F INS IN SI ER BUPE	POOD- EERS	Mont DEATH-1		Deaths due starvation,
DISTRICT.	Area.	th u- sands.	ands. area. thous	thousands of area in column 4.	Class	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.	tous relief.				In the district.	In the affected area.	starvation,
* 1	2	3	.4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
łaya	Sq. miles. 4,712	2,138,000												1.4		

FORM 11.

[See secti on 27 (ii) of the Code.]

GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famme Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is	RELIEF WA	FOR WHOM S PROVIDED ROGRAMME F WORKS.		N BE PRO- Y WORKS G ON PRO- ON DATE	EXPENDITU	RE SINCE	189	ADVANCES SII 189 UP T MONTH U	O END OR	Rev
JISTRIUI.	estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	orks is wated to equired case of erious On large		On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief,	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9	10	11	L
7a									Rs. 1,03,400	Rs. 9,038	

H. SAVAGE,

Collector.

GAYA COLLECTORATE, The 1st Apirl 1897.

No. 178F., dated Arrah, the 2nd April 1897.

From—J. Windson, Esq., c.s., Collector of Shahabad, To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I have the honour to submit my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second half of the month of March 1897. The figures dealt with in the report refer to the weeks ending Saturdays, the 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. Section 24 (1): Area affected.—I have nothing to add to what I have previously reported under this heading. There has been no change in the areas affected during the period. under review. Since my report the test relief work opened in the tract south of Akbarpur has been closed on account of non-appearance of labourers. The people there are reported to be engaged in reaping the rabi crops, and there is no complaint. The Subdivisional Officer states that there is no anxiety to be felt about the tract in the meantime, but I have instructed him, as noted in my previous fortnightly report, to watch the condition of the people in this tract, and inform me whenever any action appears necessary. I have received no further information about the Rhotas plateau, but it is not expected that relief will be required there till May. As no relief operations are in progress, I have not included the area and population of that tract in Form 10. The revised figures in columns 4 and 5 gives the great and population of the whole of the Rhotas subdivision and of the Chapter and of t give the area and population of the whole of the Bhabua subdivision and of the Chenari

3. The arrangement of charges and circles in the affected area, as previously reported, remains unaltered. The plateau in the Bhabua subdivision which had hitherto been managed by the head-constable of Adhowra, has been placed under a circle officer, Ramdhyan Lal, as noted in my last report. He has been stationed at Adhowra, and has been instructed to go over the whole of the Bhabua part of the plateau, and report where it will be possible to store grain and where other circle officers should be stationed, if they are required. The circumstances of the plateau being exceptional, a slight difference in method in the distribution of relief is necessary, and the Subdivisional Officer, with my approval, has issued instructions for the guidance of the circle officer, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. In addition to the difficulties in connection with communication and supply of grain on the plateau, it also appears that the water-supply is likely to become deficient. An officer has therefore been deputed to go round the plateau, and report what measures can be taken for improving the water-supply, either by digging wells or excavating tanks or by repairing, enlarging and deepening existing sources of supply.

4. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stevenson, reports that the distress in Chenari out-The plateau in the Bhabua subdivision which had hitherto been remains unaltered.

4. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stevenson, reports that the distress in Chenari out-

post is not so acute as in Chainpur and Bhabua.

5. Section 24 (2): General state of the affected tracts.—The general condition of the people remains the same as reported last fortnight. Public health is fairly good, but small-pox is still reported in several places. Eleven cases occurred on the Jahanabad road, but steps were taken to have the sufferers removed at once to hospital. The Civil Hospital Assistant of Bhabua died of small-pox during the fortnight. He is a great loss, as he took a considerable interest in the poor-house. The Civil Surgeon has made temporary arrangements, pending the appointment of a permanent Hospital Assistant. pending the appointment of a permanent Hospital Assistant.

6. The rabi cutting is nearly over, except in places where sowings were late. I dealt fully with the outturn in my last report.

7. The weather has been exceptionally cool for the time of the year. It was cloudy from the 20th, and on the 23rd there was heavy rain throughout the district. The recorded rainfall at Sadar was 0.75, Bhabua 0.36, Sasaram 0.54 and Buxar 0.43. The rain has not done much damage either to the crops in the fields or on the threshing floors, and has benefited sugarcane. In this district there is very little "china" sown, and so far as I can learn ultivators have not taken advantage of the rain to commence ploughing. There was also rain in the night of the 27th and early morning of the 28th instant, but this does not fall within he period covered by this report.

8. Food-stock and traffic in food-grain.—Forms 8 and 9 appended to this report will how that during the fortnight 26,180 maunds of food-grains were imported by rail and

14,908 maunds exported.

The corresponding figures for the preceding fortnight were 21,507 and 18,058 respectively, so that imports were greater by 4,673 and exports less by 3,150 maunds. The balance in favour of the district during this last fortnight is 11,272 maunds against 3,449 maunds in the preceding period. The imports consisted chiefly of rice and the exports of wheat and other food-grains. Out of the imports 4,872 maunds of rice came from Howrah. The tatement appended to this report will show the quantity of rice imported to each station. The food stock of the affected area remains as before. Nearly the whole of it is imported hiefly via Zamania, but also from Sasaram. The rice imported via Zamania comes from Das the Chainpur charge, and Babu Makund Sahu supplies Ramgarh charge, Babu Brindaban Das the Chainpur charge, and Babu Makund Sahu and Kani Ram the Bhabhua charge, so far as gratuitous relief is concerned. A large proportion of the recently cut rabi is being exported from the Bhabua subdivision to the Benares district.

9. As regards the food-stocks in the district, I regret that I have not yet been able to work out conclusions from the mass of figures that have been furnished. They are being dealt with in this office and will be reported on separately. So far I have not received any

complaint that food-grains are not available for labourers employed on relief works. Hitherto local Banias have been found ready of their own accord to maintain a sufficient supply of food for these labourers.

10. Prices.—I annex a statement showing the prices of food-grains during the period under report. There has been a slight fall in the price of wheat, while the prices of other

grains remain nearly stationary.

11. Emigration and immigration.—Emigration is reported to have ceased in the Bhabhua subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer reports that the police submitted figures showing that 3,087 people in all had emigrated from 468 villages. These figures cannot be accepted as having any approach to accuracy. Labourers are now returning to their homes, and this, apart from other causes, will tend to increase the numbers on relief works.

12. The condition of the cattle in the Bhabhua subdivision is not good, fodder being

insufficient, the rabi crop produced only a little straw, but the recent rain will improve the fodder to a certain extent. No complaint has been received from any other part of the

district.

13. Public health.—A statement showing the mortality of the whole district and the affected area compared with the corresponding month of the previous year is appended. The total number of deaths reported during the month of February for the whole district was 3.993 against 5,080 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 1.93 against 2.96 per per mille per month. The figures for the affected area are 1,263 deaths against 913 in the preceding year, and the death-rate 3.39 against 2.44 per mille per month. No deaths have been reported as due to starvation.

I annex a statement furnished by the Superintendent showing the result of observations

on prisoners admitted into the district jail during the month of March 1897. This statement does not show any marked decline in the health of prisoners.

14. Section 24 (3), Relief works.—There were seven relief works open during the period under review. The Hata-Dharowli road was opened during the fortnight, while the others are the same, as shown in the last return.

They are-

(1) Hata-Durgaoti road. Hata-Karamnasa road. (2) (3) Hata-Bhabua road.

- (4) Hata-Dharowli road: (5) Bhabua-Sabar road.
- (6) Jahanabad-Malhipur road.

(7) Adhawra tank.

The statements D and E (5 and 7) give the particulars of the relief works open during the fortnight under report and the number of persons employed on them. The number of works increased from six to seven during the fortnight. The number of persons employed on the 27th ultimo was 5,780 on task-work and 435 on daily wages, or 6,215 against 3,794 on the last day of the previous fortnight. The average number of male units employed during the first week was 3,069 on task-work and 220 irrespective of task. The work done per diem by each male unit was 41 cubic feet, the wage earned was 0-1-9 and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet amounted to Rs. 2-10-9. In the following week the average number of male units employed on task work increased to 4,162 and the number paid by daily wages to 349, the outturn of work done was 42 cubic feet, and the average rate paid remained the same, and the cost was Rs. 2-10-11. Besides these works there is the Sabar tank with about 300 labourers on its and with increasing numbers. The cost of this work is to be met by a loan taken by the Sabar ward, but it is managed as a relief work. The tank at Bhabua is nearly finished and there are only about 50 men on it. In addition to these there is a is nearly finished and there are only about 50 men on it. In addition to these there is a tank being excavated at Chenari and two at Patesar by private persons, about which no information was received by the Subdivisional Officer. The increased of numbers on works is very noticeable. The average number of male units on task work has increased from 1,357 to 4,162 in three weeks, and that on daily wages from 113 to 349. This is explained partly by the finishing of the rabi cutting in this district and partly by the return of those who had gone to the east for work. Early steps will be taken to open more relief works, the difficulty being that establishments are not to be procured. The increase in the number on daily wages is due to the fact that the officers in charge have been ordered to employ as many women and children on the work as possible, so as to relieve the gratuitous relief lists and ensure that work is taken from all capable of labour. They are employed, when they cannot be provided with employment as carriers, in nighting out nits, breaking clods, and they cannot be provided with employment as carriers, in nicking out pits, breaking clods, and so forth.

15. On the Meghalsarai-Gaya Railway 6,021 men, women and children were employed in the first week and 6,114 during the second week. The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram has visited Dehree, and reports that the Company has still the same complaint that they cannot get sufficient number of labourers. Of about 400 labourers between Sasaram and the Kudra river, there was only one gang of local men not exceeding 30, all the rest being from the North-West, which shows either that the labourers of that part of the subdivision are not in peed of work on that the division are not in need of work, or that they do not work on the line on account of the low rates. The rates for earthwork have, however, been raised from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet during the period under report and it is not the decide whether 1,000 cubic feet during the period under report, and it is as yet too early to decide whether at this enhanced rate labour cannot be obtained. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua is

making this increase generally known.

16. Section 24 (4), Poor-houses.—All the poor-houses and kitchens reported in my previous report were open during the period, and continued distributing food to travellers

and needy persons. The total number of persons relieved during the period is given in Form No. 6 appended to this report.

17. Section 24 (5).—There is no organization for employment of artizans, but the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua has arranged, through the Charge Superintendents, to distribute cotton and munj grass to those who are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

18. Section 24 (6).—All gratuitous relief is given in grain-doles. From Form No. 6 appended to the report, it would appear that the average number of persons receiving relief during the fortnight was 13,503 in the first week and 17,225 in the second. The numbers reduced to adult units were 11,573 and 14,590, respectively.

The increase, therefore, in the figures for the preceding fortnight is not proportionately so great as in the numbers on relief works. I do not, however, consider that we have yet reached the maximum, and I expect a further increase to occur.

19. Section 24 (8).—During the fortnight there were 698 petitions received in Bhabua for agricultural loans, but they were not made jointly, and could not be granted. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act a sum of Rs. 500 has been advanced in Bhabua and Rs. 265 under the Agriculturists Loans Act in Sasaram.

under the Agriculturists Loans Act in Sasaram.

20. Section 24 (9), Finance.—I annex a statement showing the allotment and expenditure under the different headings during the fortnight.

The other statements and maps are annexed.

Comparative statement showing the prices of staple food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

	Соммог	RICE.	WB	BAT.	6	FRAM.	M	AIZE.	AR	HAR.	P	BAS.	MAST	TRIA.	Кин	BSARI
DIVISIONS.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897,	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 18th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	27th
1	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arrah Buxar Sasurana Bhabhua	Srs. 9 to 12 91 9	Srs. 91 9 81 81	Srs. 8 to 10 91 101 10	Srs. 91 104 105 101	Srs. 11 to 13 12 13 13	Srs. 13 13 12 11‡	Srs. 10 to 12 11	Srs.	Srs.	Srs. 12 22 12 12 15	Srs. 12	Srs. 12½	8rs. 10 to 12	Sre. 101	Srs.	8rs.

J. WINDSOR,
Collector.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D. SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

For the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

ADULT DEFEND. ENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE		*pted qunomy	62	Rs. A. P.	111			-				!!!	11	1	1	1	1
ENTS (S	1	Number.	887		111									1			
900000	Jours).	Amount paid.	7.3	\$110 Per 600 CM	2 10	0 21 65	157 0 0					24 15 6 82 7 9 97 11 0	4-7-12 K 3-4	01 -	181 4 9		-
NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SEC-	OF THE CODE	Number.	56	1 60 1	1,054	1,592		1,282			1.604	1,156	1.883	139	129*9		
	Total	(Total of columns 19 and 24.)	252	Α	367 3 445 14 3 361 7 3 92 6 0	401	2,219 11 9				•	349.8.0	12 2		8,061 10 0		
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE	1	Total amount paid.	15	4	32 10 0 37 1 0 25 12 9 19 9 6	11	169 4 3	-				\$ 13 E	1-100	10	259 14 6		
REESP	,	Small children.	65		3 : :	1.1	51	123		1		4 ; s	23	1.3	72	18	
PERSON GES, I	OF TASK.	Big children.	22	· · · · · ·	011-01%	12 63	629	31	33	1	les d	85	-4	13	117	588	9 199
ER OF	0	Women.	23		8688	223	339	25%	1,333			8 13 8	133	121	543	407	0
NUMBI ON DAI		Men.	8		192 268 163	194	1,035	1,085)	1		284 303	80	194	1,638	1,608	
		Total amount paid.	19	Rs. A. P.	364.15 6 408.13 3 835.10 6	182	2,050 7 6					516 4 9 306 10 6 445 7 3	9 4	12	2,801 11 6	*******	
		Total amount of work done.	18	0. ft.	131,387	197,123	770,454				64.12	214,758 106,877 186,650	156,950	188,977	1,042,607		
		Small children.	17		111	i i i	1	1				11	111	: 1	1		
		Big children.	16		1:1	111	1				1400	11	11	11	1	1	
IK.	D.	Мотеп.	15		111	111	1		1	1		11	11	1.1	1		
SK-WO		Men.	14		111	(4)	1					11	11	11	1	-	1
ON TASK-WORK.		Small children.	13	X	111	11		1		:		: 1	111	1.1	1	1	1
CAL-1-1 V 3 TV 3		Big children.	13		111	11		1		:		11	11	111	1	1	-
EMPL	G.	Women.	п		111	11			1	1		11	ii	111	1	1	1
RESONS		жеп.	101		11	11		1	1				36.11	111	1	i ete	4
OF FI		mall children.	9 0		151	889	891	1	1 200			:8	305	.00	1,071	1 267	
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		sig children.	00		1,049 919 774	1,362	4 645	0 000	7,4482 [2,328			plant maketing	1,063	1	6,809	3,404	
N	B.	Мотеп.			2,268	1,958	0 031	W 4401	7,445	18,412		2,956	2,097	2,321	13,749	10,311	1
		·uej	(w		1,558	1,909	1,021	oració o	8,430	Ī		2,018	2,033	1,957	10,964	10.964 10,3113 3,4045 2672	
		mall children.	8 10		: 1	111	1	1	:	:		. 11	ii	11			1
		ilg children.	4		11	11	:	:	:	:		1.1	11	11			
	A.	уотеп-	Λ 00		11	111	:	:	:	:		1 :	11	1.1	1	-	1
		·uə	M on			111	1	:	:	;		1	200			1	1
		WORK OR THANA).	1	Week ending 20th	12	Adhaura tank Bhabhua-Hata		Total	Male units	Total for the week	Week ending 27th March 1897.	Bhabhua-Sabar	Hata-Dharawli	Adhaura tank Bhabhua-Hata	manacau-acumpur		sign els

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.] SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of circ Gratuite	CLE AND HEAD	os of	No	MBER OF	PERSONS :	RECEIVING	Money ex-
			Men	. Women	. Children	n. Total.	pended.
	1		2	3	4	5	6
							Rs. A. P.
Bhabua poor-house			. 38	39	33	110	57 13 0
Jahanabad kitchen			. 41	9	5	55	11 0 6
Durgawti ,,	***	-	-40	700	4	57	
Mohania "	•••		20		4	50	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Charge No. I-							9 10 9
Circle Nos.	and II		. 191	402	188	781	203 4 6
Circle No. III			104	171	109	384	
" IV		and the state of	100	214	57	391	177
V			50	85	47	182	
Charge No. II-						102	50 12 0
Circle No I			305	624	530	1,459	514 15 0
,, 11			100	311	180	689	514 15 0
" III			101	179	58	358	250 15 2 86 2 3
" IV		01.	330	577	295	1,202	86 2 3
" V			244	589	349	1,182	378 5 5
VI	***	•••	254	727	223	1,204	414 I3 3 409 I1 9
Charge No. III-		0.7			~~0	1,204	409 11 9
Circle No. I			285	680	512	1,477	100 0 4
" II			183	572	689	1,444	488 9 4
" III			182	439	138	759	479 14 0
" IV		ale of the state	146	388	254	788	245 12 3
,, V	•••	•••	50	180	112	342	269 8 3
" VI			60	160	54	274	124 2 7
Plateau	••	1	32	53	87	172	108 6 0 124 12 6
	Total		3,019	6,413	3,928	13,360	4,413 12 6
Statement of	f gratuitous r	elief, Bl	abua, for	r the week e	ending 27	th March	1897.
		1		Assertation and the			D
Bhabua poor-house			39	42	33	114	Rs A. P.
ahanabad kitchen			41	7	4	52	51 14 5
Durgawti	1.1		45	. 5	5	55	12 1 6
Iohania			39	7 1	6		12 14 9
harge No. I—		Territoria de	70		0	52	11 9 0

			1	1	4	1	
Bhabua poor-house Jahanabad kitchen Durgawti ", Mohania ", Charge No. I—		•	39 41 45 39	7 5	88	5 5	2 12 1 6 5 12 14 9
Circle No. I " III " III " IV Charge No. II—	:: :::		. 110 . 187 . 169	176 181	187 84 113 88 218	374 404	94 0 4 85 1 3 169 8 4
Circle No. I " III " IV " VI Charge No. III—		1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	212 164 345	692 384 229 597 619 759	588 192 88 295 361 218	1,632 788 481 1,237 1,230 1,254	
Circle No. I " III " IV " V Charge No. IV	::: ::: ::: :::		322 297 226 141 47 103	702 1,066 530 401 192 234	520 1,352 281 258 110 120	1,544 2,715 1,037 800 349 457	483 2 9 861 13 3 306 1 9 220 11 10 124 13 0 152 13 0
Plateau	 Total	•••	3,730	8,051	5,222	318	168 12 6 5,411 6 7

Name of circle		s of	Num		ERSONS REC OUS RELIEF		Mone		
GRATUITOU	S RELIEF.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Por	uet	•
1		11776-13	2	3	4	5	(}	
					pulse qualitative		Rs	. A	. P
Sasaram poor-house Dehri kitchen, No. 1 Ditto, No. 2 Otherwise relieved	:::		38 13 9 6	14 8 2 25	6 36 2 3	58 57 13 34	28 37 11 27	6	1
	Ditto, No. 2 wise relieved		66	49	47	162	104	14	1
Dehri kitchen, No. 1 Ditto No. 2 Otherwise relieved	Total		19 11 74	10 27 60	14 3 43	43 41 177	24 48 125	2 7 14	:
	f aratuitous 1	eliof. A	rrah, fo	r the week	ending 20t	h March 1	897.		
Statement o	9					A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Andrew State of the last	11
		1991	27	10	4	41	22	9	1.
	Total	110		1	4	41	22	_	_
Arrah poor-house	•••	•••	27	10	4	41	22	_	_
Arrah poor-house	Total	•••	27	10	4	41	22	_	111

FORM No. 7.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

	Α, 1	3, Cand D	workers paid b	oy task-	Worker daily was tive	rs paid by es, irrespec- of task.	on task-	Gratuitous relief.			
Werk	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit,	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet,	Average number of male unit per diem,	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Total amount disbursed work and daily labour.	Number of adult unit in receipt of gratul- tous relief.	Average dole.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Week ending the 20th March 1837. Week ending the 27th March 1897.	3,069 4,158	C. ft. 42 42	Rs. A. P. 0 1 9 0 1 9	Rs. A. P. 2 10 7 2 10 11	223 349	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 2 2 0	Rs. A. P. 2,219 11 9 3,061 10 0	11,573 14,590	Rs. A. P. 0 0 10 0 0 10	Rs. 4.541 5 5,560 6	

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH I PORTED.	fre	Station om which usigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and puises.	Other food- grains.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koilwar-Kulharia Arrah Karisath Belua Raghunathpur Dumraon Buxar Chowsa			Mds. 7,968 7,100 5,463 3,903 7,470 23	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds, 10 72 26	Mds 4	Mds. 7,998 1,114 5,463 4,030 7,582 23
4 Total			25,927	6	86		108	53	26,180

FORM No 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

STATION P	ROM WH	СН	EXPO	RTED,	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy,	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
	1	Š.			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
. Koilwai	Kularia					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Md
. Arrah . Karisat	h		***	::	=	=	=		::	5	680	680
Belua Raghun	athpur	***		:::	=	20		1,068	=	1,965 1,012		1,965 2,100
Buxar Dumrac	n	***		***		28		4,945	=	710	354	6,013 1,849
. Chowsa				-				1,949		1,135 309	38	2,296
			Cotal			52		8,648	***	5,136	1,072	14,908

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Shahabad for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

			IMP	ORTS.					Exp	ORTS.		The stand	1 - 20 kg - 12
		1895-96.		1896-97.			1895-96,					1000	
KIND OF GRAIN.	Fortnight under report,	Up to previous fortnight,	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total,	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight,	Total.	Portnight under report,	Up to previous fortnight,	Total.	Remarks
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-11	12	18	14
Wheat addy	Mds. 58 4,730 38 807 5,633	Mds. 1,27,784 2,233 2,94,498 16,650 29,644 4,70,807	Mds. 1,27,842 2,233 2,99,228 16,688 30,451 4,76,442	Mds. 86 6 25,927 108 53 26,180	Mds. 2,880 658 3,38,687 8 26,729 3,68,962	Mds. 2,966 664 3,64,614 116 26,782 3,95,142	Mds. 185 567 75 440	Mds. 3,425 61 5,321 1,21,223 16,576	Mds. 3,607 61 5,888 1,21,298 17,016	Mds. 8,648 52 5,136 1,072	Mds. 68,471 5,749 21,395 11,845 3,94,403 5,01,863	Mds. 77,119 5,749 21,447 16,981 3,95,475 5,16,771	The or

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Ar ea.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands	Num	BERS ON DAY	RELIEF OF MOS	WORKS (N LAST	Numbers on gra- tuitous relief.	GRAINS	CIPAL	RS PER	MONTH BA	LY DEATE
		LARCI)	1811/23 1811/23	of area in column 4.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.	rener.	Common rice.	Pea.	Khesari.	In the district.	In the affected area,
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	-8	9	10	-11	12	18	14	15	16
hahabad	4,365	2,063	1,851	372,000 Daily		5,780 435			5,780 435	17,225	8rs. 81	Srs. 11	Coloradia Ma	1:93	3-39
				wages.		6,215	3.91		6,215				d)		

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	n number for employment on orks is estimated equired in case of	RELIEF W.	FOR WHOM AS PROVID- AST PRO- OF RELIEF RKS.	BY WORKS ON PROGRA	Number for whom elief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report. Expenditure since 1st April 1896. Advances since 1st April 1896. April 1896 up to end of month under report.				UP TO END H UNDER	Revenue	
	Maximum whom en relief worl to be requ serious fan	On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which ac- count is made up.	On relief works.	On gratui- tous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	pended.
1	2	3	4	-5	6	7	8	9	10	21	12
hahabad— Affected area	12,000	10,249	3,862	.8,710	3,403	Rs. 27,397	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 27,560 0 4	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 24,168 8 0	Rs. A. P.

Statement showing the imports of rice from the following places during the fortnight ending 27th

March 1897.

	-			ONS FROM V	WHICH CAME			4
Station to which imported.	Calcu	ıtta.	Но	wrah.	Seq	ldah.	Kedarpur.	
Markett Commencer	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 20th March 1897. Belua			Mds. 1,009 1,141 2,651				B.	
Week ending 27th March 1897.	S. Land	100	Land	1012	(2) To (2)			1000
aghunathpur			1,509 712	arre	AC 2272 30			
Total		1 700 100	2,221 4,872	1 10 0 TE		1 000 00	TAN NO A	708

Financial statement for the period commencing from 14 to 27th March 1897.

REC	EIPTS.					EXPE	NDIT	URE.		
	GRANT FROM PROVI	NCIAL	iption.	On Reli	EP WORKS.	poor-	arti-	grain or	kitchens.	kinds of cons chari- ef.
GRANT FROM DISTRICT BOARD.	Date of each grant.	Amount.	Private subscription.	Sums paid on account of daily wages.	Sums paid for task- works,	On relief to houses,	On relief to zans.	On relief of granoney doles,	On relief in kito	On other kin miscellaneous table relief,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
As per last return 27,924 12 11 Nil.	25th March 1897	Rs. 50,000*	Rs	Rs. A. P. 429 2 9	Rs. A. P. 4,852 3 0	Rs. A. P. 210 9 11	Rs.	Rs. A. P. 9,721 9 9		Rs. A. P. 354 8 9

Vide Accountant-General, Bengal's, letter No. 1212Fam., dated 25th March 1897.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works and task exacted, Bhabhua subdivision for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

	10000		R	ATE OF	DAILY	WAGES	AND TAS	sks.			wage under the	the n 12 eers	ubic c.	
DISTRICT.		MAN.	Wom	AN.	Big c	HILD.	SMALL	CHILD.	ADULT		which of 0.0 of ode.	colum of s	per 1,000 cubic of earthwork.	
	Wage. Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Tusk.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Grain on which realendsted usection 104 of Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per l feet of car	REMARK	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Durgaoti road —	Rs. A.	P. C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C.ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. tt.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.		Seers.	Rs. A. P.	
Minimum bhua-Sabar road —	0 1	9 61	0 1 9		0 0 9		0 0 6		} 0 1 11	35	Common rice.	81	3 4 2*	hard
arimum inimum Karamnasa—	0 1	3 130 & 85 9 100 & 61	0 1 9		0 0 9		0 0 6		}0 1 7₺	38	Ditto	84	2 8 9	of h
aximum ininum ubad-Mullapur —	0 1		0 1 9		0 0 9		0 0 6		}0 1 9	44	Ditto	8)	2 12 0	account
aximum inimum Dharowii—	0 1	3 130 9 100	0 1 9 0 1 9	::	0 0 9		0 0 6		}0 1 10	48	Ditto	81	2 6 2	
aximum inimum hua-Hata—	0 1	3 130	0 1 9		0 0 9	:::::	0 0 6		}0 1 10	49	Ditto	84	2 6 2	used on he soil.
aximum mimum		3 130 100	0 1 9 0 1 9		0 0 9		0 0 6		0 1 9	45	Ditto	81	2 7 9	Rate increased nature of the se
aximum		33 61	0 1 9 0 1 9		0 0 9		0 0 6		}0 111	33	Ditto	81	3 9 4	Rate

Statement of mortality for February 1897.

	Mortality 1	N FEBRUARY	AVERAGE M FEBRUARY F	Deaths	
DISTRICT.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille per month.	from starva- tion.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Shahabad— Whole district Affected area (whole Bhabhua subdivi-	3,993	1.93	5,080	2 96	Nil.
sion and Chenari outpost)	1,262	3.39	913	2.44	NII.

1582 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897.

Statement showing the result of prisoners admitted to district jail during the month of March 1897.

0	MARCH	1897.	Макси 1896.			
District.	Convict.	Under-trial.	Convict.	Under-trial.		
T and a second	2	3	4	5		
Good Indifferent . Bad	44 18 5	32 17 2	35 19 6	19 18 2		
Total	67	51	60	39		

J. WINDSOR, Collector. No. 1025F.-G., dated Chapra, the 3rd April 1897.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., Collector of Saran, To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 781F.—G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour

In continuation of my letter No. 781F.—G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith my famine report for the two weeks ending the 27th ultimo.

2. Section 24 (1).—Area affected during the period unter report, and approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected.—As indicated in paragraph 2 of my last report, my map requires modification. The whole of the Gopalganj subdivision should now be painted brown, as relief works

495. Tech 2 C. C. Barrier (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995)			
Gopalganj thana Minus non-affected tracts	:	Area in square miles. 358	Population. 275,023 50,400
The many was a proper party of the con-		232	224,623
Mirganj thana Minus non-affected tracts	:::	435	359,607 2,800
		428	356,807
Siwan subdivision Minus non-affected tracts	:::	829 207	800,738 200,184
and the second		622	600,554
Sadar tracts		402	402,402
Total affected tracts		1,684	1,484,386
발표를 하다면 하다 나는 아이들은 아이를 하는데 되었다.		-	-

are open throughout that subdivision. An additional tract of 19 square miles has to be added to the immediately affected area in the Sadar subdivision. This is the country in which the rabi has been poor. Further, in about six weeks' time it is probable that it will be found necessary to have relief works open in a total area of about 650 square miles. I trust that this may be the total area of the Sadar subdivision in which it will be necessary to open such works. The map as amended is annexed, and revised figures showing population are given in the margin: 8 per cent. of the immediately

3. Section 24 (1).—Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.—The prescribed statement is submitted. The Sadar subdivision has been split up into two charges, viz, East and West Chapra, in charge of Messrs. Twidell and Chapman respectively. I am now submitting a report asking for another officer for the Sadar, as famine work is rapidly increasing there, and Mr. Chapman cannot cope with it in addition to his onerous office duties. The number of circles has risen from 58 to 61, the increase being in the Sadar subdivision, where the existing circles were still too large. Very little change in future in this respect will be required.

4. Section 24 (2).—General state of the affected tract during the half-month under report.—There is continued general alleviation in the Siwan subdivision, and there is no cause at present for apprehension in respect of this tract. The general state of the Gopalganj subdivision is much the same as before. The large decline in the number of relief workers are the state of the general state. is due to the cutting of the rabi crop and the lowering of the wages owing to the decline in the price of the commonest kind of food grain, viz., barley. The large increase in the number of persons gratuitously relieved in the Gopalganj subdivision is chiefly due to my personal efforts to stir up the Circle Officers who were found neglecting the most patently deserving cases. These officers seem in many cases to be wanting in common sense. Many of them will as readily relieve undeserving as neglect the most obviously des rving cases, and constant vigilance on the part of Charge Superintendents and Assistant Charge Superintendents is necessary. I have duly impressed the importance of carefully scrutinizing their work on all Charge Superintendents, and of seeing that particular attention is paid to the rice villages. It will be grossly unjust and extravagant if as much money is spent in rabi as in rice villages, and I must look to Charge Superintendents to see that the principle is borne in mind. More relief works are required, and are being opened, and when this is done, I hope that many of the recipients of gratuitous relief will be drafted off to relief works. In the Sadar subdivision distress is increasing rapidly in the rice tracts, and in about six weeks' time I fear that extensive relief will be required both in these tracts and also in those in which the rabi has been poor.

5. Section 24 (2).—Crop prospects.—My estimates of the rabi crop are unchanged, viz., 16 annas in Siwan, 12 annas in Gopalganj and 10 annas in the Sadar. The late rainfall has materially assisted the sowing down of cheena and the preparation of rice lands. During my last tour I saw a good many chaurs, usually under water all the year round, sown down to the every bottom, and the rice coming up well. I regret to say that the mange crop is, as far as I can ascertain, a failure. This is a very serious loss.

6. Section 24 (2).—Food-stocks.—These are ample.

7. Section 24 (2).—Exportation and importation of food-grains—(a) Railway figures.—
Imports show an increase from 77,728 maunds to 85,275 maunds, and exports from 2,636 maunds to 5,341 maunds. Rice was chiefly imported from Bhuptiahi and Nirmali (in Bhagalpur), Howrah, Burdwan and Raniganj: paddy from Howrah: grain and pulses from Mokameh (Patna): and other food-grains from Gorakhpur and Colonelganj (Gonda). Rice was chiefly exported to Pipra (Champaran) and Basti (North-Western Provinces): wheat to Howrah and Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga): and other food-grains to to Howrah and Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga): and other food-grains to Bhagalpur, Gorakhpur and Mankapur (Gonda). Out of 62,504 maunds of rice imported, 32,169 maunds and out of a total of 10,989 maunds of paddy imported, 9,158 maunds were imported from Howrah. There were no imports form Calcutta, Sealdah and Kidderpore.

(b) Revilganj statistics.—Imports increased from 3,236 maunds to 7,895 maunds, and exports from 539 maunds to 675 maunds. Rice was chiefly imported from Murshidabad and Bhagalpur, and other food-grains from Murshidabad, Ballia and Arrah. Rice and paddy were chiefly exported to Ballia.

(c) Saterghat figures.—Imports declined from 1,574 maunds to 1,320 maunds, while exports were for the first time reported at 83 maunds. The imports were chiefly from Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; exports were to Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Charaparan and Muzaffarpur.

8. Section 24 (2).—Prices.—The prices of rice and mahai have gone up, while those of wheat and barley have fallen. Wages on relief work will be given, as heretofore, according to the prices of barley; but as there is a difference of a seer between the prices in Gopalganj thana and those current in Mirganj owing to the non-existence of any large markets in the latter area, I shall fix the rates as follows:—

Srs. 12 60 511 A COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P Siwan 13 ... Gopalganj thana ... 12 ... Mirganj " 13

Chapra 21 inch. much benefited the newly sown sugarcane and encouraged a more extensive sowing of cheena and enabled the deep chaur lands to be sown down 9. Section 24 (2) .- Rainfall. - The rainfall, which was as shown in the margin, has

Gopalganj 45 , chaur lands to be sown down.

10. Section 24 (2).—Public health.—(a) The cholera in the Gurkha outpost has been completely checked by the prompt disinfection of wells with permanganate of potassium. Small pox is prevalent in parts; but, on the whole, public health is good.

potassium. Small pox is prevalent in parts; but, on the whole, public health is good.

(b) Monthly Statement A shows that the monthly death-rate nowhere approaches

40 per mille.

(c) No case of starvation has been brought to light, nor should any such occur, considering the complete arrangements that have been made by Government.

11. Emigration and immigration of famished people.—Thirty-one out of a total number of 270 people admitted into the Chapra poor-house, or 11.4 per cent., came from the North-Western Provinces, 14 being from Gorakhpur. I am obtaining similar figures

from the Gopalganj subdivisional poor-houses.

12. Section 24 (2).—The condition of the cattle is good.

13. Section 24 (3).—(a). There were 29 Civil Agency and 2 Public Works Department Agency works (Irrigation Department), or a total of 31 works open during the week ending the 27th ultimo, viz., 12 in the Sadar, 4 in the Siwan and 15 in the Gopalganj subdivision. The cause of decline in the number of works is due to the fact that there

are now only four works open in the Siwan subdivision.

(b) A deily average of 988 male units on Civil Agency works and 197 on Public Works Department Agency works were paid daily wages irrespective of task during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The Sadar subdivision is responsible for 557 out of the total of 985 gratuitously employed on Civil Agency works, but Mr. Chapman assigns reasons which are sounds. I have in previous reports stated that baling out of water from tanks renders it absolutely necessary to

employ people in the manner indicated.

daily average of 6,471 male units on Civil Agency works and of 416 on Public Works Department Agency works were paid for tesk work during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The decline in numbers is due to the cutting of the rabi and the lowering of the rates of wages owing to the fall in the price

of the staple food-grains.

Classification seems now thoroughly understood by all officers.

The average rate of wage per male unit for task work on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 6 pies on Civil and Public Works Department Agency

The average rate of wage per male unit for work done irrespective of task on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 11 pies on Civil Agency, and 1 anna 5 pies on Public Works Department Agency works. Last fortnight the corresponding rates were 1 anna 8 pies and 2 annas 3 pies respectively. The rates paid for this class of labour are too high on Civil Agency works. Mates of course are entitled to 2 pice more than male diggers, but other classes should not be paid so highly for this kind of labour.

The cost per 1,000 cubic feet was, on the average of the two weeks, Rs. 2-7-6 on Civil Agency and Re. 1-14-3 on Public Works Department Agency works. The cost was as much as Rs. 4-0-6 in Siwan, but there the Subdivisional Officer is, I understand, finishing off several tanks, &c., and in the circumstances the rate is not high.

the rate is not high.

The work done per male unit was, on the average of the two weeks, 38 on Civil Agency and 49 on the Public Works Department Agency works. The rate in Siwan was again as low as 20 cubic feet per male unit. The explanation adduced above probably applies. During the two weeks under review, I have been out on tour and found more cases of inaccurate or fraudulent, measures. been out on tour, and found more cases of inaccurate or fraudulent measurements, and have suitably dealt with the offenders. The special attention of all Charge Superintendents has been drawn to the matter, and Mr. Maconchy and his staff have been requested to assist in checking measurements.

The statement required by Government Circular No. 34(Fam.), dated 16th February 1897, is herewith submitted.

Mr. Maconchy, Executive Engineer, took over two works at the close of the period under report. These will be dealt with in the period covered by the next report.

14. Section 24(3).—Private Agency Works.—Gopalganj Subdivision.—(1) Hutwa Raj.—Ten works were open during the week ending the 27th ultimo, employing a daily average of 2,043 male units on task work and of 435 such units on work done irrespective of task. The wages paid for work done irrespective of task and for task work are now lower than on Civil Agency works, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet has considerably improved, being Rs. 3-1-9 as against Rs. 3-10-10 at the close of the last period under report. The work done per male unit is very low, being 25 cubic feet only, as against the district

average of 38 on Civil Agency works. No explanation is furnished by the Manager or the Charge Superintendent, but it may be that several of the works are tanks nearing completion, and that a good deal of baling out of water is going on. I await explanation. I trust that the Manager has now put an end to fraudulent and inaccurate measurements on the Raj works.

(2) Babu Raj Kishore Narain employs some 100 to 150 people daily on tank work, which he has begun with a Government loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Siwan Subdivision. - About 130 labourers are employed daily on private relief works.

Chapra Subdivision.—Roout 150 labourers are employed daily on private relief works.

Chapra Subdivision.—There are no private relief works now open.

15. Section 24 (4) Poor-houses.—(a) There were two Government poor-houses open as before, viz., one at Chapra and the other at Siwan, the average number of persons relieved being 82 and 26 respectively during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The cost per adult

(b) The average number of persons relieved in the four Hutwa poor-houses during the last week under report was 283, as against 352 at the close of the previous period and 454 at the close of the month of February. This is due to the

rabi-cutting. The cost per adult unit calls for no remark.

(c) The Manjha poor-house now contains only 23 individuals. The rate per adult unit here also is normal.

16. Secrion 24 (5).—The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan reports 90 and Mr. Chapman The rate per adult

of West Sadar subdivision reports 781 persons employed on cotton spinning, etc In Gopalganj little or nothing is being done in this direction, and I shall not press the matter at

17. Section 24 (6).—The daily average number of men, women and children in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week ending the 27th ultimo was 4,813, 16,274 and 6,202 respectively, and total 27,319 as against 3,396, 11,441 and 3,582 respectively at the close of the last period under report. I have commented fully on this subject in paragraph 4 above. I am convinced that many really deserving cases were previously unprovided for, and grave dangers thereby incurred.

- 18. Section 24 (7).—Nil.
 19. Section 24 (8).—Advances.—(1) In the Chapta subdivision Rs. 300 and in the Siwan subdivision Rs. 5,350 have been disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act new rules for tanks and pucka wells. Under recent orders advances for the latter have been stopped, unless it can be shown that the expenditure distinctly and directly tends to alleviate
 - (2) Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 70 in the Siwan and Rs. 705 in the Gopalganj subdivision have been advanced. Much good can be done by this class of loans in distressed villages among respectable but temporarily impecunious raiyats, who shun Government relief in every shape and who are unable in the current year to both maintain their families, as well as prepare and sow their lands. This subject is receiving my special attention.

20. Secrion 24 (9).—The prescribed statement is submitted.
21. Secrion 24 (10) and (11).—Nil.
22. (1) Your Famine Circular No. 1 of 1897.—The statement is submitted on a basis of such figures as are available.

(2) Your Famine Circular No. 3 of 1897.— The jail statistics are herewith submitted.
23. Your letter No. 290F.—G., dated 7th—8th February 1897.—The total numbers (1) on recief works and (2) in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the period under report was 12,449 and 27,427 respectively. These figures are exclusive of the Hutwa and other private agency works.

24. Indian Famine Char table Relief Fund.—I am pushing forward the formation of Circle Committees. They will work in co-operation with the Government Circle Officers, so

that operations may not overlap.

25. Section 27 (iii) of the Code.—(a) During the week ending the 27th ultimo 22 tanks were being excavated and the gross number of individuals employed was 46,843.

(b) The amount of money advanced for tanks and wells has been indicated in paragraph 29 above.

26. The usual money order statement will follow.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[Section 26 (4) of the Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement showing prices-current of principal Food-grains.

	Соммо	ON RICE.	WH	BAT.	MA	RUA.	GR	AM.	M	AKAI.	Ai	HAK.	Ва	RLEY.
SURDIVISION,	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1837.	On 81st March 1897.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
napra wan ppalganj	S. CH. 10 0 9 6 9 8	S. CH. 9 12 9 5 9 5	S. CH. 9 10 10 3 10 3	S. CH. 10 8 11 7 11 11	S. CH. 18 8 12 10 Nil	S. CH. 13 12 Nil	S. CH 12 0 Nil 9 0	S. CH. 12 0 11 7 10 14	S. CH. 10 10 10 8 10 4	S. CH. 10 8 10 3 9 12	S. CH. 13 10 14 5 13 8	S. CH. 14 0 13 12 13 4	S. CH. 12 8 13 2 13 8	S. CH 12 14 13 12 14 4

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT SARAN.

	1897.
	March
10000	27th
	the
	ending
Christian Section 1	half-month
	the
	For the

ADULT DEPEN-	AND 84 OF THE CODE).	Number.	28 29.							en	110	(9.7		140)							CONTRACTOR STREET, STR
-		Amount paid.	27														5				The second secon
NON-WORKING CHILDREN	AND 84 OF THE CODE).	Number.	- 96				Sair										17				The second second
to L	10101) 1	Total amount lator.	52	Rs. A. P. 996 1 3	996 1 3	1	475			Rs. A. P.	1,555 14 3	1,555 14 3	1				Bs. 4. P.	685 1 6	685 1 6		CALL STREET, SCHOOL STREET, ST
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	ASK.	.bing tanouna intoT	- 24	Rs. A. P.	246 2 6	1				Rs. 4. P.	379 7 8	879 7 8					Bs. A. P.	170 7 0	170 7 0		一日 日本
ONS EM	ON DALLY WAGES, IRZESPECTIVE OF TASK,	Small children.	53	691	169	424			-		199	199	1378		77.00			109	109	273	
PERS	PECTIV	Big children.	67	231	231	1154	-1,933	1		000	472	472	236	or 3,840				134	134	129	
BEE O	IBZES	Women.	15	420	420	315	1,9324 or 1,933		1		916	946	7093	3,3401	1		10-10-1 10-10-1	857	857	6424	
NOW		меп.	20	1,460	1,460	1,460				123 107	2,237	2,257	2,257		4.8			655	655	655	
0		.bieq imoma intoT	19	ks. A. P. 749 14 9	749 14 9			1		Rs. A. P.	0 4 941,1	1,176 7 0					Rs. A. P.	9 01 919	514 10 6		
8		·euop	18	FT. I	3,33,799					C. FT.	5,06,122 1,	5,06,122 1,					PT.	132,178	78	0	
	WOTE	to danoung latoT		-	-			d		0			1	1			0.1				
		Small children.	11	645	999	1614					20	9	13					11	F	2.8	The second second
1	D.	Big children.	16	909	909	01 303	1,342		1	resent	14	14	1	999	GES.			:	1	-	
VORK.	in the second	Women.	15	7 921	7 921	2 690				47	341	341	2 255		2.0			9 28	87 6	9 21	
-		унат-	11	187	187	187	1			Liev	302	302	305		- 1	201	E yes	79	62	19	
N TAS		Small children.	13	1	1	1			1	, is	1	0:						1		: :	
YED 0	ů	Big children.	1 12	1000(8) IO	-	1	1												1		
MPLO		Мотеп.	10 11		1:	1.	2				1						1	-	100		
NS B			6	- 50	1	421)	,026			1000	1 1	8943		784	0.0	20	706	706	1764	
PERS		Small children.	refers	1,687	1,687	1	1	8,0264 or 8,026		ži ivis	8 3,579	8 3,579			12,784 or 12,784	9				L	
R OF	B,	Big children.	00	2,469	2,469	1,234	*	8,02			4,696	4,596	2,238	181	12,784		1 85	2,052	2,052	1,026	
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK		Women.	-	3,299	3,299	2,474}	6,684				6,298	6,298	4,7231	12,3184				4,121	4,121	3,0903	-
Z		Men.	9	2,554	2,554	2,554			e de		4,302	4,302	4,309					1,894	1,894	1,894	
		Small children.	10				1											9	9	11	-
		Big children.	+		1	T.						1			U 130			24	2.4	12	2
	7	Women,	63				}				-	1	1			1000		116	110	828	-
		Men.	01		1	1					,		1				-	10	10	101	The second secon
-	1	NI S	海		400	1	<u>;</u> ;	<u>} </u>			1	1 :	!) <u>.</u>]		4	i	1		-
		CIECLE OR (RELLIF WORS IN THANA).	1	CIVIL AGENCY. Week ending 90th March Usana subdivision	GRAND TOTAL	Male units	70 L	Total male units		Week ending 27th March	Chapra subdivision	GRAND TOTAL	Male units	Total for the week	Total male units		Week ending 20th March	Siwan subdivision	GRAND TOTAL	Male units	

688 12 6 688 12 6	Rs. A. P. 1,345 10 9 1,390 10 8 8,876 \$ 0	14 P.	9 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		Rs. 4. 1,136 14 825 15 1,966 14	Rs. 986 985 93.276 3,276
181 141 9 3	Be, A. 115 10 77 2 163 19	Rs. A. P. 108 9 0 55 10 3 164 3 3	Bs. A. P. 246-2 6 170 7 0 192 12 6 600 8 0
	· LL		100
755 134 6644 67 1,145† or 1,146	24 15 24 15 1,633 or 1,538	1,427\(\frac{4}{2}\) or 1,427\(\frac{4}{2}\)	420 251 857 134 857 186 860 251 860 880 4,863
481	904 607 1.611 1.611	1,423 1,423 1,423	1,460 420 655 857 1,511 24 3,686 1,301 3,626 9763 4,86
447 3 8	RS. A. P. 1,230 0 3 1,583 8 3 3,083 8 6	Re. 4. P. 1,022 5 6 770 5 3 1,793 10 9.	Rs. A.f.P. 749.14 9 1 814.10 6 1 4.348 1 9 8 6 1 8.8 8 6 1 8.8 8 6 1 8.8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
180,816	C. FT. 661,846 661,140 112,22,986	C. FT. 507, 557 813,425 821,012	C. TF. 283,799 132,178 1,686,963 4
	:::::		116 656
264	310 9,923 3,024 3,424 1,012 3,948	265 255 1914 263}	921 606 28 3,233 2,024 4,181 2,630 3,1354 1,315 6,5924
8 8	33 310 479 2,023 513 3,233 3 3,424 512 2,424	20 986 52 72 255 72 1914	187 921 79 28 85 1513 778 4,181 9, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18
		1:111	187 778
			11 1 1 1
	17111	1111	
	3,071 5,731 1,432‡	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 1 1 1
1,534 441 44 767 1100 6,129 6,3534 or 5,353	The second secon	3,807 1,563 4,563 24 1,142 2,1142 2,142 3,000	2,459 1,687 2,052 706 8,124 8,124 8,124 8,124 4,1453 0r 43,453
2,5742 6,129 6,	688 6,094 4451 138 9,218 5801 4,6061 24,689	3,97 3,97 3,97	2,469 2,002 9,213 13,734 6,847 45,468
1,677	10 30	4,897 4,887 9,884 7,088	3,209 2 4,121 2 10,133 9 17,663 13,1644 6, 6, 37,4604
17	4,774 6,176 10,880 10,850	4,408 3,492 7,900 7,900	2,554 1,894 10,850 16,398 11,398
134			* * * * *
1062	35 :	337	1 1 1 9 00 1
0	403 404	3374	17 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
111	- 11 1 1 1 1	6 0 0 0	1173
Male units Total for the week Total male units	Week ending 20th March 1887. Gopalganj subdivision— Gopalganj thana Rast Mirganj n Grann Totat Male units Total to the week Total male units	Week ending 27th March 1897, Gopalganj East Mirganj Ande units Total for the week Total male units	Wesk ending 20th March March Shwan Shwan Gopalganj subdivision GRAND TOTAL Male units Total for the week Total for the week

FORM No. 5-coned.

						NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK	R OF	PERSO	NS EM	PLOYE	D ON	TASK	1					N	UMBER	OF PE	RSONS	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	יו	CHILDRRN		DENTS
	1		1		-		pi		-	5				υ,	,	WOTE			N DAIL	X WAG	WAGES, IRR OF TASK,	ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.	ntot) 1	AND 84 OF THE CODE).		AND 84 OF THE CODE).
(IRCER (AR RELIEW WORK OR (FRANK).	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men,	Мотеп.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Мотеп.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women. Big children.	Small children.	to tanount latoT	.bleq amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small obildren.	.bisq 3moms istoT	Total annual latoT (45.3, 61 samuloo	Number.	Number.	*ping amomy
L	01	60	•		9	4	00	6	10	п	12	13	14 1	15 16	3 17	18	61	20	- 51	25	23	24	25	26 27	28	8
Civil Agency—concid. Week ending 37th March				1.16			1.45									C. PT.	Rs. A.	Pi .				Bs. s. P.	RS. 4. P.			
Chapra subdivision	1] =	"	١	4,303	6,298	4,596	3,579	9 11	1 1	1 _ 1	1 1	92 3	35	4	5 506,129	2 1,176 7 6 447 3	0 8	2,257 94 481 75	946 472	2 551	S79 7 8	1,555 14 3			
Gonelteni subdivision	374		ij	1	7,906	RIES)		4,569		i	i	ï	72 2	255	:	881,012	2 1,792 10	9 1,4	1,423	9	1	164 3 3	1,956 14 0			
GRAND TOTAL		9 115	22		6 13,879	19,115	14,075	8,589	6		1	1	466 6	189	14	5 1,437,950	9,416 5	0 4,1	4,161 1,705	909 900	6 682	686 3 9	4,101 8 9		•	
Male milts	818	864	13%		14 13,879	11,536}	1,087	1,2,117	7.5		<u> </u>	:	466 4	473}	7	13	i	4	4,161 1,278	784 308	8 170	1	-			
Total for the week		480} or	or 480			37,	37,400							8478		1			8,918	5,913 or 5,913	00	200	4000000			*
Total male units	1						38,827	38,8274 ·r 38,827	123								5					12.				-
PUBLIC WORKS DEPART- MRNI AGENOT. Week ending 20th March 1857.				112 14 1	1 12 11 11 11				1						1	1	Bs. 4.				8	Rs. 4. 3	Rs. A. P.			4
Gandaki "					1	1		1	12	1			196			8 80,170	218	1	2323 E	100		88 9	0.09 90			
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	1		+	1	1	1	1	1	1		1 2	1	"	191,00	AZI 13	0	4	1		1 00	4.0 11 3			1000
Male units		-		-	1,536	8 1,890	0 525			1	-		1981	_ }	-	1	-]	321 (3)	812 8	85 15		1			
Total for the week							4,062							195					734	7344 or 733						
	<u> </u>							1		1	-	-		ļ	-)	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON AND PERSON	CALL COM			SEC22 (39.23)	TAX 27 BRIDGES STREET, S.	の可能が必要の発表し	CONTRACTOR AND SECURIOR	Control of the Contro	SUBSTRACTORS

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of circle and heads of	Num	BER OF PER GRATUITO	RSONS RECE US RELIEF.		Description of	Quantity of grain in standard maunds,	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total,	Rucier
gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	grain.	seers and chitaks.	O' Brain.	Caponicu.		
1	2	3,	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	n
Chapra subdivision	1,459 641 1,823	6,056 2,024 5,297	1,278 559 2,680	8,793 3,224 9,800	Makai, rahar, marua, &c. Ditto	MDS. S. C. 713 9 6 257 27 4 697 33 2	Rs. A. P. 2,633 12 4 732 1 3 2,633 7 7	Re. A. P. 0 4 0 3 6 10	Rs. A. P. 2,633 12 4 732 5 3 2,636 14 5	
Total	3,923	13,377	4,517	21,817		1,668 29 12	5,999 5 2	3 10 10	6,008 0 0	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Chapra subdivision	= 5	:	1,858 642 2,343	7,795 1,989 6,490	1,984 535 3,683	11,637 3,166 12,516	Makai, &c Barley, &c Ditto	MD8. 8. C. 777 20 6 253 38 4 896 19 12	Rs. A. P. 3,378 8 5 819 5 5 3,180 9 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,378 8 5 819 5 5 3,294 5 3
	Total	-	4,843	16,274	6,202	27,319		1,928 8 6	7,378 7 1	113 12 0	7,492 3 1

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

Chapra subdivision Siwan Gopalgani		::	3,317 1,283 4,166	13,851 4,013 11,787	3,269 [1,094 6,363	20,430 6,390 22,316	 Mps. 8, C. 1,490 39 12 511 25 8 1,584 12 14	Rs. A. P. 6,012 4 9 1,551 6 8 5,814 0 10	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 117 2 10	Rs. A. P. 6,012 4 9 1,551 10 8 5,931 3 8
19-30 a	Total		8,766	29,651	10,719	49,136	3,596 38 2	13,377 12 3	117 6 10	13,495 3 1

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E. DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

	Α, Ι		D WORKERS I	PAID BY	WORK PAID BY WAGES I PECTIV	RRES- VE OF	ed on task	Gı	ATUITOUS BE	LIEF.
Wree.	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Ware earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Total amoutht disbursed work and delly labour.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratni- tous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	8		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 20th March 1897.		C. Fr.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Rs.A. P.	Re. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.
Civil Agency Works Public Works De- partment Agency	7,242	29	0 1 7	2 9 9	810	020	4,957 7 9	19,558}	0 0 8	6,603 0
Works	709	45	0 1 7	9 3 8	122	01 6	496 11 3			
Total	7,951	39	0 1 7	287	932	0 1 11	5,454 3 0	19,558}	0 0 8	6,003 0
Ending 27th March 1897.			200			LAIS				
Civil Agency Works Public Works De-	6,471	87	0 1 4	2 6 0	985	0 1 10	4,101 8 9	24,218	0 0 8	7,492 3
partment Agency	416	54	0 1 4	1 8 9	197	01 4	307 14 9			
Total	6,887	38	0 1 4	2 4 10	1,182	019	4,409 7 6	24,618	0 0 8	7,492 8

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 20th ... March 1897.

Stati	on to	which	impor	ted.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
		1				2	8	4	5	6	7
and the second second		of the con-		and a	1	598	142	0	1	1	
Sonepur	***	***	***	***		590	142	2	******	19	761
aleza Ghat	***	***	***	***	100		6	232	*****	92	32
Banwar Chak	***	***	***	***		7 000		******	******		(
)igwara	***	***	***	***	***	1,306	851	******		173	
doldinganj	***	***	***	***		95	240	******			2,830
Chapra	***		***	***	****	8,955	31	2,221	***	79	11,28
Revelganj	***	***	***	***	***	6,435	1,531	184			8,150
Revelganj Gh	at	***	***	***		3,172	372	******			3,544
Copa Samhote		***	***	***		56	*****	*** **			56
kma	***	***	***	***		1,767	153	******		783	2,708
aronda	***	***				1,503	3	76		219	1,801
avan	***					5,999		69	304	270	
lairwa	***							******			6,645
				Total		29,886	3,329	2,794	304	1,635	37,938

FORM No. 8-concld.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

Station to importe		1	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		1
onepur					70	7		Mds.	Mds.
aleza Ghat						129		*****	70
Banwar Chak	***			6			1	******	129
Dighwara	***			540	176	******	1		6
londinganj	***	***	*****	8	24		1	'6	716
Chapra	***	***	*****	5,368	5,006	2,561	8	95	18,038
Revelganj	***		*** **	5,958	******	165	1		6,118
Revelganj Ghat		***	******	2,230	******	******			2,230
opa Samhota	***	***	******	*******					
Daronda		***		4,625	78			339	5,042
avan	***			2,822	1,882	22		858	5,079
Sairme		***	******	11,452	374	*****	501	2,430	14,767
Lattwa	***		•••••	114		******			114
To	tal			32,618	7,610	2,877	509	3,728	47,837

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by river during the week ending 20th March 1897.

Revelganj	State of the state	Mds. 2,080	Mds.		Mds.	Mds. 237	Mda. 2,317
Week ending the 27th March 1867.		100 40	7 6	10,17			
Revelganj	Set the man work for	5,001	·		202	375	5,574

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by river during the half-month ending 19th March 1897.

Station to which imported,	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat,	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains, such as barley, kodo, etc.	Total.
1	2	-8	4	5	6	7
Por the week ending 26th March 1897.	Mds. 704	Mds. 143			Mcle. 64	Mds. 911
lette Ghat		845		1420	64	400
GRAND TOTAL						1,290

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the half-month ending the 20th March 1897.

Station from exporte		h	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
1		1	2	-3	4		6	7	8
		1		Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,
Sonepur Paleza Ghat Banwar Chak Digwara Goldinganj Chapra Revelganj Revelganj Ghat Kopa Samhota Ekma Daronda Savan Mairwa				59 40	105	28	100 222	205 125	392 492
То	tal			214	105	28	332	467	1,136

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur					******			1,186	1 100
Paleza Ghat			******		******				1,186
Banwar Chak		***			*******				******
Digwara		***	•••••	******	******				
Goldinganj	•••	***	******	32	36	2,502	275	88	2,933
			*****	02	Section of the second	1	81		81
Revelganj				1			Anna Contract		
		***			0.00			******	******
Kopa Samhota		***							******
	**		*****					10	10
Daronda	•••	***	******		******	1			W
			******		S			•••••	
Mairwa	•••		******		******				
1.00									
Tot	al			32	36	2,502	356	1,284	4,210

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river, during the week ending the 20th

March 1897.

.Revelganj	21.3 (100-1 2.12)	Mds.	Mds. 334	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 490
For the week ending the							
Revelganj		169	16				185

SUTTER GHAT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 19th

March 1897.

Sutter Ghat		R Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 83	Mds. 83
For the speek ending 96th March 1897.	manG Land	e stat	nedž.			oviter see	
Nil Nil							
GRAND TOTAL						83	83

Statement showing imports of (a) rice and (b) paddy from Calcutta, Howrah, Sealdah, and Kidderpore to the district of Saran during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

				KAB	RICE.	net T	- Mc	Sec.		PADDY.		
NAME O	F STA	TION.	Calcutta.	Howrah,	Sealdah.	Kidderpore.	Total.	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Sealdah,	Kidderpore.	Total,
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20	11
Ву	Rail.		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.		Mds,			Mds.
Sonepur Paleza Ghat Banwar Chak Lighwara Goldinganj Chapra Revelganj Revelganj Ghat Kops Samhota Ekma Daronda Savan				9,606 8,719 758			9,606 8,719 758		5,006 1,5s1 372 1,875 374			5,006 1,531 372 1,875 374
levelganj			 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
F-1	, Т	otal	 -6/04	32,159			32,159		9,159			9,158

Asseract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the District of Saran for the four weeks ending the 27th

March 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

dis.		707 - 0	I	MPORTS.				4000	E	XPORTS.			
IND OF GRAIN.		1895-96.			1896-97.	Marie Control		1895-98.			1896-97.		
	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	REMARK
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iy	Mds. 1,67,172 14,990 6,506 20,166	Mds. 8,59,935 84,394 49,065 12,230 7,46,549	Mds, 10,27,107 99,384 65,571 12,230 766,715	Mds. 1,30,096 14,901 8,201 968 8,837	Mds, 9,25,878 1,49,552 43,229 6,164 6,60,737	Mds. 10,55,974 1,64,453 51,430 7,132 6,69,574	Mds, 216 110 3 311 1,907	Md -, 2,560 58 604 3,280 51,938	Mds. 2,776 168 607 3,591 53,845	Mds. 1,131 189 2,787 1,209 2,666	Mds. 24,900 4,752 2,683 20,508 1,36,771	Mds. 26,031 4,941 5,470 21,717 1,39,437	
Total	2,08,834	17,52,173	19,61,007	1,63,003	17,85,560	19,48,563	2,547	58,440	60,987	7,982	1,89,614	1,97,596	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

		in thou-		pulation s of area	No	MBERS O	N RELIE	F WOR	KS ON	troitous	PRICE OF OR CIPAL PO	E OR MOD OOD-GRAI	NBIN		MONTHLY DEATH-RATE-	- clare
RICT.	Area.	Population sands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Class A.	Class B.	Class G.	Class D.	Total.	Numbers on gra	Barley.	Makai.	Coarse rice,	In the district.	In the affected area,	Deaths due to
1	2	3	603 4	50/60	.6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	2,651	2,466	Sq. miles,	1,484	•••	11.			12,149	27,319	S. ch. 13 10	S. ch.	S. ch.	1'86	Chapra 1 64 Manjhi 1 785 Parsa 75 Masrak 1 53 Swan 1 70 Darauli 1 78 Basatpur 2 1 Gopalganj 1 82 Mirganj 2 62	Nil

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Sa'urday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	m ramber for employment on rorks is estima- be required in serious famine.	LAST I ROG	FOR WHOM PROVIDED IN RAMME OF WORKS.	BY WORKS R	FOR WHOM BE PROVIDED MAINING ON B ON DATE PORT,	Expenditu	RE SINCE 1ST	APRIL 1896.	ADVANCES SI 1896 UP T MONTH U		
	Maximum whom em relief wor ted to be case of ser	On large works.	On small works.	On large	On small works,	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous refief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.	Reven: suspend
1	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7	8	9	10	n	19
Saran	1,118,721 less 30 per cent who will be on gratui- tous relief =335623	42,891	7,677	42,744	791	27th March 1897.	Rs. A. P. 40,663 1 7	Rs. A. P. 41,781 2 5	Rs. A. P. 13,157 0 0	Rs. A. P. 32,031 0 0	Rs. 4.

Refers to affected area only.
 N. B.—Figures in columns 3 and 5 do not include railways.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (9), Famine Code.]

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

	A RECEIPTS	١.			B.—EXPE	NDITU	JRE.			FUNDS	BALANCES O IN HAND UN ACH HEAD.	P DER	
Board.	Provincial and date of		(a) ON RE	LIEP WORKS,	ă.	ef of se (5).	ain or e (6).	kitchens,	ind of	District	ncial		
Grants from District Board.	Grant from Pro Gov.rnment and sanction.	Private subscription.	Sums paid on daily wages.	Sums paid for	(b) On relief in houses, clause (4).	(c) On the relief artizans, &c., clause	(d) On relief by grain or money doles, clause (6).	(e) On relief in kit clause (7).	(f) On any other kind of mis-ellaneous charitable relief.	Grants from Di	Grants from Provincial Government.	Private subscriptions.	Remarks.
1	2 3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
_	Rs. A. F. 2,78,803 2 8*		Rt. A. F. 1,463 6 0	Rs. A. P. 8,400 4 6	Rs. A. P. 81 5 5		Rs. A. P. 13,495 3 1				Rs. A. F. 2,55,452 15 8		Expenditure on establishment and miscellaneous contingencies not in cluded in this statement, the balance therefore is not strue balance.

* Balance Grant by Government, vide 1-tter No. 1940F., dated 25th March 1897, forwarded with Commissioner's No. 866F.-G., dated 29th March 1897

Total ... 2,78,893 2 8

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

			RA	TES O	F DAI	LY W	AGES	AND	TASK	s.	ana.				
		M	AN.	Woz	MAN.	В		SM CHI		A DU MA UN		Grain on which wage is cal-	Retail price of the grain in	Rate per	
Diatrict,		Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Атегаде wage.	Average task.	rupee).		1,000 cubic feet of earthwork,	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DISTRICT SAR Sadar sub- { Maxi division. { Minim	mum	1 6	C. ft. 200' 85	A.P. 1 0 (C. ft. None exact- ed.	A.P.	C. ft.	A.P. 0 6 6 0 6 8	C. ft. None exact	A. P.	C. ft.	MCGCCCC-COSTS AGV AV NOCOTIVING	12 seers	Rs. A. P. 2 4 9	*This is the individual taystem.
Siwan sub- { Maxi division. { Minn		2 0 1 0	200 85		None exact- ed.	}0 1	100 85	0 6 6	None exact ed.	}14	2*06	•••		3 15 4	+ The Subdivisional Officer says "As the task for a kodeli is feet, and the lead in tanks va- from 100 feet to 200 feet, and lift from 18 feet to 24 feet, it be seen that on completion of task in full in the most favour cases, the average carthwin a
subdivi }	num			1 0	47°7 (Car- ried.)	0 9		0 6	23°8	}15	a	Barley	13 seers	2 5 10	gang would be 22 cutil few male units of the male units, it would sho it the men are really worsing to full strength. A good many tanks are being and the lift in such cases it is siderable,

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (8), Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement of advances made during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

1	2			3	4	5	6							T		
Supply/Ston.	CEIVE DATE TE	ER OF AP- TIONS RE- ED UP TO HIS FINAN- YEAR.	PLICAT CEIVE THE COR ING PE LAST FI	OR OF AP- IONS BE- D UP TO RESPOND- RIOD OF NANCIAL AR.	System and security on	Average amount usu-		Тот	AL A	AMOUNT L	ENT	' UP	TO DATE	•		1
SUBDIVISION.	Under Land Improvement Act,	Under Agricultu- rists' Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.	which such advances are given.	ally lent to each individual.	Land Im.	Under Land Improvement Act. Under Agricu'turists' Loans Act.					REMARKS,			
Chapra	886 356	1,495 983	4	9 71	Advances are now being given according to the new rules under Land Improvement Act, and security taken is that prescribed by the said rules, joint and several security is be-	Rs. A. P. 12 9 9 59 7 1	Rs. 2,650 10,097	0		Rs. 5,593 19,566	1	P. 0 0		à.	P. 0 0	R
opalganj	22	1,430			ing taken in the case of agriculturist loans,	9 4 0	710	0	0	6,871	8	0	7,581	8	0	
strict Total	1,264	8,908	4	80	1		13,457	0	0	32,031	0	0	45,488	0	0	_

Statement of convicts admitted into the Chapra Jail from 16th to 31st March 1897.

Years.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896	31	15	5	51	Admission in bad health nearly double of last
1897	21	7	6	34	year's percentage, due greatly to the fact of a large gang of old and broken-down men received from the Gopalganj subdivision; otherwise the general health of prisoners is much as usual at this time of the year. No scorbutic cases noticed.

Percentage of those admitted into hospital and in bad Bad health ... 9.80 health. Hospital ... 71.33

A. EARLE,

Offictor.

1897.

17.35

43.19

HATWA RAJ FIGURES.

FORM No. 5.
[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT SARAN.—SARAN SUBDIVISION.
For the half-month ending 25th March 1897.

ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83	AND 84 OF THE CODE).	.bieg annomA	8		111111111111
	THE	Number	288	1111111 1111111	11111 1111
CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83	AND 84 OF THE CODE).	Amount paid.	27	, 1111111 1/111/1	20 0 0 13 4 20 0 0 13 4 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CHII (SECTI	THE (Number	- 56	101111111111	552 231 180 8 27 7
	tal	l of ns 19 24).		A. A. D.	0 cl 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg 0 cg
	Total	paid (total of columns 19 and 24).	25	88. 248 504 174 174 174 161 299 299 299 299 299 299 299 299 299 29	206 10 206 10 8 11 154 19 154 19 203 6 151 9 8 13 10 54 14 16 54 14 16 54 14 16 54 14 17 54 14 18 16 16 18 1
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON		Total amount paid.	23	Rs. A. P. 47 1 9 770 11 0 22 4 0 130 6 9 80 6 9 122 9 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 6 9 9 9 6 9	64 9 6 80 6 3 15 9 6 72 14 6 14 14 6 9 10 0 5 1 0 8 10 9 8 10 9
NS EMP	L POLIT	Small children.	23	5 22 22 22 5 5 5 81	46 46 22 65 65 65 1
PERSO	IKISES I	Hig children.	22	49 93 93 81 269 142 200 200 8 8 6 6 6 6 437	86 65 65 65 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
BER OF	WAGE	Momen.	21	127 88 872 88 872 250 77 510 510 54 8 	5,086 152 88 88 88 88 88 312 111 112 222 222 223 344 344 344 344 344 344 34
NOW	DAIL	Men.	20	357 251 121 646 251 208 719 172 86 293 40 	478 1448 1111 198 611 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 1
		tal annt d.	19	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		Total amount paid.	-	863 6 6 6 79 1153 1153 1122 24 1,348	242 66 133 280 136 1 30 54 1 49
		Total amount o' work done.	18	C. ft. 100,593 2,350 75,588 96,336 24,085 32,459 6,882 	70,440 49,376 24,706 67,708 41,450 9,985 20,261 18,828
		Small children.	17	1111111 11111 1 1	11111 11111
		Big children,	16		2
K.	D.	Мотел	15	261 27 27 290 290 218	200
K WORK.		Men.	14	250 220 24 24 24 265 265 265 265	160 64 11 11
PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK		Small children.	13		- 11111 11111
LOYED	C.	Big children,	12	1111111 11111	11111 11111
NS EMP	J	Women	=	- 111111 1111	* (1111 1111)
		Men.	10	111.111.111.11	Time mental
NUMBER OF		Small obildren.	6	70 2 361 765 140 172 88 463	57 180 302 512 512 70 70 100 184
NOW		Big children.	œ	811 	689 202 562 894 711 117 117 117 118 895 209 2209 248 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 1
	B.1	Мотер.	7	1,576 45 49 2,685 789 454 454 500 7,098	1,287 1,287 1,738 859 859 859 855 388 113 859 855 855 859 857 855 856 857 857 858 857 857 858 857 858 857 857
		Мев.	9	1,229 1,129 1,129 1,000	11,005 293 632 1,591 1,591 228 228 228 228 228 229 226 226 226 226 226 226 226 226 226
		Small children.	2	111.111 1111.	11111 11111
		Big children.	4	11111111111111	11111 1111
	A.	Women.	60		11111 11111
		Men.	2	1160 1160 1290	111 114 111 114 111 111 111 111 111 111
		CINCLE (OR RETIEF WORK OR THANA).	1	187H MARCH 7. tank 22.4. (Karma-tank 1707aL Toral	25TH MARCH tank
		CINCLE (OR R		Werk ending 1. Turkalia 2. Pachdeori 3. Bairaritola 4. Bhaiputty 5. Aghyla 6. Khajooriah 7. Kateya No. ha) tana. 8. Bellowa 9. Kowlaha 10. Damakia 11. Sikatia 12. Garpurwa Grand	Were ending Were ending Turkelia Turkelia Turkelia Turkelia A fabyla Kapyuty Kapyuty Kapyuty Kapyuty Kapyuty Kateya No ha tank) G Pellowa Towahia Towahia S Bernakia B Bechdeori 10. Bachdeori

FORM 6.—Manja Poor-house. [See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.] DISTRICT SARAN.

	Staten	nent of	gratuito	us rel	ief for the week	ending 18t	h March 1	897.		
Name of Circle and heads of gratui- tous relief.		ER OF PEI	RSONS RECE DUS RELIEF	IVING	Description of	Quantity of grain in standard	Money value			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	grain.	maunds, seers and chitaks,	of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		0	11
WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1897.						MDs. s. c.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
lief for 7 days	4	6	19	22 1	Rice	1 1 14 0 7 7	5 3 9			Retai poor-
Ditto 5				*****	Salt	0 14 14 0 0 142	1 13 9	:::::		house 9 2 0
pitto 3 ,, pitto 2 ,	1	1	*****	2	Vegetable	0 20 8 0 0 142	0 1 6) 11 9 0 4 3			doles 8 6 1
Total	5	7	13		0.000		0 4 3			Total 17 8 3
an doles distribution	99	27		126	Rice	******	9 2 0		9 2 0	
		of the same of		120	Dal "	13 4 7 12	3 14 6 0 15 6			
					Makai	17 1 13 2	2 2 0 1 6 3			
GRAND TOTAL		****		*****		•••••	8 6 3		8 6 3	
GRAND TOTAL	104	34	13	151					17 8 3	
VEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1897.								to Late As		
itto 6 ,,	2	6	11.	19 2	Rice	0 37 14	4 11 9			
itto 8	₁			*****	Dal Satua Salt	0 6 12 0 13 8	0 13 6			
tto 3 ,, tto 2 ,,	1		1	2	Vegetable	0 0 13½ 0 15 14	0 1 6 0 13 6			
ito 1 day					On	0 0 131	0 3 3	*****		
Total	4	6	13	23			8 6 6		8 6 6	
nuore distribution	72	1		73	Rice	0 21 6 0 5 8	2 10 9			
					Satua Makai	0 5 12 0 16 14	0 11 0 0 11 6		*****	
Total							5 13 9			
GRAND TOTAL	76	7	13	96					5 13 9	
FIGURES	Staten	ent of g	ratuitou	s relie	f for the week on	iding 25th		07	1	
u poor-house	30.7						• 1		1	
a poor-nouse the	20	28	30	78	Rice Dal	MDS .s. C. 8 37 14 0 24 8	Rs. A. P. 18 3 6			
					Satua	1 14 10 0 8 12	2 13 3 7 4 6			*****
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		0 14 0 1 13 0			
lganj poor-house	-37	18	16	71	Total		31 0 3			
			1	"	Rice Dal	2 34 44 0 22 84	12 14 0 2 15 3			
					Salt Oil, vegetables, &c.	1 31 6	9 3 3 0 5 6			
					Total -	******	4 14 6		******	
th poor-house	25	26	20	71	Rice	3 13 6	30 4 6		******	*****
					Dal Satua	0 24 0 1 31 04	2 12 0			•••••
					Salt Oil, vegetables, &c.	0 3 13	9 7 6 0 4 9	*****	=	
doles at Hutwa					Total		30 3 10	7 11910	******	*****
at Hulwa	42	126	56	224	Makai	16 22 8	71 4 0		*****	*****
GRAND TOTAL	- 10/				Total		71 4 0		******	
	124	198	122	444			162 12 7		*****	******
S	statemen	nt of gra	atuitous i	relief)	for the week end	ing 18th A	Tarch 1897			
poor-house	20	26				1		1		
			29	1	Rice	3 30 7 0 25 2	17 5 0 3 0 0			
				8	atua	1 14 13 0 8 12	3 0 0 7 10 6 0 14 0			
					Dil, vegetables, &c.	*****	1 9 6	*****		
ganj "	44	22	20	86 B	Total		30 7 0		30 7 0	
				Ī	Dal	3 6 2 0 25 3	14 3 5 2 13 7			
				S	alt oil, vegetables, &c.	1 10 4 0 4 8	6 1 6 0 7 0			
					Total -	******	3 4 6			
	24	25	26	75 R	lice	3 34 3	26 14 0		26 14 0	
			- 10	D	ul	3 34 3 0 28 8 1 15 2	17 8 3 3 4 0 7 2 0			
				S	alt il, vegetables, &c.	0 4 12½ 1 15 2	0 7 3			
doles at Hatwa					Total		20 2 0		30 1 6	
	44	138	70	252 M		-	70 77 0	10 Villa 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
			-		akai	17 14 8	2 7 0	mun.		
GRAND TOTAL	132	211						St. Bertan St.	72 7 0	

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.] FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.—HATWA RAJ FIGURES.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 25th March 1897.

Werk	A, B, C		RKERS PAID	BY TASK-	IRRESPE	PAID BY WAGES CTIVE OF SK.	Total amount disbursed	GRATUITO		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	on task work and daily labour.	Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuit- ous relief.	Average dole,	- Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3 (d. 3 m) - 1 - 1 - 1		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 18th March 1897 Week ending 25th March 1897	2,532 2,043	25 25	0 1 5 0 1 2	3 6 8	848 435	0 1 9	1,909 7 0 1,195 13 0	416 383	0 0 10 0 0 11	159 13 6 162 12 7

Bepin Behari Bose, Manager, Raj Hatwa.

No. 15F., dated Motibari, the 2nd April 1897. From-D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To-The Commissioner of the Patna Division. I HAVE the honour to submit my report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the second . fortnight of March 1897. The figures dealt with relate to the weeks ending on Saturdays the 20th and 27th of that month.

2. During this period the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, spent nearly a week in the district, going as far as Ramnagar and Bagaha, where I accompanied him. Inspection work was, however, impeded by heavy rain,

quite unusual at this season. 3. Section 24. (1) Area affected. - There has been no real change in the area at present in distress, but some modification of the previous estimate of population is required, when due allowance is made for the area containing little or no population, and the concentration of population in the towns of Bettiah and Motihari, which have a population, roughly speaking, of 25,000 and 13,000, respectively. This town population I class as practically free from distress, as the proportion in receipt of relief is very small – under 2 per cent. I have been in the habit of showing as the area "at present in distress" only that in which relief works are required to afford employment to able holied powers, but I have that it was he have in are required to afford employment to able-bodied persons; but I beg that it may be borne in mird that throughout the area classed as "slightly affected," arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been organized, and such relief is actually being administered to a considerable number of destitute persons unable to work who, in ordinary years, would probably have been supported by private charity. Indeed, some relief of this kind has had to be given even in the areas classed as free from distress, except in about 200 square-miles of than Adapur, and these, to the aggregate of 152 square-miles, should be added to the area over which relief measures of some kind have extended. I subjoin a statement showing how the estimates of population have been revised with reference to the above remarks.

BDIVISION AND THANA.			the secure	Bed of river Gan- dak and adjoining diara	Other areas free from distress.	Area slightly affected.	Area at present in distress.	ESTIMA	TED POPULA	TION OF-	POPULATI RELIEF M SOME K	AREA AND ON TO WHICH EASURES OF IND HAVE ENDED.
			peopled by tharus.	lands.				Area free from distress.	Area slightly affected.	Area at present in distress.	Area.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 •	11	12	13
ah Subdivision.	\$q. miles. 710 766 587 2,013	216,054 209,724 334,087 759,865	Sq. miles. 151 240	96 36	Sq. miles, 50 33	Sq. miles. 215 104 160 479	Sq. miles. 248 372 308	18,000 (a)42,000	111,000 38,000 98,000	95,000 137,000 190,000	Sq. miles. 463 526 501	206,000 193,000 (c) 305,000
7 Subdivision.								60,000	247,000	422,000	1,490	704,000
ganj is	272 288 269 129 336 224	179,040 190,207 183,073 109,542 269,719 167,419		38 25 	33 21 15 200	145 39 9 56	234 110 184 120 265 24	(b)30,000 15,000 12,000 149,000	90,000 29,000 9,000 45,000	175,000 70,000 136,000 100,000 213,000 18,000	234 288 244 129 330 14	175,000 (d) 177,000 180,000 109,000 270,000 (e) 18,000
Strict!Total	-	-	******	63	269	249	937	206,000	173,000	712,000	1,249	-
	3,531	1,859,465	391	195	352	728	1,865	266,000	420,000	1,134,000	2,739	929,000

(a) Includes Bettiah town (population 25,000).
(b) Ditto Moithari (in ditto 13,000).
(c) Excludes population of Bettiah town.
(d) Ditto of Motihari town.
(e) Ditto of secure area in Adapur thana.

4. The area and population given in the last two columns include 152 square-miles with 79,000 inhabitants, classed as free from distress. Omitting these, the area really affected is 2,593 square-miles, with a population of 1,554,000, and the percentage of persons receiving relief on the 27th February would thus be 10.9, and not 15.33, as shown in the table on the margin of paragraph 68 of your letter No. 687F.G., dated the 8th March 1897. Having regard to the population of other districts, I should think it probable that the affected area in their case comprises the whole area over which relief measures of some kind were necessary, and corresponds therefore, to the 2,593 square-miles dealt with above, and not merely to the 1,865 square-miles for which relief works were actually required. I have in my reports been in the habit of showing as only slightly affected all areas expected to require relief later on until relief works are actually needed in them to give employment to the able-bodied, and in this way the area has gone increasing from time to time. In about a month the whole area still classed as slightly affected, will, it is anticipated, need regular relief works. The area and population given in the last two columns include 152 square-miles

5. The total number of persons on relief of all kinds on the last day of the period under review (27th March) was 164,426, of whom 55,285 were men, 60,887 women, and 48,254 children. This amounts to 10.6 per cent. of the population (affected 1,554,000). Of the total number 99,977, or 60.8 per cent., were relief workers, and 64,449, or 39.2 per cent., were gratuitously relieved in poor-houses, kitchens, or at their homes. Of the relief workers, 42,499 were men, 34,475 women and 2,303 children. Of these gratuitously relieved per cent., were gratuitously relieved in poor-houses, kitchens, or at their homes. Of the relief workers, 42,499 were men, 34.475 women and 2,303 children. Of those gratuitously relieved, 12,786 were men 26,412 women, and 25,251 children. The men, therefore, formed 42.5 per cent. of the relief workers, but only 10 per cent. of those gratuitously relieved.

6. Section 24 (2)(b)—Relief Circles.—Lieutenants Kaye, 21st Panjab Infantry, and Dalzel, Devonshire Regiment, have joined the district for famine work on the 26th and 30th March respectively. The former has been made Charge Superintendent of Motihari thana, we as to set free the Leipt Magistrate for the multifarious duties he has to discharge.

so as to set free the Joint Magistrate for the multifarious duties he has to discharge. Lieutenant Dalzel has been posted to Bettiah thana, and will assist Mr. Wood, who is being placed in charge of the whole than under arrangements which have been reported to you demi-officially. Two non-officials have, with your sanction, been appointed as Assistant Charge Superintendents—one, Mr. Blake, being posted to Hardih thana, and the other, Mr.

Savi, to Dhaka.

7. The various Circles are all now practically manned. Owing to heavy rain which fell in the second week, of the period underreport, the Indigo Planters who are Honorary Circle Officers, have again had to be busy with their indigo sowings, as extensive re-sowing

has bee necessary.

8. Section 24 (2) (a) -- General state of the affected tracts -- Crop Prospects and Rainfall.-8. Section 24 (2) (a)—General state of the affected tracts—Urop Prospects and Rainfall.—On the 22nl, 23rd and 24th of March rain fell over all the district, except the extreme northwest. The following fall was recorded at each of the registering stations:—Motihari 1.33 inches, Bettiah 3.47, Barharwa 1.10 and Bagaha 23. So heavy a fall over most of the district is altogether abnormal at this season. It was heaviest in the centre of Bettiah Subdivision in a tract stretching from Ramnagar southwards, and extending into part of Gobindganj thana. To the west of that tract the fall was very light. Elsewhere it may be said to have averaged about an inch. In the north-cest of Bethiah Subdivision hail Gobindganj thana. To the west of that tract the fall was very light. Elsewhere it may be said to have averaged about an inch. In the north-east of Bethiah Subdivision hail also fell, which did much damage to the rabi crops and poppy. With this exception, the rain does not appear to have caused any substantial injury to the crops, except indigo, which has had largely to be re-sown. In spite of this, indigo prospects are much better than they were, as there is now ample moisture to bring on the plant. Any damage done to the other crops has been much more than counterbalanced by the good this will do. It will bring on the rabi crops where they are backward, and facilitate the ploughing of lands and the sowing of china and kodo millets, early rice and even maize. It will also be of much benefit to sugarcane recently planted, but this crop is grown only on a limited area in this district. On the whole, it will undoubtedly put heart into the people; but heavy rain at this season is so unusual that they do not profess to foretell what its ultimate effect may be.

Harvesting operations are still backward in this district. They are going on gradually, however, but, as was to be expected, very little labour is being employed beyond what the cultivator's own family can supply.

9. Section 24 (2) (b): Food-stocks and traffic in food-grains.—Forms 8 and 9, annexed to 9. Section 24 (2) (b): Food-sticks and traffic in food-grains.—Soline of this report, show that during the fortnight ending on the 27th March, 47,581 maunds of food-grains were imported by rail into the district, and 286 maunds exported. The corresponding figures for the preceding fortnight were 18,390 and 387 maunds. The net addition to the figures for the preceding fortnight were 18,390 and 387 maunds. The net addition to the food-stock of the district has thus been 47,295 maunds, against 18,093 maunds in the preceding This continued increase is very satisfactory. No less than 28,313 maunds went to Bettiah, almost all of it being rice and paddy. Motihari imported 8,744 maunds. Eighty-five per cent. of the grain imported was from Calcutta, namely, 34,907 maunds of rice and 4,933 maunds of paddy. The total imports of the district, since the 1st of October, amount now to 1,13,026 maunds as against an export of 54,663 maunds, which took place in the beginning of the cold weather.

10. The Returns from the Frontier registering stations show that 9,536 maunds of food-

grains were imported from Nipal during the second half of March, as against 15,341 maunds in the first half. At the same time 150 mounds of dal are shown as exported to Nipal

11. Burma rice appears now to have found its way almost all over the district, but it is not so popular as the local rice, and is consequently sold at a somewhat lower price. The supply of maize appears now to have become nearly exhausted, as in many markets it is not

12. Section 24 (2) (c): Prices —I annex a statement showing the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and Bettia. The price of common rice has risen slightly at Motihari from 8 seers 8 chitaks to 8 seers 5 chitiks per rupee, but at Bettiah it has fallen from 9 seers to 9½ seers. Maize has fallen slightly at Motihari from 9½ seers to 9 seers 13 chitaks, but risen at Bettiah from 10¼ to 10 seers. Other prices, for the most part, show at tendency to fall at Motihari, but to rise at Bettiah. In Ramnagar the price of common rice is 8 seers. I have received no report or price-list from the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha. Rabi grain of the present harvest is not yet available in the markets. Taking the mean of the now to be found at all. grain of the present harvest is not yet available in the markets. Taking the mean of the Motihari and Bettiah prices, the price of common rice is at present more than 80 per cent. above the average of the last five years at this season, and that of maize, over 125 per cent. The price of rice seems to be about 20 to 25 per cent. higher than it was at this season during the famine of 1874, while the supply of maize, now reported to be exhausted in many places was at that time said to be sufficient, and even abundant. Considering how stationary ordinary wages are, the high level at which prices have stood for the last two or three months as compared with the normal, is sufficient indication of the acuteness of the distress that

would now be prevailing, but for the measures of relief undertaken by Government.

13. Section 24 (2) (d): Emigration and Immigration of the famished people.—The immigration of destitute people from the North-Western Provinces into Bettiah Subdivision appears, from all accounts, to have fallen off considerably, but I have not yet received from appears, from all accounts, to have fallen off considerably, but I have not yet received from the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha information I have asked him to give me as to its present extent. The police generally report that the wandering about of destitute people within the district, which at one time they reported as very prevalent, has now practically ceased with the completion of the organization for the relief of distress.

14. In continuation of the information given in paragraph 14 of my report No. 582F., dated 7th March (not February as printed) 1897, for the second fortnight of February, regarding the remittance of money through the Post Office to this district, I may mention here that, during the month of February, Rs. 28,656 were received in this district by 1,721 money-orders from elsewhere. As compared with February 1896, there is an increase of Rs. 3,631 in amount, and of 368 in the number of orders.

15. Section 24 (2) (e): Condition of cattle.—The condition of the cattle is, on the whole.

15. Section 24 (2) (e): Condition of cattle.—The condition of the cattle is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the supply of fodder and water has been improved by recent rain.

16. Section 24 (2) (f): Public Health.—The following statement shows the mortality, than aby than, for the month of February 1897, as compared with the average of the

			MORTALITY 18	IN FEBRUARY 97.	AVERAGE M FEBRUARY CEDING FIV	FOR THE PRE
			Number of deaths,	Death-rate per mille for the month.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.
	1		2	3	4	5.
Bagaha			537	2.48	. 626	2.89
Hurdi			540	2.58	788	3.75
Bettiah			911	3.15	771	
Gobindganj		villa organ	543	3.03		2.38
Motihari	***		427	2.69	380	1.84
Kessaria			394		397	2 25
Madhuban				2.14	578	3.15
Dhaka	A-Bayes	•••	249	2.27	223	2.03
	•••		426	1.58	463	1.71
Adapur		. "	219	1.30	314	1.79
	Total	2	4,246	2.26	4,490	2:41

The death-rate of the district for February was thus only 2.26 per mille as against an average for the last five years of 2.41. The average for the last ten years was only 1.62 per werage for the last five years of 2.41. The average for the last ten years was only 1.62 per mille, but the registration of vital statistics was put on an improved basis about five years ago, and it is manifest that it was very imperfect before that. In thanas Gobindganj bettiah, Motihari and Madhuban, the death-rate of February has been higher than during the last five years; but in every case it is considerably under an annual rate of 40 per mille in Gobindganj thana, the increased mortality is about equally divided between "ferries" and "other causes (unspecified): "elsewhere it is mainly under the latter head. An inquiry has in Gobindganj thana, the increased mortality is about equally divided between referres and there causes (unspecified):" elsewhere it is mainly under the latter head. An inquiry has been ordered with a view to ascertaining whether the increase in these thanas may be connected directly with the prevalence of famine, but the statistics kept by the registering officers do not throw any light on this. No deaths from starvation have been reported during the fortnight

17. The following statement shows the result of observations on prisoners admitted into the Motihari Jail during the fortnight, as compared with the corresponding period of 1896 :-

		Convi	CTS.	2 5004		UNDER-TRIA	L PRISONEI	ts.
Health on admission.	1	897.	18	96.	1	897.	18	996.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage
Transfer in 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indifferent	5 1	83°3 16°7	5 1	8°33 16·7	16 11 5	50°0 34°4 15°6	30 3 2	85.7 8.6 5.7
brand.	6	10000	6	100'0	32	100.0	35	100.0
Of ditto	1 1 4	16.6 16.6 66.8	3 2 1	50°0 33°3 16°7	7 1 24	21.9 3.1 75.0	11 4 20	31.4 11.4 57.8
	6	100.0	6	100.0	32	100.0	35	100.0

These figures, as in preceding months, show a considerable deterioration as compared

with last year, especially in the matter of weight.

18. Section 24 (2) (g): Crime.—The number of burglaries, thefts and the like, reported during the second half of March, was 128, as compared with 90 in the corresponding period of 1896, and no less than 50 of the cases were thefts of food-grain, as compared with only 14. The figures for the first half of the month, which were not received in time for last report, were 171 figures for the first half of the month, which were not received in time for last report, were 171 figures for the first half of the month, which were not received in time for last report, were 171 against only 85 last year, cases of theft of food-grain numbering 54 against 23. The increase in crime is, therefore, very marked. In February there was a dacoity in Motihari thana, in which the dacoits set fire to the house they attacked, and there was a similar case in Ramnagar in March. These cases were, beyond doubt, due to the famine. The general report is that fires in villages have been more frequent and destructive this year than usual, but information was not given to the police that they were otherwise than accidental. They are believed to have been more destructive than usual, because a great many of the men were away on relief works.

19. Section 24 (3) (a): Government Relief works.—Statements D (Form 5) and E (Form 7) enclosed give particulars of relief works open during the weeks ending on the 20th and 27th March. The number of works open at the close of the fortnight was 80, an increase of 2 during the period. Of these 59 were Civil Agency works, namely, 47 tanks, 5 roads, 3 pynes and 4 embankments, while 21 were under the Public Works Department, namely, 4 tanks, 15 roads (including as separate works two sections on each of two roads) and 2 embershments.

bankments.

20. The subjoined statement shows the principal figures regarding persons on relief during the fortnight under review, as compared with the preceding fortnight :

1		Δ	VERAGE DAILY UNITS	NUMBER OF MA	LE	Daily	\$100 miles	DAILY W.	UNIT.	E PER M
Week ending.	Number of works open at close of fortnight.	Task-work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task:	Gratuitous relief, including dependents (adult units).	Total.	outturn of work per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	On task work.	On daily wages.	On grai
1	2	3	4	-5	6	7	8	9	10	1
6th March 18th , 20th , 27th ,	78 80	84,207 92,654 82,580 70,747	5,391 5,219 6,270 6,581	37,473 45,422 47,911 49,955	127,071 148,295 136,708 127,283	c, ft. 24 27 30 271	Rs. A. P. 3 11 8 3 8 4 8 5 4 3 12 5	A. P. 1 5 1 6 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 6	A. P. 1 11 2 1 1 61 1 91	0 0 0 0 0 0

These figures show a great fall in the number of persons employed on relief works. The fall has occurred everywhere except in the Bagaha and Motihari Charges, and it has been very great indeed in South Bettiah. In my last report I noticed that the numbers in the last-named Charge had doubled in a fortnight, and I doubted their accuracy. Special attention has since been given to this Charge, and it has been found that in several of the works there great laxity has prevailed. The worst of these have been closed during the second week, but there are professional Agency works near enough for those really in distress to go to. With the exception of this Charge, where the muster-rolls exggerated the previous numbers, the decrease appears to have been genuine, and is due to the rain which drew off many to plough their fields, and to the progress of harvesting operations. It will be many to plough their fields, and to the progress of harvesting operations. It will be observed that the outturn of work improved considerably during the first week, but fell again during the second. On Professional Agency works it rose from 29 cubic feet per male unit to 32, but on Civil Agency works, while it rose from 24 to 28 cubic feet in the first week,

it fell to again to 23 cubic feet in the second. This fall was due principally to work being impeded through accumulation of rain-water in pits in tanks, and also to the laxity prevaiting in South Bettiah Charge. In Bagaha also the task was found not to be well regulated, and to be too light. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet rose from Rs. 3-5-2 to Rs. 3-7-4 on Professional Agency works during the fortnight, and from Rs. 3-14-10 to Rs. 4-1-6 on Civil Agency works. The difference is fully accounted for by the fact that no less than 47 out of 59 of the Civil works are tanks with long leads and high lifts, while only 4 out of 21 Professional Agency works fall within this category. Two-thirds of the persons on relief works were employed on tanks.

21. The scale of wages has remained the same as that given in paragraph 17 of my report No. 246F., dated the 4th February, for the second half of January, and represents the grain equivalent of the ration at 9½ seers per rupee under section 104 of the Code. The wages paid will be found in the Task and Wages Table annexed to this report. Until rabi grain comes into the market freely, it will be impossible to lower the scale; for the present

little grain is available, except rice.

22. Section 24 (3) (b): Relief works designed to assist the water-supply of the country.—Of the 80 works open on the 27th March 1897, no less than 51 were tanks and three pynes, all designed to improve the water-supply for irrigation and for cattle. Two-thirds of the persons on relief works were employed on these.

23. Section 24 (3) (c): Private relief works.—They only work of the kind, specially designed to afford relief to famine labour, is a tank that is being constructed at the expense of the Bettiah Raj. Only a daily average of 28 men 14 women and 1 child were employed on this, the wages amounting to Rs. 53-1-2 and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet to Rs. 2-6-6. The work was being finished off.

24. Section 24 (4): Poor-houses. - The following statement shows the daily average number of persons relieved at the poor-houses open during the fortnight, and the cost

incurred :-

		DAILY A	VERAGE OF-		Cos,	Daily cost per adult	Remares.
	Men,	Women.	Children.	Total.	cos _t ,	unit.	REMARAS,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Week ending 20th March 1897.	factor and the second		Pagasalas Bras		Rs. A. P.	Δ. Ρ.	218.0W-1
otihari akhua ditiah di	55 21 69 51	89 21 55 14	35 15 31 14	129 57 155 79	70 5 1 53 0 10 72 6 11 59 6 9	1 5 2 5 1 2 1 11	
Total	196	129	95	420	255 3 7	1 6	
Week ending 27th March 1897,				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
otihari	48 25 65 54	38 20 46 18	29 19 26 19	115 64 137 91	65 5 5 62 11 7 62 9 7 65 2 3	1 5 2 8 1 1 1 10	
Total	192	122	93	407	255 12 10	1 7	

Comparing the figures with those for the week ending 13th March 1897, given in last report, it will appear that the daily average number of inmates rose during the fortnight by 75. You have enquired why the number in the Bettiah poor-house has gone down so greatly, as compared with the number who were being fed at the Raj expense in the beginning of the month. The reason is that the institution carried on by the Raj was a kitchen at which all who chose could obtain cooked food, and not a poor-house in which people are confined. All sorts of rumours are continually spread to dissuade people from entering these poor-houses, and an idea current at Bettiah was that the inmates were to be sent as emigrants to the Mauritius. At Ramnagar, similarly, an idea got abroad that they were to be sent to the Andamans.

25. Section 24 (5): Employment given at homes. - No information has been given by any Charge Superintendent as to the progress made in getting thread spun from cotton by women in receipt of gratuitous relief; but the Charge Superintendent of Govindgani has

applied for a further supply of cotton for this purpose.

26. Section 24 (6): Gratuitous relief given in the shape of grain and money-doles .- Three 26. Section 24 (6): Gratuitous relief given in the shope of grain and money-doles.—Three statements in Form 6 are annexed showing the gratuitous relief administered during each of the two weeks covered by this report, and during the fortnight, as a whole. The statement includes also those relieved in poor houses and at kitchens, but these are shown separately. Excluding these, the total number of persons relieved during the first week, was 58,640, of whom 12,040 were men, 23,796 women, and 22,804 children, the cost incurred being Rs. 18,631-6 7. In the second week the number was 60,690, namely, 12,222 men, 25,634 women, and 22,834 children, the cost incurred being Rs. 19,441-8-7. The average dole per adult must cost about 10 pies. The number relieved during the fortnight comprised 54,234 Persons relieved under Chapter V of the Famine Code, 5,364 (of whom no less than 4,624 were children) as dependants, and 68 as wanderers. The number on the gratuitous relief list is disproportionately large in the South Dhaka and Gobindganj Charges, being 13,186 in the former and 10,909 in the latter. In Gobindganj, however, Mr. Coupland, who has been paying special attention to testing the lists, reports that though he has had to strike off many who had been admitted by certain Honorary Circle Officers, he found as many omitted from the lists that ought to have been on them. The gratuitous relief lists everywhere still require careful check, and this has to be repeated periodically in the case of those admitted on careful check, and this has to be repeated periodically in the case of those admitted on account of temporary illness or weakness. The percentage of the affected population (1,554,000) in received the control of the in receipt of gratuitous relief of all kinds amounted to 3.9 at the close of the period under report.

27. Section 24 (b): Kitchens.—Four kitchens were open during the fortnight, all in the Hardih Charge. The daily average number who received relief at them was 383 in the first week (men 111, women 107 and children 165) and 107 in the second (men 125, women 132). first week (men 111, women 107 and children 165) and 107 in the second (men 125, women 112, and children 170). The cost was Rs. 209-13-9 and Rs. 223-13-5, respectively, so that the daily average cost per adult unit came to 1 anna 7 pies, which is high. I trust small kitchens will soon be opened at many works, for the purpose of giving those who persist in doing short work the penal ration in the shape of cooked food.

28. Section 24 7: Loans.—No fresh loans were given out during the fortnight, but inquiries were completed in respect of a large number of cultivating tenants to whom loans were given out immediately after its close to enable them, to till, their lands and concerns and

were given out immediately after its close to enable them to till their lands and conserve and purchase seed-grain.

29. Section 24 (8): Finance.—I annex a statement showing the expenditure incurred during the period under report. The total comes to Rs. 1,50,998-5, of which Rs. 1,11,980-10-3 were spent on relief works, and Rs. 39,017-10-9 on gratuitous relief of various kinds. In the previous fortnight the expenditure was pretty much the same, namely Rs. 1,52,509-15-3.

30. Monthly Statements A and B (Forms 10 and 11) and the Statement showing task-

work exacted are annexed. A map showing the affected tracts is also enclosed.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

For the week ending 20th March 1897.

	-	WORE OR THANA).	1	CITIL AGENCY WORKS, SADAR SUEDIVISION. Mothari Charge Kessim South Daka Gobindganj	Total for Sadar Subdivi- Sion	BETTIAH SUBDIVISION. North Bettiah Charge South "Regala Charge Hagala Charge Hardi	Total for Bettiah	Grand Total of District	Male units	Total for the week	Total of Fuote Works Department Agency Works	Male units	Total for the week	Grand Total for the week.
1		Men.	63	157	603	i litt		602	. 602	1	1]	1	*
	-	мотеп.	8	158	541	1111	1	541	909	1				1,238
		Big childsen.	4	183	400	1111	-	400	200	1,238	1	777		38
		Small children.	10	8	122	1114		122	30		* [
		жеп.	9	7,702 11,587 6,288 27,034 9,949	62,560	7,134 41,319 32,383 25,963	106,829	169,389	169,389		40,704	40,705		
	a	Women.		8,670 10,435 2,456 12,455 13,915	196'25	1,278 19,808 24,931	46,017 2	93,978	10,483 2	268,55	,528	22,891	72,670	901.109
Nu		Big children.	8	3,779 8,386 6,186 8,596	22,469	1,244 18,614 8,308	28,166	50,635	25,317	,522	114,514	7,257	•	0
MBBR OI		Small children.	6	1,912 324 324 312 1,902 4,238	8,688	1,864	4,646	13,334	3,333		7,274	1,818		
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK,		Men.	10	161 388 246 565	1,360	1111		1,360	1,360		<u> </u>			
IS EMPL	0	Women.	п	84 : 161	833	1111	1	333	818	1,793	-1	1		1 793
OYED ON		Big children.	12	28.8 40 24.8 24.8	840	1111		340	170		-			
TASK-W		Small children,	13	8 1 8	82	1 1 1 1	7	28	14		-	-		_
ORK.		Men.	14	5,294 5,294 7,970	50,025	9,184£ 38,972 8,836 8,967	74,359 12	94,384 14	94,384 106	1	1,192	1,192		
1	D	мошеп.	15	3,853 4,678 5,130	14,445	13,590 88,505 84,944 6,252	187,291	141,736 5	106,303 2	231,598	146	902	2,248	9000
		Big children.	16	1,689 3,026 1,348	6,082	7,467 2 20,620 7 11,134 5 5,603 8	44,824 18	50,906 21	25,453 5	100	899	113		14
-	I	Small children.	17	200 2,616 185 42	2,952	2,631 7,851 6,800 3,095	18,817	21,829	5,457		803	73		1
N.	JOM ;	Total amount of done.	18	C, It. 653.497 496.562 2,430,439 1,027,631 983,777	5,539,926	790,483 4,245,366 1,300,305 1,863,146	7,699,300	13,239,226			2,255,994			
	·p	leq funoms latoT	- 19	Bs. A. 2,247 13 1,272 7 1,272 7 2,945 8	18,037 8	2,898 4 14,968 14 10,901 12 4,974 4	\$3,043 4	46,080 12			7,196 4			
×		Men.	80	9,00000 0,01,	, eo	9 1,389 9 3,654 5 5,556	8 14,543	6 23,387	23,387		6 10,480	10,480		
DAILY		Мотеп.	21	694 2,018 221 :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	844 2,423	34 2,677 66 615	3,617	87 6,040	87 4,530	30	011,1108,2 00	00 2,100	13,246	70 - 6K
WAGES,	1 40	Big children.	57	1,107 118 212	1,387	124 1,987 178	2,339	3,576 2,	1,788	878	-	222	946	70
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE	18K.	Small children.	53	76 : : : 8	380 1,	1,706 153 153	1,914 2,415	294 3,654	673		445 1,582	=)		
OYED ON		Total amount paid.	94	Rs. A. P. 557 15 6 527 15 6 308 4 3 259 15 6	1,238 14 3	184 1 0 558 1 9 880 12 0 792 7 0	15 5 9	9 0			88 4			
otal of	*(#8 04) P	Total amount latoT bus 61 samulos	25	Bs. 4. 2,775 12 1,783 8 1,582 8 5,273 6 3,104 7	14,276 6	3.082 5 15,527 0 11,082 8 5,766 11	35,458 10 0	49,785 0 6			8,778 9			
NOR CE (SRC	843	Number.	26	7. 1.868 3 1.868 6 4.215 9 1,729	6 8,410	6 428 6 428 6 5,274 6 5,314	18,008	26,418			0 6,886 107			•
NOR-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83	CODE).	Amount paid.	27	Rs. 4. 7. 34 11 9 6 0 27 72 4 0 0 7 72 7 6 0	143 13 3	63 5 6 97 15 3 130 0 0 91 13. 9	312 2 6	455 15 9			107 1 6			
		Number.	88	2 1 SS 2 48	1,659	53 259 439 1,151	1,902	3,561			2,237			
DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 &	Si OF THE GOUE).	Amount paid.	83	B. A. C. S.	115 13 3	314 0 16 6 9 30 1 9 153 8 8	203 14 9	319 12 0			152 5 0		10	

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	4		MATERIAL STATE		NUM	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOTED ON TASK-WORK.	PERSONS	S EMPLOY	TRD ON T	ASK-WOB	BK.	Ď.	T.		YAON		NUMB DI	ER OF I	PERSONS I GES IRRI OF TASK,	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.	id (total	AND AND	(SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	(SEC AND 8 C.	(SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).
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9 1,835 9 2,885 9 3,089 9 6,254	1	-	6 25,335	25,333		9,449	674.6				294 108	2,739 37-4	1,128	328	88 88	98	1,000	328	213	313	83	2,381	9,449	9,449, 2
8,485 1 811,833 9 6 11,067 1 8 3,401 15 8	98 787 19 9	9 1	98,308 15		1	9,945 8 3					H 10 01	681 4 83 9 9 9 9 9	1,152 3 9		13	1	2,100 0 9	262 7 6 115 15 6 1.072 3 0	10	678 14 6 678 14 6 177 10 6	38 14 0	5,189 1 6	9,945 8 3	1
89,182 3,576,425 1,225,476 1,049,139	6.551.799	0 9:0 900	2,012,002			2,872,685			-		77,278 144,276 75,320	185,786	334,796	85,454	\$1,095 \$1,034	1 059 40.	1	97,231 23,149 715,550	68,373	223,000 90,671	17,380	1,617,201	2,872,685	i
1,415 6,009 5,043 2,496	14,963	17 010	010'11	4,479		613	153				8 4 5	11	, ,	11	1 1	: 8	1	212	, .		1	217	612	153
6,187 16,032 10,272 5,063	37.504	879	-	1 21,939		746	373	8,443	192,230	-	88 ::		1 1			18	1	381			;	381	746	873
11,136 60,152 22,309 4,584	98,181	109,597		188.		1,516	1,137		19		846	73	1 1	11	1 1	188		64	403	**	ī	1,031	1,516	1,137
8,010 34,797 20,168 2,320	65,295	80,171	1	20,171		1,780	1.780				. 43 13	18 8	88	111	1	972		. 88 E	427	45	14	808	1,780	1,780
1111	ı	17	1	1		:		1		1	THIT	1.1	1 1	11	1	1		111	1 1	11		:	 	-)
1111	:	55		507		:			1		11111	11	: :	i : : :	1	1		111	1	11	_			-
1111	1	11	1:	3		;			507		0 11111	W	1 1	111	1.1	1		111	1 1	11			1	<u> </u>
1111	. 1	423	493			1		1			11111	1.1	1 1	111	1	1		111	1 3	11	1		1	1
4,362 5603	4,977	11,429	9 857	77.0	MATERIAL PROPERTY.	9.789	1	1			25 E 88	1,094	577	312 213 30	65	4.271		1490	4,430	1,354	83	6,838	11,139	2,783
	17,944	3 4,892	17.446		- Herman Street Advances	21,158		88,161	294,276		1,644 1,813 979	502	629	902 520 158	141	11,677		780	6,607	26.28	20	9,581	21,158	629'01
4 6,172 5 30,209 7 15,045	5 51,426	85,042	(3.78)	8	- moneyalisa	43,438			61		2,369 1,976 1,432 	192	2,456	1,041 764 397	355	19,713	40.	248 3,480 636	13,904	804	161	23,726	43,438	32,578 10,579 88,161
29,514 29,514 28,705 16,617	1	122,031	9 03]		48,222]	1			3,379 2,888 2,588	183	1,374	1,962	919	25,181	040	868 6,979 709	5,277	745	143	17,041	1	42,223
1111	1	1 87					1				(11,111)	11.1	i	111	11			1111	1	::	1	1	:	1
1111		86	42	2,857		1	587				11111	1 1	1	111	11			1111	i	11	1	,	:	
1111		23.0	172						8,22,8		111111	1 1	1	111	11			111	11	1 1	1	,	1	367
2,439		2,634	2,634		285	367					11:11	206	191	111	11	367		111	11			367	367	
Sharge			:	:	Works	1	Works ks for		neek a	TON.	ond	bind.	embank-	an i	Road	1	osd	Road	Road	agnat Ihana	Sub-	1		-
North Bettinh Charge South Bettinh Charge Hageha Hardi	Total for Bettlah	OI DOWN	Male units	Total for the week	Total of Public Works Department Agency Works	Male units	Total of Public Works Department Works for the week	Grand Total for the	Ul TOI TRANS	SADAR SUBDIVISION.	Chumpapur tank Bhagwaspur tank Rhadmali tank Bhelwa Boad Nawada Sheohar Road Padumber Goahari Road	Road. Bursing Segowli Gobind-	Sangrampur emi- ment. Jogoulia Road	Jugdispur Gobi ng a n j	Pakridyal to Etwa Road	BETTIAH STERVE	Bettiah-Segowlie R. Bankut tank	Shikarpur Bulthar Road Rammgar-Hurna ta u r Road.	Fagana-Tirbeni Roi Hurnataur-Bagaha Raising Bethal Pin-	Road, Goberdhana Road,	Total for Bettiah Sub-	GRAND TOTAL	Mal. units	Total for the week

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of Circle and	D HEADS OF						S RECEI ELIEF.	VING		Mone		
GRATUITOUS RE	LIEF.	7	Ien.	Wo	men.	Chi	ldren.	Total	100	ехрепс	eu.	a de
A Mary Service of State of the Service		1-		-		-	1		1			
1			2		8		4	5		6		
		+		1	•	1			-			
Sadar Subdivi	sion.									Rs.	A. P	•
Motihari-			700		1,777		1,101	3,6	40	1,187	0	ß
Chapter V			762 41	1 '	79	1	266		86		14	
Section 83			- 11			1		15. 5				
Kessaria—			0.50	1.	149		752	0.0	248	747	9.1	0
Chapter V			353	1	1,143	-	102	2,2	10	141	2 1	U
North Dhaka-							609	.00	999	876	10	0
Chapter V			691		1,566		85	*2,0	866		6	
Section 83				1.	•••••		do		00			
South Dhaka-			0.005	1	. 104		E 407	141	276	4,997	1	5
Chapter V		•••	2,685		6,164 55		5,427		714	125	8	6.
Section 83			58		96	'	001		111	120		
Gobindganj-				-				1			10	
Chapter V			2,407	3	3,347		4,100		854	3,285	10	9
Section 83			8			2	247		252	29	13	9
	Total		7,000		14,13	3	13,188	34.	321	11,353	6	
	Poor-house	***	7			0	50		186	123	5	11
		-	7.07	-	14,19	3	13,238	34	,507	11,476	12	8
Total for Sadar	Subdivision		7,07		14,10	-	10,200	- 01	,00.			_
Bettiah Suba	livision.			-								
North Bettiah-					1.00		1 00		3,720	1,160	10	7
Chapter V			1,00	3	1,65	6	1,06		578	1,100	6 3	6
Section 83	•••	***		2		١			0.0			
South Bettiah— Chapter V			1,67	0	3,12	24	2,02		6,815	2,07		8
Section 83				0		17	7	1	108	4	4 5	9
Bagaha-			1,08	0	2,0	55	1,22	8	4,342	1,55	1 3	2
Chapter V		•••		4		33		3	70	1	4 10	2
Section 38 Section 83		•••		25		37	1,18	2	1,244	16	0 1	. 9
Hurdih—									- 015	170	05 9	3
Chapter V			1,0		2,4		1,71		5,215 923	1,70	William Alle	1000
Section 38	***	•••		72		92	- 1		320			
	Total		4,9	22	9,4	61	8,6	32 2	23,015		18	3 10 3 8
	Poor-house		1	20		69		15	234		31 13 09 1	3 0
	Kitchen		1	11		107	1	65	383	2		
Total for Bettia	h Subdivision		5,1	53	9,0	337	8,8	42	23,632	7,3	60	4 3
			100	000	00	200	00.0	80	58 120	18,8	37	0 1
Total under Cubl ment—dependants r tion 83.	ie Works De	part r sec		118		830 202		80	58,139 1,304	COST SALES FOR THE SALES	59	7 (
				0.45	-	000	00.4	-	ED 44	2 10 0	96	7 1
GRAND	TOTAL		. 12,	347	24,	032	23,0	064	59,44	19,0	100	

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Name of Circles	E AND HEA US RELIEF.	Ds of	.]	Number of	F PEI	RSONS I	RECEIVING IEF.	- 11	М	one	v
Acceptance of the control of the con		19(6.1)	Me	on. Wo	men.	Childr	en. Tota		expe	end	led.
1				2	3	4	5			6	
Sadar Su	bdivision.						The second	1			
Motihari-								met.	R	g	. P.
Chapter V			50	0 1 1	00		- 100 V	Custon of			. r.
Section 83			58		95	929 254	, ,,,,,,,		91		6
Kessaria—					00	204	386	5	8	7 1	4
North Dhaka—			52	3 1,61	7	1,268	3,408	3 1	,269) 1	2
Chapter V Section 83	•••		71	0 1,59	7	631		3	966	3 1	5 (
South Dhaka—	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •••		73	78			7 1	
Chapter V Section 83	•••		2,53	The second secon	7	4,750	13,186	4	779	5.0	8 4
Sections 12	and 166		4.		6	439	526			1	
Gobindganj-	and 100		.			1	2	Lapake	0		
Chapter V			. 2,349	4,32	2	4,238	10,000	0	20.1		
Section 83	•••			224	2	236	10,909 241	. 3,	291 29	6	
	Total		6,789	14,996	3 1	2,819	34,604	11,	144	4	2
Poor-l	nouse	٠.	. 73	58	3	48	179		28	1	
Total of Sadar Sub	division		. 6,862	15,054	1:	2,867	34,783	11,8	_	5	_
Bettiah Su	bdivision.				_		-			_	_
North Bettiah-			1		1						
Chapter V			1,238	2,238	1 1	1,388	1 984				
Section 83	•••		0	7		553	4,864 562		54	5	11
South Bettiah—							002	S de	65	12	9
Chapter V Section 83	•••	•••		3,198	2	,118	6,989	2,1	59	8	11
Bagaha—	5 	•••	13	20		96	129		39	13	0
Chapter V			1,292	2,463	1	,559	5 914	1 20	~~		
Section 38			24	16	1	25	5,314	1,9	-		9
Hurdi— Section 83		•••	16	22	1	,021	1,059	1:		14	5
Chapter V			1.057	0 455							U
Section 38	5 4. Y 271 2		1,051	2,451		518	4,946 653	1,7	12	0	3
T	otal		5,357	10,502	8,	722	24,581	7,74			3
Poor-hou	1808		119	04		40					
Kitchens			125	64 112		45 170	228 407	22	7 1 3 1	1 3	10
Total for Bettiah Sub	division		5,601	10,678	8,	937	25,216	8,10	-	-	6
Total under Civil . Total of Public Work Agency (Dependents 83.)	s Departn	nent tion	12,463 76	25,732 136		804	59,999 1,505	19,67		4	8 0
Grand T	OTAL		12,539	25,868	23,0	97	61,504	19,921	- 0	1	-

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the half month ending 27th March 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of			RSONS RECEI	VING	Mon	ey	
GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	expen	icu.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Sadar Subdivision.					Rs.	Α.	Р.
Motihari Charge— Chapter V	674 39	1,598 87	1,015 260	3,287 386	2,101 182	7	3 6
Section 83	39	01	200	000	204	12	·
Kessaria Charge— Chapter V	438	1,380	1,010	2,828	2,016	15	2
North Dhaka Charge— Chapter V	701	1,581	620	2,902	1,843		9
Section 83	•••••		79	79	17	5	6
South Daka Charge	2,612	6,031	5,088	13,731	9,776	9	9
Chapter V	50	50	520	620	221	6	3
Section 83 Sections 12 and 166	1		1	2		14	0
Gobindganj Charge-		0.004	4.100	10 991	6,577	1	6
Chapter V	2,378	3,834	4,169 241	10,381 246	59	4	3
Section 83							
Total for Sadar Subdivision	6,896	14,563	13,003	34,462	22,797	10	11
Bettiah Subdivision.	1						
North Bettiah Charge—				1 000	*0.015	^	
Chapter V	1,121	1,946		4,292 570	2,615 132	0	6 3
Section 83	2	• 6	562	570	102	U	U
South Bettiah Charge—	1,672	3,161	2,069	6,902	4,229	15	7
Chapter V Section 83	17	18	83	118		2	9
Bagaha Charge—_					70		
Chapter V		2,259		4,828	3,524		11
Section 38		24 29		1,151	20	5	9
,, 83	21	29	1,161	1,101	200		
Hurdi Charge — Chapter V	1,054	2,447	1,579	5,080	3,417	9	6
Section 83	60	89		788	454	3	5
Total for Bettiah Subdivision	5,142	9,979	8,675	23,796	14,767	15	1
Grand total under Civil Agency	12,038	24,542	21,678	58,258	37,565	10	(
Dependants on Public Works Depar ment Major works relieved under section 83	97	169	1,138	1,404	507	6	(
Total	. 12,185	24,711	22,816	59,662	38,073	0	(
Poor-houses	. 194	125	94	413	511	. 0	
Poor-houses Kitchens	1 770			395	433	11	
	-				l	-	
GRAND TOTAL	. 12,447	24,945	23,078	60,470	39,017	11	

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Terminal	Δ,	B, C, and	D worke work.	rs pa	id by ta	sk-	Work daily wa	ers, pa ges irre of task	id by espect- k.	0			Gratu	itous re	lief.	
WEEK.	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each	male unit per diem.		feet, per 1,000 cause	Average number of male units per diem.	West country by mak	male unit per diem.	Total amount disbursed	work and daily labour.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratui- tous relief.	Avera	ge dole.	Ame	
1	2	3		4		5	6.	1	7	1	8	9		10	1	1
Teek ending 20th March 1897.		C. ft.	Rs.	А. Р.	Rs	. A. P		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Engles I is	R	s. A. P.	Rs.	A, 1
Agency ble Works Department gency.	71,878 10,702	26 30	0	1 5 1 6	3 3	7 8 3 0	4,325 1,892	0 0		49,735 8,778	0 6	47,099 812	0	0 105 0 85	18, 837 259	01
Total	82,580	26.8	0	1 5	3	7 0	6,217	0	1 103	58,513	9 6	47,911	0	0 100	19,096	7 1
Tekending 27th March														#		
il Agency Department gency.	56,895 13,138	23½ 31	0	1 6	4 3	1 6 7 4	4,815 1,766	0	1 8 1 11	42,033 11,433	5 9 11 0	49,097 858	0	0 104 0 74	19,673 247	4 15
Total	70,033	25	0	1 7	3	15 1	6,581	-0	1 91	53,467	0 9	49,955	0	0 104	19,921	3

Column 9 includes those relieved at kitchens and in poor-houses.

FORM 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th

March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
1,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maisi Barra Pipra Whotihari Segowlie Semra Bettiah		3,299 2,384 116 5,444 758	1,492 1,169 3,036 240 1,119		368	23 75 264 600 724	4,814 3,628 116 8,744 1,366 600 28,313
	Total	38,471	7,056		368	1,686	47,581

N. B.—34,907 mannds of rice and 4,933 maunds of paddy were imported from Calcutta (Howrah Station).

FORM 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Station f	orted.	ich	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other food-grains.	Total
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bora Pipra Findhara Motihari Begowlie Bettiah	=======================================	::		13 2 5 2 71 56	119 21 18			18 6 	31 27 5 4 101 118
		1	Total	149	58			79	286

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Champaran for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897.

		IMPORTS			EXPORTS.	
Name of grain.	From	1896-97. 1st Octobe	r 1896.	From	1896-97. Ist October	1896,
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice Paddy Wheat Gram and pulses Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	38,471 7,056 368 1,686	31,006 32,062 202 406 4,818	69,477 39,118 202 774 6,504	149 58 	30,649 6,215 3,548 787 15,472	30,798 6,273 3,548 787 15,551
Deduct within the district	47,581	68,494 3,049	1,16,075 3,049	286	56,671 2,294	56,957 2,294
Net Total	47,531	65,445	1,13,026	286	54,377	54,663

FORM 10.

[Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Salurday evening, the 27th March 1897.

	Arde	Population.	Affected	Estimated ropulation in thou-		S ON RELIES	WORKS ON	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.	P MONTH.		PRICE OF ONE OR MORS PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE,	ONE OR MO.	RE PRINCE	PAL FOOD-	FRAINS IN	SERRS PRI	RUPEE.	MONTHLY DRATH-	DEATH-	
		thousands.	area,	sness in column 4.	Class A.	Class A. Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.	gratuitous relief,	Common rice.	Wheat,	Barley.	Gram,	Maize.	Rahar.	Marus.	In the district.	In the affected.	due to starva- tion.
1	63	80		2	8		0									2012	1	100	area.	
							0	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	**	18	19	20	21
ī	3,531	1,860	2,593	1,554	i	ì		I	i		S, CH.	S. OH.	Not in	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.				
Civil agency Works	1	1		-	355	40,516	06	28,481	74,893	68,999			market.		0 10		market,	8-56	5.56	Nil
				1	49	20,783		1,721	25,084	1,505						1	1		•	
Total			-	-	404	61,299	06	30,202	99.977	61.504	İ			1	1					

Column 10.-Includes 7,982 labourers employed on daily wages, irrespective of task, who have not been classified in columns 6 to 9.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statemennt B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 18-6, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDERREPORT.	Revenue sus-	Agriculturists'		12	P. Re. A. P. Re. A. P.
ADVANG 18:0 MONT		I.and Improvement Loans Act.		10	BS. A. P.
1PRIL 1896,		Gratuitous relief.		6,	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure since 1st April 1896,		On relief works.		00	Rs. A. P.
Expendi		Date up to which account is made up.			27th March 1807
NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS ERMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		On small works.	9		About 80,660 for
NUMEER FOR W BE PROYIDS EEMAINING ON DATE OF		On large works.	9		About 195,000 for
NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		On large works. On small works. On large works. On small works.	4		219,000 for three 205,500 for three 87,700 for three About 195,000 for About 80,000 for 27th March 1807
Maximum number Number for whom revier was for whom employment on RELIEF WORKS. RELIEF WORKS. estimated to be		On large works.	80		205,500 for three
Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be	required in case	famine.	91		210,000 for three
D.STRICT.			-		Champaran

The figures in columns 5 to 5 include 73 miles of the proposed Reilway. Bairaguia to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 14,129 persons for 3 months. But there are some 37 miles more which do not appear to be entered in Columns 6 and 6,—The works so far undertaken have been mostly outside the programme, hence the large proportion still unexhausted.

1614 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897.

Financial Statement for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Receipts from commencement of operations.	Amount.	Expenditure from public funds during the half-month under report.	Amount.	Balance of funds.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grant from District Board Ditto Provincial Government	Rs. A. P. 26,994 10 9 4,00,000 0 0	(a) On relief works— Paid on account of daily wages Paid for task-work (b) On relief in poor-houses (c) Ditto of artisans, &c (d) Ditto by grain or money-doles (e) Ditto in kitchens (f) On other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief	Rs. A. P. 10,389 1 6 1,01,591 8 9 511 0 5	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Total	4,26,994 10 9	Total	1,50,998 5 0	Nil.	- 600

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

											Crein on			
DISTRICT.		Man.	Wo	Woman.	Big	Big child.	Small	Small child.	Adu	Adult male unit.	- which calculated under section	HO.H.	Rate per 1,000 cubic	
B	Waga,	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Famine Code.	(number of see:s for a rupee).	feet of carth- work,	FORM A PIECE.
1	.09	es .	wije	20	9	-	90	8	10	п	12	139	14	•
Champaran	2 0 7	An able-bodied B class man	A, P.	i	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.				Rs. A. P.	9
Mamen 1	1 .	has to excayate 100 cubic feet in hard also soil. 130 to 166 cubic feet in medium and 200 cubic feet in soit soil or sand. A velage, say, 100 cubic feet.	67		0				1 63	284 cubic feet both cut and carried.	Maize com n rice,	and 9 seers and 18 chitaks, and 8 seers and 5 non non 18 chitaks, and 5 chi.		It is impossible to give particulars of the lead and lift, as there are 80 works in all. No less than 51 of these are tanks with long leads and lifts and, having regard to this fact, the average lead may be taken at about 150 feet, the average lead. The expenses
							,					taks per rupee,		stated as the number of gangs is not shown in the Returns.

1616 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897.

DISTRICT-CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing the prices of food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897, the last day of the preceding fortnight, and the normal price at this season.

							A	T MOTI	HARI						1	AT BET	HAIT	•		
DESCRIPT	ION (OF GR	AINS,		For the week	March 1897.	For the week	March 1897.	For the week	March 1897.	Aver of las yes	rage t five ars.	For the week	March 1897.	For the week	March 1897.	For the week	March 1897.	Aver o last yes	four
	1			1	1	2		3				5		6		7		8		9
Common rice Wheat Barley Gram Maize Rahar Marua		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::	:	S. 8 8 10 9 12	ch. 8 1 6 8	8. 8 8 Not 9 15 Not	ch. 9 3 sold 9 10 12 sold.	8. 8 8 10 9	ch. 5 1 9 13 9	S. 15 12 24 18 21 18 21	ch. 6 6 11 9 13 15 4	S. 9 10 10 10 10	ch. 0 0 Not 12 4 8	S. 9 10 sold 10 10 12 No	ch. 4 4 12 4 0 ot sold.	8. 9 9 13 10 10 12	ch. 8 0 0 0 0 8	S. 16 13 22 18 23 18	ch 12 6 4 12 4

MOTIHARI,

The 27th March 1897.

D. J. Macpherson,

Collector.

No. 4F., dated Muzaffarpur, the 2nd April 1897.

From-L. HARE, Eso., Collector of Muzaffarpur, To-The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I have the honour to submit my half-monthly report for the second half of March 1897. The figures in the returns are for the two weeks ending the 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. Section 24 (1) (a)—Area affected.—There was no change under this head during

3. Section 24 (1) (b)—Number of relief-circles and officers in charge.—One of the Military Officers promised to this district as a Charge Superintendent has joined, and I hope shortly another will join. I have also appointed several more circle officers and assistant

4. Section 24 (2) (a)—General state of t.e affected tracts.—The rain which fell recently has certainly benefited the district. It has enabled some sowing of mung and china to be done, and has improved these crops and the alna where these already exist. It will also render possible preparations in the hard and dry chaur lands to be made now instead of later on, and this will be of great benefit, as unless these lands are sown early, they have little chance of escaping the floods.

5. Section 24 (2) (b)—Crop prospects.—The rabi crops have nearly been harvested.

The average outturn for the district may be put down as below:—

Wheat				Annas.
Barley	•••	•••		 10
Gram	***		***	 10
Other rabi,	coronla and	***		 9
other rabe,	cereais and	pulses	•••	 14

Alna, mung and china on the ground are doing well.

Alna, mung and cmna on the ground are doing well.

6. Section 24 (2) (c)—Prices.—I append two statements—(1) showing the prices at the head-quarters of each subdivision, and (2) those at the head-quarters of each mufassal thana and outpost. The prices were almost stationary, there being a slight improvement in some cases due to the rabi crops coming into the market. Rice is still very dear at Sitamarhi. I hope shortly that Burmah rice will be quoted there at cheaper rates than ordinary rice is

quoted at present.

7. Section 24 (2) (d)—Food-stocks.—There is yet no sign of any depletion of food-stock, which, with the help of the rabi crops now coming in, will, I hope, meet our requirements for

8. SECTION 24 (2) (e)—Imports and exports.—Statements in forms 8 and 9 are appended. Total imports during the period under report amounted to 52,292 maunds and exports to 12,831 maunds. We had thus a net import of 39,461 maunds, against 50,649 of the preceding fortnight.

9. I give below the quantity of rice and paddy imported from the places mentioned in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 15—

			Rice.	Paddy.
Howrah	•••		16,051	7,511
Calcutta	•••	•••	Nil	Nil
Sealdah	,	***	Nil	Nil
Kidderpore	***	•••	Nil	Nil

The imports were principally from Howrah and Nirmali in Darbhanga.

10. I regret I am still unable to furnish the comparative statement prescribed in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 1 of 1897, as the abstract statement (third item) referred to in paragraph 2 of the circular has not yet been sent to me from your office.

11. Section 24 (2) (f)—Rainfall.—The following shows the rainfall of the district during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897:—

Muzaffarpur		monthly signature		
Paru		•••	***	0.95
Sitamarhi	•••	•••	•••	0.72
Hajipur	a letter to the	***	***	1.80
rrajipur	Market Kar	night - News - Ann		0.25

There was also some rain on Sunday, the 28th March 1897, amounting to 09 at Muzaffarpur and 7 at Shiuhar. No harm is reported to have been done to the rabi crops, which had nearly been gathered before. Alna, mung and china have been much benefited by it. It will also facilitate preparations and sowing in the dried-up chaurs.

12. Section 24(2) (g)—Public health.—Public health is exceptionally good throughout the district. The statements showing the health of the district prescribed in sections 168 and 174 of the Code and that showing the health in jail, required in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 3 of 1897, are appended.

13. Section 24 (2) (h). - Emigration and immigration of famished people. - There was no emigration or immigration of famished people.

14. Section 24 (2) (i).—Condition of cattle.—The condition of cattle continues good.
15. Section 24 (3) (a).—Relief-works.—The number of relief-works open at the close of the fortnight was as under—

UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

	Sadar	subdivisio	ı.			
Sadar thana	•••	•••	•••		13	
Paru "		•••			7	
Katra ,,			•••		7	
0.0000					-	27
	Sitamar	hi subdivis	ion.			
n. 1: (l					8	
Sitamarhi thana				***	5	
Belsand "			•••		1	
Shiuhar ,.	•••				4	
Pupri "						18
						10
	Hajipt	er subdivis	ion.			
Mahua thana					8	
200 1 1 1 1				***	5	
Lalganj ,,					/ ***	13
	Total C	ivil Agend	y works			48
Public Works De	partment agency	works				12
						-
	Total works u	nder both	agencies			70

The total number of workers on the last day of the fortnight on civil agency works was 19,089. Of these, 17,522 were paid by task and 1,567 by daily wage. The relief-workers on the Public Works Department agency works on the same day were 7,922, of whom 7,842 were paid by task and 580 by daily wage The total number of workers on both agencies on the last day of the fortnight thus aggregated 24,864 paid by task-work and 2,147 by daily wage, or 27,011 in all.

17. Comparing the present with the previous fortnight, it will appear that the total number of civil agency works rose from 54 on the 13th March 1897 to 58 on the 27th, and on Public Works agency from 8 on the former to 12 on the latter date, whereas the number of labourers on the 27th March were 19,089 under civil agency and 7,922 under Public

of labourers on the 27th March were 19,089 under civil agency and 7,922 under Public Works Department agency, against 14,129 and 7,485 respectively on the 13th March. The increase is therefore 5,397. I expect a large increase after the rabi harvesting is completed.

18. Expenditure during the two weeks under report on civil agency amounted to Rs. 11,834-10-7 on task-work, Rs. 2,072-0-6 on daily wages, or Rs. 13,906-11-1 in all, and on Public Works Department agency to Rs. 5,854-4-9 on task-work and Rs. 675-8-9 on daily wages, or Rs. 6,529-13-6 in all The gross expenditure on relief-works under both agencies thus aggregated Rs. 20,436-8-7, against Rs. 20,304-9-9 of the preceding fortnight.

19. Statements in forms 5 (section 26, i) and 7 (section 26, iii) are appended.

20. The statement of the maximum and minimum wages prescribed in Government

Circular No. 1F., dated 6th January 1897, is also annexed.

21. Section 24 (3) (b).—Pricate relief-works.—Private relief-works are maintained at Pariharpur, in the Sitamarhi subdivision, at the expense of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. A

statement showing figures for the fortnight under report is appended.

22. Section 24 (4) (a)—Poor-houses.—The poor-house at Hajipur was opened during the fortnight under report. The total number of poor-houses in the district thus amounted to be against 5 of the president fortnight. to 6, against 5 of the previous fortnight. Statistics are given in the statement appended hereto.

The total number of inmates on the 27th March was 281, against 321, on the 13th idem.

23. Section 24 (4) (b).—Private poor-houses.—Figures for the Darbhanga Raj poor-

23 Section 24 (4) (b).—Private poor-houses.—Figures for the Darbhanga Raj poor-house will be found in a separate statement hereto appended.

24 Section 24 (5)—Organization for employment of artizans, &c.—No such special arrangement for relief of artizans has been made.

25. Section 24 (6)—Gratuitous relief.—Grain doles are being distributed as before through the agency of circle officers. Money doles are given on the relief-works. A statement in form 6 is appended. The average weekly number of recipients in the second week of the fortnight amounted to 30,594 under civil agency, 680 under Public Works Department agency, or 31,274 in all, against 23,922 and 178 respectively, or 24,100 in all during the week ending the 13th March. week ending the 13th March.

Present fortnight. For week ending 20th March 1897 Ditto 27th ,, ,,	=	166,194 181,895
Total		348,089
Week ending 6th March 1897 Ditto 13th ,, ,,	=	163,576 141,057
Total		304,633

26. The aggregate number of recipients reduced to adult-units to the term of one day during the fortnight under report amounted to 348,089, against 304,633 of the preceding fortnight as noted in the margin.

27. Section 24 (7).—*Kitchens*.—Kitchens have been opened at many of the circle head-quarters, but no separate statistics have been supplied of this form of relief. I am asking the several officers to submit in future a statement in a form similar to that used

for poor-houses.

These are principally for feeding children who seem to be neglected by their parents, i.e., children who seem to get an insufficient food-share, though a grain dole has been given

to them.

28. Section 24 (8)—Loans.—A sum of Rs. 1,200 was granted as loans under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 9,562 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

29. Section 24 (9)—Financial statement.—I append a financial statement as far as

I have been able to complete it.

The following are also appended -

(a) Statement in form 10.

(b) Ditto ditto 11.(c) A map of the district in duplicate.

Prices of Food-grains in the district of Muzaffarpur.

	MUZAFE	ARPUR SUB	division.	HAJI	PUR SUBDIV	ISION.	SITAM	ARHI SUBDI	VISION.	
3 Po	of food-	Prices ru	ling on—	or last	Prices ru	ling on-	of food. or last	Prices ru	ling on—	-
Names of Food- grains.	Normal rates of prices grains for last day market day of October,	15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.	Normal rates of prices grains for last day market day of October.	15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.	Normal rates of prices grains for last day market day of October,	15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
Common rice Wheat Barley Makai Gram Rahar Marua	S. ch. 13 15 14 2 20 6 24 5 19 1 26 0	S. ch. 9 0 8 0 12 0 10 0 10 8 12 0	S. ch. 9 0 9 8 12 0 10 8 11 0 12 0	S. ch. 15 2 15 1 19 2 21 11 19 11	S. ch. 3 4 9 0 10 8 11 12 13 4 13 12	S. ch. 9 0 9 9 10 6 11 12 13 12 13 12	S. ch. 14 10 14 0 22 10 26 9 21 3 26 5	S. ch. 8 8 7 8 12 0 9 0 9 0 10 8 10 8	S. ch. 8 0 7 8 12 8 9 8 10 8 11 0 10 8	

Statement showing the Prices-current, prepared from Police Report for half month ending 31st March 1897.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR.

	•	1	Common	RICE.	WH	EAT.	BAI	RLEY.	MA	KAI.	Во	ONT.	RAE	IAR.	MAI	RUA.	KHES	SARI.	
			23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	28th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	2sth March 1897.	Rema
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Muzaffarpur.	1	8. ch.	8. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	7	100	1, 1, 2, 1, 1	100, 900	1000		1000	0.6.96		V. STOR	S, ch.	S. ch.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Minapur Paru Baruraj Sahebganj	-	8 8 8 0 9 0 8 0 8 12 9 0	8 8 8 0 9 0 8 8 6 12 9 0	9 0 8 0 8 0 7 8 8 0 8 0	9 0 8 0 11 0 7 8 8 0 8 0	9 0 10 0	11 0 15 0 11 0 14 0	13 0 9 0 11 0 10 0 10 0 11 0	13 0 9 0 11 0 10 0 10 0 11 0	9 0 9 0 10 0	10 0 11 8 10 0	10 0 12 0 12 0 10 0	10 0 15 0 12 0 10 0	12 0	16 0			
	Hajipur.																		
7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Raghopur Mahuwa Patepur		9 8 10 0 9 0 9 8 9 0	9 8 10 0 12 0 8 8 9 0	8 0 9 0 7 4 8 0 8 8	8 0 9 8 7 4 8 0 9 0	12 0 13 0 8 0 10 8	13 0 13 0 14 0 8 0 11 0	10 0 11 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	10 0 11 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	13 0 12 0 10 0 10 0 10 8	12 0 12 0 10 0 10 0 11 0	14 0 13 0 11 0 11 8 12 8	14 0 14 0 11 0 11 0 13 0	11 0 13 0 14 0 13 0 13 0	11 0 13 0 14 0 12 0 13 0			
	Sitamarhi.																		
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 27. 18.	Sonbarsa Shiubar Bairagnia Majorganj Pupri Sursand		9 0 9 3 8 12 8 12 8 12 9 0 9 4 8 0	9 0 8 12 8 12 7 0 8 4 8 6 8 12 8 4	9 0 9 6 7 8 8 4 8 4 9 8 6 9 7 8	9 0 10 0 7 8 7 0 7 0 8 12 9 4 7 8	8 10	13 12 13 0 8 8	11 0 10 7 10 0 10 0 9 14 10 8 10 6 9 0	10 0 10 8 10 15	9 0 11 4 10 0 10 0 10 8 10 4 9 13	10 0 11 4 10 0 10 8 10 10 10 8 10 6 11 0	12 0 11 4 12 8 12 0 11 12 10 11	12 0 11 14 15 0 13 0 11 12 	14 0 10 15 13 0 10 8 11 12 12 0 12 13 10 8	14 0 11 4 13 0 11 0 11 12 12 8 12 8 11 0	12 8	13 2	

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

For the two weeks ending the 27th March 1897.

Morning of	Circle (or relief work or thans).		-		Sadar Subdivision.	ASadar charge BParu charge CKatra charge	Total	Male units		HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.	A -Lalganj charge BMahwa charge	Total	Male units		SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.	ASitamarhi charge BPupri charge	heuhar charge	Total	Male units	GRAND TOTAL	Male units		
1	8D\$).				1897.	111	-1	1			13	1	1		N.		: 1]	11	1	1	-		
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		Small children.	10			111	-	-			11		-			1				1	T	6)	<u>j</u>
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		Мотеп.	7			1,902 1,738 1,693	5,333	4,000			4,633	16,637	7,978			2,517	139	4,115	3,086	-		400,01	10000
M	B.	Big children.	00			1,234	2,637	1,318			1,763 5,288	7,051	3,525			845	020 15 164	1,549	77.4	11 997	100	0,618	
Number of persons employed on task-work.	-	Small children.	6	-1		172	780	195			2,068	2,894	723			91	135	234	58	0 000	0020	977	
persons	-	Меп.	10	-		111	1	10			11	1:	1			-	111	1	İ	1	1	1	
emplo	-	Women.	п			111	1:	1			11	1	1			ī	111	1:	1	1	1	:	-
red on t	0.	Big children.	13			111	1				11	1	1				111	1:	1	1	1		-
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	D.	Women.	15 16	L AGENCY		9 :::	9	14			- 11	+	+		•	192	110	100	110		-	4 196	1,845
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NUMBE B	Big children.	00						_	280		1	94,604			4 653 6 1,266 4 555	4 2,474	5 1,237	2,652 1 6,903	3 9,555	TTT,4 5	0 1,178	-
	Women.	7	-	4,099 727 729 729 729		_ !	_!	7,	1-	15,064	22,403				1,914	5,284	3,925	8,981 8,981	-	10,902	2,760	1
_	Жеп.	9		13,582			22,250	22,250	22,250	39,665	61,918		,		11,487 6,799 7,556	25,842	25,842	5,020 8,278	13,298	13,288	4,068	1
	Small children.	10		111			1	-	- 1	1,	1				111		1	11	1	I	[]]	1
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	CIRCLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR THANA.)	1	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Bagmutti cana!, section I Ditto "II Bongong read " II		i road	Total	Male units	Public Works Department Agency.	Civil Ageney	Total		CIVIL AGBNOY WORK.	Week ending 27th March 1897. SADAB SUBDIVISION.	Sadar charge Paru do,	Total	Male units HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION,	Lalganj charge	Total	Maleunits SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.	Sitamarhi charge Pupri do Sheohar do	1 3

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					1.630	1	362	421	314	_	213	8		180	901			3,141				8,141	4,661	1 -	7,808	61	
					2.638 10 0		227 0 0	290 9 9	224 8 9		27 6 9	10 4 9	7 14 7		09	3 13 9 284 13 0	14	3,500 5 11	- Bas	1		8,500 5 11	7,581 4 2		11,081 10 1 [
-			٠		113 12 0		32 4 0	10 10 0	35 10 0	0 01 1	1 12 9	21 0 0	28 3 0		8 10 0 8 10 0	16 12 3		360 19 3	190	1	1	360 12 3	1,024 12 8		1,385 8 11 11		_
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7,890 1,5					1,019		. 258	98	275	15		384	233	1395		-	1	1		128	1-	6	0 1,250		1,2	25	
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					8- 1,922 14	101	181	8 279 15	188 14	25 10	9	9 20	69 11			268 0	3,139 9		l			8 601°0	6,556 7	9.696			
***	1	•			623,818	70 800		230,748	46,203	12,087	49 079	of the second	10,471	36,685	14,571	36,884	1,221,536		j		1.291 498	0001	4,062,152	5,273,688			
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	76,863	-		200	ı	1			:	-	:			11		+	1		1	+	-	-		1	_	111,939	
1				2.209		209	691	17	100	8	171	419		240		1	7,287		3,644	1	8,644	8.290		11,984	_		
74,886				5,519		1,00,1	983	270	1	707	154	458		525		1	1			35,076					62		
				15,994 5,		1,439 1,	1,727	696	100		350 1	316 4		10,0	1,095	1	1 10,088		7,	1	7,941	18,538		8	109,962		
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		TOY WO.	greh M	nal, sect			p	1	- 1		•	i	-1			Total			he week	Denarimont		:	Total				
	THE CAME	AGENCY WORK,	Week ending 27th March 1897.	Bagmutti canal, section I	Ditto		Bongong road	. Suos	, bt	Dumrachat	**	Darbhanga "		4	Mahus road			ite	Total for the week	Works		ency					
	D	10	Wee	Bagn			Bongi	Nayagong	Sursand	Dumma		Darbha	Janar	Beligarh	Mahus			Male unite	Ţ	Public Works	Agenc	Civil Agency					
														*												1	

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE		ER OF P			GRAIN EX	CPENDED.	1 1 1		
AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS REELEF.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Quantity.	Value of grain duly given.	Money duly given, if any.	Total amount expended.
1	2	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS,						Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sadar Subatrision. Sadar and Paru Charge chapter V. Dantra Charge	1,598 1,593	3,969 3,345	2,661 2,615	8,198 7,553	Makai kurthi rice.	456 28 0	2,217 0 1	2,127 9 5	2,217 0 1 2,127 9 5
Total	3,161	7,314	5,276	15.751		456 28 0	2,217 0 1	2,127 9 5	4,344 9 6
Hajipur Subdivision. Lalganj Charge	200 62	702 126	108 29	1,010 219		47 17 10 11 8 8	335 14 3 53 1 3		835 14 3 -58 1 3
Total	262	828	187	1,227		58 26 2	388 15 6		388 15 6
Sitamarhi Sub- division.									
Sitamarhi Charge	758	1,619	1,771	4,148	Makai kurthi	175 36 3	952 6 7		952 6 7
Pupri Charge hinhar ,, Belsaud ,,	1,022 203	902 1,812 398	503 841 860	1,872 3,675 1,461		140 11 1 272 23 14	694 2 3 1,179 0 6	323 14 2	694 2 3 1,179 0 6 323 14 2
Total	2,450	4,731	3,975	11,156		588 36 2	2,825 9 4	323 14 2	3,149 7 6
RAND TOTAL	5,873	12,873	9,388	28,134		1,104 10 4	5,431 8 11	2,451 7 7	7,883 0 6

Name of Circle and Head of Gratuitous relief.	Numi	BER OF PEI	RSONS RECE	IVING	Money
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Works Department. Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents on relief-works under Section 84.	25	29	297	351	Rs. A. P. 44 13 6

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of Circle and Head of	NUMBE ING (B OF PE	RSONS R	ECEIV-	Grain	Value of grain	Name of the second	Total amoun
GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Men.	Women.	Children,	Total.	expended.	given.	Money given if any.	expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total agency of Public Works Department.	25	29	297	351	MDs. s. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 44 13 6	Rs. A. P. 44 13 6
Total of the civil agency works	5,873	12,873	9,388	28,134	1,104 10 4	5,431 8 11	2,451 7 7	7,883 0 6
Total for both kinds of agencies	5,898	12,902	9,685	28,485	1,104 10 4	5,431 8 11	2,496 5 1	7,927 14 0

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending the 27th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF	NUM	BER OF F	ersons tous R	RECEIVELIEF.	GRAIN	EXPENDED.		,	
GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Quantity.	Value of grain dole given.	Money dole given, if any.	Total amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY.		1	anyther Death		10	V X8 021 - 10-1	100 100 10 to 10 10 10	1	10
Sadar subdivi- sion,	The state of				31	MDs. s. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sadar charge, chap- ter V.	1,308	3,226	2,138	6,672	Rice and	381 27 4	1,785 4 9	1992	
Paru charge, chap- ter V.	222	803	392	1,417	makai	54 27 1	304 5 11		1,785 4 9
Kaira charge, chap- ter V.	1,710	3,717	2,928	8,355		156571 and		2,348 3 7	304 8 11 2,348 3 7
Total	3,240	7,746	5,455	16,444	- Jan., 4	436 14 5	2,089 13 8	2,348 3 7	4,438 1 3
Hajipur subdivi- sion.		112 49	ge (xl)			Amendada at a			Charles the deci
Lalganj charge	196	680	97	973	Bajra, rice	48 24 1	812 13 11	201	
Mahua "	112	270	50	432	and grain.		Committee of the second	***	312 13 11
Total	308	950	147	1,405		48 24 1	312 13 11	131 12 2	131 12 2
Sitamarhi subdivi-			. 0				10.46	131 12 2	444 10 1
Sitamarhi charge Pupri , Shiuhar , Belsand ,	883 579 1,067 293	1,772 1,120 1,948 703	1,934 544 902 1,000	4,589 2,242 3,917 1,996	Makai ,, rice	285 6 15 167 16 12 290 1 4 335 26 4	1,170 9 0 838 9 11 1,231 4 7 548 5 10	0 6 3	1,170 15 3 838 9 11 1,231 4
Total	2,822	5,543	4,380	12,745		1,028 11 3	3,788 13 4		548 5 10
GRAND TOTAL	6,370	14,239	9,985	30,594	•••••	1,513 9 9	6,191 8 11	2,480 6 0	3,789 3 7 8,671 14 11

Name of Circle and Head of Gratuitous Relief.	Num	BER OF PE	RSONS RECIEF.	EIVING	Money
70	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Works Department Agency.	tand W	Pacific	- 12	dolob d.	of moltatil scropping
Cash allowances for non-working children and dependents on relief-	- Control	₽ 1 8 24		1	Rs. A. P.
works under section 84	41	46	593	680	88 1 3

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF	NUMB	ER OF P	ersons I Tous Re	RECEIV.	(/18	Res, (enali elais orgii erogii
GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total,	Grain expended.	Value of grain dole given.	Money dole given, if any.	Total amount expended.
1	2	. 3	4.			7	8	o principal
Total of the Public Works Department agency.	41	46	502	680	M D8. 8. CH.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A, P.	Rs. A. P. 88 1 3
Total of the civil agency works	6,370	14,839	9,985	30,594	1,513 9 9	6191 8 11	2,480 6 0	8,671 14 11
Total for both kinds of agencies	6,411	14,285	10,578	31,274	1,513 9 9	6,191 8 11	2,568 7 8	8,760 0 2

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the two weeks ending the 27th March 1897.

	А, В, С	, & D WORK	ERS PAID B	Y TASK-	DAILY WAG	S PAID BY SES, IRRES- OF TASK.	Total amount	GRA	TUITOUS RE	LIBP.
Werk.	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	disbursed on task- work and daily labour.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole,	Amo
1 3 163 A	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	n
Week ending 20th March 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Civil Agency Public Works Department Agency	10,528 5,547	28.	0 1 4	1 7 2 2 2 4	1,568	0 1 9 0 1 11	6,325 6 11 8,029 7 7	23,440 202	0 0 9	7,853
Total for both kinds of Agency	16,075	50°95	0 1 4	1 10 0	2,012	0 1 9	9,354 14 6	23,642	0 0 9	7,927
Week ending the 27th March 1897.		1 (- 1 (- 1 (- 1 (- 1 (- 1 (- 1 (- 1 (-	gan digital dan kecamatan da	respondent and have	20 may 2007					
Public Works Department Agency	12,810 5,846	52.71 34.82	0 1 4 0 1 5	1 9 10 2 9 1	1,621 511	0 1 8 0 1 10	7,581 4 2 3,500 5 11	25,602 383	0 0 9 0 6	8,671
Total for both kinds o Agency	18,656	47:11	0 1 4	1 13 5	2,132	0 1 8	11,081 10 1	25,985	0 0 9	8,760

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Station t impor			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
	1	1	2	8	4	6	6	7
Muzaffarpar	083		18,210	4,146	613	12 10 AUA 14 EMANT	5,758	28,727
Curki			3,440	-,				3,440
oraul			658	17				575
Bhagwanpur			3,653	145			960	4,758
Barai			671				505	1,076
Hajipur		2007	79	348				427
Hajipur Ghât			1,986	800	122		151	3,059
Motipore					POTENTIAL PROPERTY CONTROL	******	191	Not received
Kanti	***		418	•••••	******		******	442
Selout		***		******		******	24	Not received
Dholi	Table 1. Transfer	***	0.000	******	******	*****	*****	Not received
Janakpur Road	***		2,060	92	******	*****	107	2,269
Sitamarhi		***	136	187	******		598	920
Righa	•••	***	3,025	3,307	261	*****		6,593
Dhang	***		•••••	******	*****	*****	******	******
Bairagnia	***	***	•••••					*****
Bairagnia	***	***	16	•••••	******		*** ***	16
The Act of	A 14 34	1000					1. 2	
L 1 80	Total		84,151	9,042	996	98 53	8,103	52,292

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

	from worted.	hich	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
	1	190 190	2	8	4	6	6	7
				1.18:7	erani Protesta III k	di di di		
Muzaffarpu	r		1,151	371	*****		521	2,043
Turki	***	•••	******	******				1
Goraul	***	***	*****	******	******	***		
Bhagwanpur	•••	•••	******					
Sarai	***	•••	******		******			
Hajipur	***		******		*** ***		34	34
Hajipur Gh	it		******	******			283	283
Motipore	•••	***			******	******		Not received
Kanti	***	***	******	******		D	******	
Selout	***	***	*****	******	******	******		Not received
Dholi		•••		*****	******		*****	
anakpur Ro	bad		*****	13			******	13
Sitamarhi	***	•••	14		******		*****	14
Righa	***		25		******	******	*** **	25
Dhang .	***	***	26	20			315	361
Bairagnia	•••	•••	55	•••••			3	58
T	otal		1,271	404			1,156	2,831

FORM NO. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

			Ale Lin	Estimated population			RELIEF V		N LAST	(3)	PRICE OF PRINCIPAL I SEERS F	ONE OR I	INS IN	DEATH FEBR	THLY -BATE, UARY 97.	rvation.
District.	Area.	Popula- tion, in thousands.	Affected area.	in thou- sands of area in column 4.	Class	Class B,	Class C	Class D.	Total.	Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Common rice.	Makai.	Masua,	In the district.	In the affected area.	Deaths due to sta
1	2	. 3	0). 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
inffarpur	3005 Sq. miles.	27,13,000	1851 Square miles.	16,60,006	(a) (b) (c)	18,191 7,922 26,113		898	19,089 7,923 27,011	30,584 680 31,274	}9 seers {	S, CH. 10 8	Nil	1*91	1.91	

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly famine statement B. for the four weeks ending Saturday evening the 26th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	number for ployment on rrks is esti- be required in rious famine.	LIEF WAS P	R WHOM RE- PROVIDED IN GRAMME OF WORKS.	BY WORKS	R WHOM RE- E PROVIDED REMAINING IMB ON DATE SPORT.	Expending	TRE SINCE AP	BIL 18T 1896.	1st, 1896,	SINCE APRIL UP TO END OF DER REFORT.	Revenu
	Maximum whom em relief we mated to l	On large works,	On small works,	On large works,	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land improvement Loans Act.	Agri- culturists' Loans Act.	pended.
1	2	8	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
daffarpur	800,000	5,518 for 90 days=4,96,620	60,981 for 90 days=54,88,290	3,63,536	45,40,252	27th March 1897.	Rs. A. P. 93,520 19 11	Rs. A. P. 33,666 6 8	Rs. A. P. 4,720 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23,695 0 0	

Financial Statement required by section 24(9) Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur District, for the two weeks ending the 13th March 1897.

	ARi FRO	CEIPTS				В.	-Expendi	TURE ON-				CB.	ALANCE DEB-
PERIOD.	(a) Govern-	(6)	Relief (clause:	works	(b)	(0)	(d) Relief by	(e)	(f) Cost of establishment	(g) Miscellaneous expenditure	(ħ)	Govern- ment	(6)
	ment grant including District Board grant.	Indian Charitable Relief Fund.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Poor-house (clause 4).	Relief of artizans, &c. (clause 5).	grain or money doles (clause 6).	in kitchens (clause 7).	(paragraph 8 of Commis- sioner's No. 292F.G., dated 8th February 1897).	(paragraph 5 of Commis- sioner's No. 292F.G., dated 8th February 1897).	Charitable Relief Fund.	District	Fund (lumn colum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16
Week ending the 20th March 1897. Week ending the 27th March 1897.	290,000	20,500	7,992 14 2	Rs. A. P. 1,362 0 4 1,385 8 11	170 14 0*		Rs. A. P. 7,927 14 0 8,760 0 2	Ser.					11

^{*} Hajipur figures have not been received complete.

			RA	TE OF D	ILY WA		D TASKS.	. 1		40.466	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THA SHOWN	
DISTRICT.		Man.	Wo	men.	Big	child.	Small	child.		t male	Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the	Retail prices of grain in column 12 (number of seers for a	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth- work.	REMAI
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Famine Code.	rupee).	Market Committee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13	14	14
MUZAFFARPUR.	Pice.	Per digger.	Pice.	Per digger.	Pice.		Pice.		Pice.	1.1612	1 (Srs. CH.	Rs. A. P.	
Maximum Minimum Fine	7 5 3	200 130 85	5 4 8	drds of a man's task.	4 3 2		2 1 1	=	7		Makai Rahar	10 8 12 0	1st week 1 10 6 2nd 1 13 5	

Carriers are given to each digger in the proportion actually required by the amount he digs and the lead and lift.

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Relief Works of Parihar Circle, Raj Darbhanga, from 13th to 28th March 1897.

	Month	and date.	100	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks
		1		2	8	4	5	6
3th	March	1897		1,983	506	150	2,639	
4th	27	. 19	•••	•••				
5th	,,,	,,,		2,189	543	189	2,921	
6th	>>	**		2,349	550	181	3,080	FEMALUS S
7th	***	33	***	2,200	508	106	2,814	
8th	***	"		2,084	534	182	2,800	
9th	"	"		1	L. MURINE			194
20th	1,	"		1,959	526	149	2,634	
21st	***	99		See and the second			2,001	
22nd	"	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1,225	399	120	1,744	
231d	"	99	•••	2,082	554	172	2,808	la company and these
24th	- 11	"	***	933	290	79	1,302	
25th	"	,,,	5000	1,751	506	161	2,418	
26th	,	31	THE SOME	1,949	553	158	2,660	
27th	"	"		2,019	613	196		TELE
28th	??	"		Date ab It			2,828	
		Total		22,728	6,082	1,843	80,648	mircus

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Poor-house at Jabdi, from 14th to 28th March 1897.

	Mont	h and da	te.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARK
		1		2	3	4	5	6
4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 0th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th	March ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1897		27 26 25 25 24 28 22 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 23	59 58 58 59 54 53 53 51 53 53 53 53 55 58 58	77 76 74 74 69 65 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 75	163 160 157 158 147 141 138 137 140 140 140 146 156 156	

Statement of the poor-houses opened in the district of Muzasfarpur during the two weeks ending the 27th March 1897.

		D.	IN IN	ERAGE (P THE		RICH.	1 ,	Dáz,	OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD	JUTE.	
PERIOD.	Names of stations.	Nen.	Могиев.	Big children,	Small chil-	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	vålne.	Value.	Quantity worked up.	REMARK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	-
ek ending the 20th March 1897.	Muzafarpur Sheohar Belsand Pupri Sitamarhi Hajipur Total for the District	44.42 17 15 12 47 4 139.42	14 13 23 4 48 3	3.57 6 19 2 33 2 65:57	18 4 10 1 35	Mps. s. c. 4 30 14 3 14 0 4 3 15 1 30 6 10 0 0 0 10 4	Rs. A. P. 21 0 6 16 12 0 20 8 3 8 12 9 50 0 0 1 1 8* 118 3 2	MDs. s. c. 0 25 21 0 18 6 0 20 4 0 12 5 2 10 0 0 2 9*	Rs. A. P. 3 2 3 2 4 9 3 1 9 1 8 8 11 4 0 0 4 1* 21 9 6	Rs. A. P. 5 10 11 6 2 0 2 14 3 2 0 6 14 3 0 0 2 8*	MDa. S. C. 1 4 6 0 21 0 0 8 0 0 30 0 0 16 12	The figures columns 7,
th ending the 27th {	Muzaffarpur	46°42 13 13 11 44 8	† 13-71 11 14 4 25 6	3 6 8 2 28 28 2	2 7 3 8 	5 9 28 2 36 8 2 31 14 1 26 1 8 0 0 0 28 8*	22 0 3 14 9 0 13 4 2 9 7 1 40 0 0 3 1 3*	0 25 5\frac{1}{2} 0 17 2 0 13 3\frac{1}{2} 0 12 4 1 30 0 0 7 2*	3 2 9 2 2 3 1 11 5 1 8 6 8 12 0 0 11 4*-	5 15 6 5 8 0 2 7 3 1 12 3 16 4 3 0 12 9*	1 13 10 0 15 0 0 5 0 0 15 0 0 14 8 0 2 0*	Hajipur po house for be weeks appe to represe the daily ave age and n the actual e penditure f the enti weeks. Sub-Division al Officer wi be addresse on the sut

Statement showing health on admission among the Court prisoners.

200		YEAR 18	397.		YEAR 1	896.	
Month.		Indifferent.		A man Carrier	erent.		Remarks.
	Good.	Indii	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Month of March	40	33	11	31	26	5	

Statement showing public health for the month of February 1897 as compared with the preceding month and corresponding period of last

		REVIERS.	523	Section 163 of the Bengal Famine Code. 1,089 1,089 1,099 1,000 1,0
	al.	February 1897.	E .	95 95 1702 343 24 25 550 361 50 50 16 16 273
	Total.	January 1897.	8	1144 1972 566 566 594 715 715 887 887 887 887 887
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1 E	ses.	February 1897.	18	103 68 88 88 87 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70
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	oo .	Rebruary 1896.	-	
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1	Cholers.	Sebruary 1896,	-	-
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		Popula- tion.		49,193 528,557 310,678 191,078 8,715 309,369 191,441 282,114 1832,114 1845,206 284,206 18,403
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		DISTRICT AND SUBDIVISION.		

Muzappardur Collectorate, The 1st April 1897.

No. $10\frac{\text{F.G.}}{\text{M}}$, dated Darbhanga, the 2nd April 1897.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga, To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my tenth half-monthly report for the weeks ending 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. (1a) The area and the portion of the population affected is unaltered since my last report, and I reproduce what I then said on the subject.

"I have no change to report in the area affected, though there is a temporary diminution in the portion of the population affected, as the *rabi* crops are being harvested and this gives much more remunerative employment to those who can obtain it than anything we can give on famine works. The affected area comes to 2,940 square miles.

3. (1b) There are 80 circles with 76 officers in charge.

4. (2a) The harvesting of the rabi crops continued during the fortnight under report, and has continued to keep the numbers down. This has also been assisted by the rainfall, which has enabled the raiyats to push on the cultivation of their lands and to sow moong,

rice (in deep chaurs).
4. (2b) As regards the rabi, I reproduce the estimates I gave in my last report. I think my last estimate of the rabi nearly correct, namely, about 8 annas in Madhubani, 12 annas in the Sadar, and 16 annas in Samastipur. This of course, is allowing for the reduced area under cultivation, and only refers to the food crops."

5. (2b) The rain has done very much good by enabling the cultivators to prepare the

land in good time for the bhadoi and aghani crops.

6. (2c and d) The annexed table show the net import during the fortnight of 58,491 maunds against a net export of 3,365 maunds. Stocks are, I believe, still considerable, and I hear that the late rain induced villagers in some places to begin to part with their hoards. Whether this will continue or not depends on the weather. If it pro nises well, no doubt a large portion of the grain hoarded up will ultimately be thrown in the market.

(2e) Public health continues good.
(2f) There is no emigration or immigration of famished people.
(2g) The condition of cattle is very fair, considering the time of the year. The rain

be Gazette figures women, 21,759 children. Out of these the Public Works Department figures were men 20,329, the bear reported to be been reported to be hadubani gram was not the state of the condition of cattle is very fair, considering the time of the year. The rain the flat is the condition of cattle is very fair, considering the time of the year. The rain the state of the pasturage, such as it is.

10. (32) There are 134 relief works open on the 27th, attended by 40,009 men, 41,794 women, 21,759 children. Out of these the Public Works Department figures were men 20,329, the state of the pasturage of the time of the year. The rain the state of the pasturage of the time of the year. The rain the state of the year. The rain the state of the year of the year. The rain the state of the year of the year of the year. The rain the year of the year of the year. The rain the year of the year of the year of the year of the year. The rain the year of the year

Full wages.

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	Min	imum.				
Men						
Women		•••	•••	1	0	
Women	•••	•••	***	1	0	
Big children	•••	•••		0	6	
Small children			***	0	3	
Infants	•••	***	•••	0	3	
	P	enal.				
Men						
Women	•••	***	***	0	9	*
Big children	•••	***	•••	0	9	
Dig children	•••		•••	0	6	
Small children	***	***		0	3	
Infants	***	•••		0	3	

12. (3c) I give figures as to numbers employed in Famine Statement D. I also give some figures for the relief works under the Darbhanga Raj. These are not included in any of my statements

The numbers working for the Raj on the 27th were-

		Total	 16,687
Children		19-10-19	 1,375
Women	***	•••	 4,393
Men		***	 10,919

correct.
R. W. CARLYLE

13. (3d) I regret my figures are not yet complete as to other private works, as I have not yet got return from Phulparas and Bahera charges, where I know a large number of private tanks are being dug. The other charges report 59 tanks are being dug; so the total

number in the affected area cannot be less, I believe, than 100.

14. (4a) There are poor-houses open at Darbhanga, Singhia, Warisnagar, Madhubani, Phulparas, Benipatti and Khajauli on the 27th. There were 89 inmates on the 27th, namely, 48 men, 26 women, 15 children. The number in the poor-houses is very small at present, but they are useful for bad cases of distress or for those who shirk work. I have little doubt we will have to use them pretty freely before relief operations close to clear our list of persons receiving gratuitous relief who have relations to support them.

15. (4b) The scale of food is that laid down by the Code.

16. (5c) A number of women are employed in spinning cotton and a few in making baskets. The figures I have received are not complete, and I will ask the Charge Superintendents in future to submit special report on the subject every week.

17. (6) Doles, whether in grain or in money, are distributed by the circle officers at various fixed centres. One week's supply is given at a time. Considerably more than half of the expenditure on gratuitous relief consists of grain doles.

(7) There are no public kitchens. There are some private kitchens in the Dar-18.

bhanga Raj.

19. (8) I have given no loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. I have given Rs. 1,412-8 to three persons under the Land Improvement Act. They have been given on the security of the landowner's interest on land, and are repayable in five years without I generally give the money in instalments of one-fifth. I generally give the money in instalments of one-fifth.

(a) I submit the usual financial statements.

21. I submit a map of the affected area.22. I also submit Statements A and B.

23.I have given statements showing in detail the irrigation works. It will be seen

more than half the work consists in the excavation of tanks.

24 The amount of work done per male unit has increased both on Civil Agency and on Public Works Department works. I explained in my last report why the Public Works Department figures were necessarily lower than the Civil Agency figures.

Statement showing prices of principal food-crops for the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.

	WH	EAT.	BAR	LEY.	Соммо	N RICE.	MAI	BUA.	INDIAN	-CORN.	GR	AM.	RAY	IAR.
Names of Stations.	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March-	March	March
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ROADS AND TANKS, &c. CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

FAMINE STATEMBYL D. DISTRICT DARBHANGA. [See Section 26 (i) of the Code.

For the week ending 27th March 1897

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	. Dive	PAID.	λ	-		ga charge	Bahera Roserah	Subdivisional Total	Male units	Total male units	

30.4 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit per diem ; rate Rs. 2-13.3 per thousand cubic feet earth work.

1,469 19 104 1,595 9 104 * Wages I anna 10 pies per male unit per diem. 1 9 6 1 11 i i 18 13 13 1,469 12 103 0 969,1 727,749 7:00,408 1 11 : 1 17 13 17 323 361 361 1: 111 1 11 11 714 454 179 1,010 745 7,276 1,487 15,544 6,654 5,459 8,532 9,164 9,165 11 1 11 11 : 1:1 Subdivisional Total Total male units Warisnagar charge Samastipur Male units

39.5 cubic feet per male unit; wages I anna 7 pies per male unit; rute Rs. 2-8-3 per thousand cubic feet.

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	Banipati Khajauli Madhubaras Phulparas Janijaar Subd Male units Tota	
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37.2 cubic fost per male unit por diem ; wages I anna 5 pies par male unit per diem ; rate Rs, 2.6.2 per thousand cubic feet.

* Wages 1 anna 9 pies per male unit per diem.

CIVIL AGENCY WORKS. TANKS ONLY.

For the week ending the 20th March 1897. FORM No. 5-continued.

			NUMBER OF PE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE	TOTAL	CHILDERN (SEC-	ANTS (SECTIONS SS AND 84 OF THE CODE).
Women, Big children, Big children, Women, Big children, Big children, Big children, Big children, Big children, Big children, Small children, Big children, Small ch			40	OF TASK.	FALID	OF THE CODE).	-
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109,914 80,095 9,626 8,020	868		18,101*				

362 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit per diem ; rate Rs. 2-6-9 per thousand cubic feet.

For the week ending 27th March 1897.

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Darbhanga charge	1	11	11	11	11	8,128	69,294	4,588	2,018	11	111	111	111	1,819 3,6 63 46	3,635 419 35 36 353 155	2,551 35 305	3,075,407 461,852 985,031	777 9 0	1,408	-		11 15 2 77 2	1,305 1	.1			81	12 3
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Male units	1	,		1	18	1		1	100	1	1	:		1	Ť		8,994,995	11,714 14	11 2,819	641,1 61	120	1,556	455 6 9	12,170 4 108	4,931	77 13 3	919	18 0
Total male units			1	1	Ť	1	- }	1 200	1,370	1	:	:	:	751 185	5 219	339			2,819	884	75	389			1		1	
	1		-				131,05	40		1	;	-	-		1,487		1		_	4,1	4,167*	1						
				30.1 cu	hic feet	30.1 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages I anna 4 pies per male unit per diem;	e unit pe	T diem;	wages	anna	4 pies p	er mal	unit p	er diem	10.00	rate Rs. 2-14-1	-1 ner thouse	nor thousand onbis fact	-	1	1	1						
	2											For t	ie wee	For the week endi	ing t	ng the 27th	th March 1897.	1897.	eartn-w	ork.		•	Wages I ann	* Wages I anna 9 pies per male unit per diem.	le unit per	diem.		
												-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-							
Darbhanga charge	:	-	-			-		-	°F				-	1 1111		-	-						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Re A. D.
11	; :	11	11	11	80,1	8,128 5, 1,306 2,	2,056	1,930	2,018	111	1:	11	1:	p 89		-	1,503,9-1	1,2 8 2	3 1,560	691	55	879	260 14 3		6,000	78 14 3	357	22 19
Subdivisional Total	:	1	1:	: :	33,	33,463 45,	1	1	2.810	-	T	-	810	100	10	1 69.1	1	878 12	-	1	1	: :		378 12 3	1,212	IS 19 3	11	11
Wai:snagar charge		1	1:	1 :	-	4,307 6,	6,648	1	175	1	+	+	+	+	1		1	00	9 1,613	8 691	22	879	272 13 3	7,589 1 0	6,221	97 12 6	357	22 12 3
Subdivisional Total	1	1	11	11	1	1	1	181	88				1 1		11	11	24,850	1,083 0	9 85	: 60	·ox	:	5 19 0	1,033 0 9			1	1
ti charge	1	1	1	1	+1	1	1	-	811				174	-	:	-	387,799	1,085 3	1	1	10	İ	0	: :				1
Kha onli " "	-	11	11	1 :		3,669 2.5	8,610 1,	-	707	:	-	1	1,131		186	- 18	6:2,413	1.476 4	1,	18	1	1	9 0	9 4	-	-	-	1
11 11 11 11	11	1 :		-	-				-	-	11	11	1,078	1,098		_	713,417	740 9	-		†QI ::	84:	23	00	223	17		
Subdivisional Total	1	1	1	1	+	1	1	. 1		-	+	-	1	1	:	-	62,535	259 0	9 174	: 60	:00		31 7 8	290 8 0	216	3 60	1	11
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	T	1	1	-		-	1	- [1	1	2,209	1,918	8 308	370	1,129,861	2,648 8 9	9 1.082	808	157	148	185 6 0	14	775	19 4 8	1	
units	1	1	1	1	+	-	-	_ 1	7,826	:	-	1	3,202	2,511	385	2,044	3,565,830	11,049 15 9	9 899	-	930	1.097	100	- 1	1			1
Total male units	1	+	1	1	1	57,097 50,169	-1	783	1,957		1	1	3,202	2 1,883	161	511			9.85	mirror a	110	100			1		Ť	22 12 3
		-	1	1	_		115,005			-	-			A	5,787		-				1.8							
			29	Seubi	e feet p	29'5 cubic feet per male unit per diem : wages I anna 5 nies nar male unit nor diem	unit per	diem: w	Sens 1 s	tinna 5	niae na	r mala	unit no	r diom	G star						- 1							
		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 11		o-1-7 per thousand cubic	d cubic	-feet.		. W.	ages 1 a	Wages I anna 8 pies per male	male unit per	dietn.			
Bahera " " Roserah ",	111	113	11	11	18,336	36 18,917 87 4,344	2.375	3,228 2,913	1,550	11	11	11	. ,5,546	5 9,202	100		9,84,858		-	530	15	1	41	4	9,868	165 5 6	908	0110777120
Subdivisional Total	1		1	-	100	-	18	1	1	+	1	+	1		-		1,58,000	369 9 6	79			7 528	11 6 6	381 0 0	-		100775-0	0
male unit	1	1:	1	1	0	-	1	4	1	1	:	1	1		490	448	15,35,496	5,396 14 3	3,651	391	21		484 11 0	5,831 9 3	9.866	165 6 6	100	
				1	25,862	62 18,366	86 8,165		3)		1	•	5,599	996'9 6	245	113			3,651	294	10		İ	1			office of	25 82
26/16 cubic feet no. 12,020	-	-					48,347							1	982]]	481)						
Total and areas	THE PARTY								A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR																			

CIVIL AGENCY WORKS. TANKS ONLY.

For the week ending the 20th March 1897. FORM NO. 5-concluded.

							NUMBI	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK	RESON	S BMP	OYED	ON TA	SK WORK.	RK.					NUN	FRER C	P PER	ONS E	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	TOTAL	NON-W	ORKING BN (SEC-	ANTS (SECTIONS 83	TIONS 83
		38	Ą				В,			J	c.			D,		-	'auc		NO.	DAILY	WAGES OF T	ES IREES TASK.	PECLINE	PAID.	TIONS 8 OF THE	OF THE CODE).	AND 84	E).
ДАТЕ ,	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Мер.	Women.	Big children.	Small children	увъ	Мотеп.	Big children.	small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children,	Small children.	Total amount of work do	"biaq imoma lato".	Men.	Women.	Blg children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total of columns 19	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
1	93			-	9	7	00	6	10	11	13	13	14	15	31	17	18	19	80	21	55	53	24	955	98	27	28	59
98					19,992	22 13,714 8 2,882	2,573 1,961	402	11	11	1:	11	84.5	3,841	375	189	C. ft. 11.06, 28 1,51,270	133.4	_	7,020	1,538	30	RS. A. P. 1,4"4 10 6 38 6 6	Rs. A. F. 4,433 7 9 476 12 0	4,416	Rs. A. P. 69 2 9 15 15 15 3	344 818	Rs. A. P.
	1	1	1	1		-	1	408	1	: 4 :		1	2,448	3,841	375	120	21,90,571	14	1961	7,03	1,538	33	4 10	20	10,490	0 10	472	14
1000		+		1	İ	-	1	100	1	1	:	1	nindominen.	2,881	187	45			1	5,965	169	7	-					
	1		1	1	1		66,040		ı	1:	1	1	,	5,5	561					16,	364							
31'4 cubic feet per male unit	mit per	r diet;	, wages 1	1 snns	anna 4 pies per	per male unit	per	diem; rate	Rs.	2-10-11		per thousand	eubic	feet.		-		Wages I anna	5 pirs pe	per male	male unit p	per diem,	ŋ.					
GRAND TOTAL	+	1	1	1	65,845	\$ 54,558	14,143	2,220	1	1	1	1	8,047	13,128	865	889	37,26,067	11,272 12 6	13,971	7.411	1,559	30	1,962 0 0	13,174 12 6	20,356	322 10 6	089	1 64
Male unit,	1	1.	1	1	65,843	13 40,919	7,071	554	1	1				9,847	482	167			13,974	5,559	179	1						
Total male unit	1		1	1		11	114,387		1	1		1		18, 483	3					20,31	6			1				
28.04 cubic feet per male	male unit per	per di	diem; wa	iges 1 i	wages I anna 4 pies	pies per m	per male unit per diem;	er diem	i; rate Rs.	Rs. 3-8	per th	per thousand cu		bic feet.		-		Wages 1 anna 5	5 pies per	r male	unit per	er diem.						
Darbhanga charge Bahera " Roserah	111	111	111	111	42,103 3,903 2,914	38,606 03 3,673 14 1,838	7,280 1,483 165	6,217 1,133 22	1.11	1.1.1	111	111	3,964	11,044	1,670	1,774	15,56,579 3,72,400 1,99,500	7,008 14 3 761 0 0 408 9 9	5,246 1,214 211	1,330	56 :	11	689 3 9 317 0 6 25 13 0	7,698 2 n 1,078 0 6 434 6 9	15,5:3	237 13 15 0	1,405	80 7 0 10
Total	1:	1:		1 .	48,920	20 44,111	8,928	7.57		1	1	1	4,114	11,409	2,188	2,569	21,11,459	8,178 8 0	6,671	1,686	73	1	1,032 1 3	9,219 9 3	16,440	252 13	0 1,413	81 1
Male unit	1	: -			48,920	99 33,083	4,464	1.843		1	1	:	4,114	8,557	1,094	612			6,871	1,268	37	1				*****		
Total male unit	1			1]	8	88,310	10	1	:	:	1:	125	14,	407		:	:	}	7,972	52		1	1	1	1	1	1
	8	re cub	20'6 cubic feet per	per ma	le unit	male unit per diem;	wages 1 a	anna 3 pies per male unit per diem ; rș	ies per	male u	mit per	diem ;	rate Rs.	ks. 3-13-	S per t	3-13-8 per thousand	nd cubic feet earth-work	earth-work.			1		Wages 2 a	annas per male unit per diem	unit per (liem.		
Benepati charge Madhubani Khajouli	111	111	111	111		21,308 18,981 2,987 2,680 16,681 13,818	1 4,3%6 0 640 8 2,417	1,588 7,81 1,614	111	1.1.1	111	- 111	111	1.1	1 43	* 11	10,58,038 3,54,26F 9,79,939	8,177 13 6 53 0 3 2,660 6 6	7.068 845 1,217	3,992 221 82	1,207	1E 11	991 1 0 99 12 3 173 2 0	4,168 14 6 620 12 6 2,833 8 6	8,751 1,492 5,408	48 14 0 22 5 9 82 6 0	206 174 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
isional Total	1	1	1		40,	40,928 35,479	9 7,443	3,933	3	:		1		4		44	23,42,237	6,368 4 3		4,295	1,207	31 1	1,254 15 3	7,623 3 6	10,251	153 9 9	475	20 11 9
Male unit	1				40,	40,926 26,609	18,721	1 983	-	1	1	1	:)	- 3		11		1	9,128	3,221	603	87	1000					
Total male unit		-					72,239		-	_	:	:			35		-			12,960	090		1		1	-	-	1

Male unit	Charles Action	1	3	1	1	89,846	17,030	10,0/1	11,909	:				4,114 11,412	-16'		e 610,2	45,13,699	14,010,44	2000	100	The second		a losta					•
Total male		1		1	1	83,846	269,63	59,692 8,185	2, 26	1	1	:	1	4,114	4,114 8, 60 1,115	1,115	653	-	*****	15,799	99 4,485	049 5		:					
		1	•	1			160	160,549		!	1	1	ī		11,445	143		:	-		80	20,932		1	-		-	1	
		287.0	ubic f.	et per	ms'e ur	iit per di	em: wa	ges 1 am	na 5 pies	per m	ale unit	p r d	ет; га	te Rs.	.3-6 pe	r thous	and cub	28-7 cubic fact per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit pyr diem; rate Rs. 3-3-3 per thousand cubic feet earth-work.	h-work.			_		Wagss 1 an	Wages 1 anna 9 pès per male unit per diem.	ele unit per	diem.		
Darbhanga charge Bohera charge Roserah charge	1111	111	111	111	111	18,639 2,777 2,400	17,083 3,024 1,893	3,165 525 190	1,515	111	111	111	11.	85 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	03.6	490	8 ::	8.61,370 2,10,238 1,58,000	8,616 3 547 10 869 9	2,747 8 148 9 175		13 13	11:	854 6 6 18 0 6 11 11	5,970 9 6 555 10 9 3 3 0 10 9	8:7,6	162 6 6	88 1:	89 80 1 1
Subdivisional Total		1	1	!	1	21,816	22,000	8,877	1,773	:	1		1	6,599	1	964	448 1,	809,633,1	4,583 6	9 2,939	-	247	11	383 S S	3 4,916 15 0	9,738	163 5 6	808	88 88
Benepati charge		1	!	1	1:	10,146	6,470	1,220	33.	:	1	ı.i	1:	2,4.9	3,76:	375	158	4,17,479	1,679 5	96,596	96 5,256	1, 80	18	918 10	0 2,598 15 9	2,758	43 0 3	381	19 3
Subdivisional Total		1	1:	1		16,146	6,470	1,2:0	33.	1	1		1	2,419		375	158 4	4,17,479	1,679 5 8	9 6,596	96 5,256	56 1,189	18	919 10	0 2,598 15 9	2,758	43 0 3	344	19 3
GRAND TOTAL		1	1	1		31,462	28,470	5,097	2,111	1	1	1	1:	8,018 13,050	-	865	606 1,	1,647,080	6,21:12	6 9,565	65 5,503	013,1	18	1,3 3 2	3 7,515 1\$ 9	12,496	205 5 9	552	49 13
Male units		1	1	1	j	31,962	56,390	2,548	863	1	:	:	:	8,018	18,390	4.3	191			9,565	4	,127 6n5 14,312*	18	100					
			a	.02 cub	ic feet 1	er mala	unit per	diem; w	ages 1 a	nna 3 j	irs per	male	mit per	d'em	rate B	E. 3-12-	4 per the	ousand cut	22-02 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages l anna 3 pies per male unit per d'em ; rate 8s. 3-12-4 per thousand cubic feet earthwork.	work.		_	M .	ages I anna 4	• Wages 1 anna 4 pies per male unit por diem.	nit por der	ė	1	
Darbhanga charge Bohera "Rosera ".	111	111	111	1:1	14.1	87,273 7,564 2,468	36,319 1,98n 1,578	7.0%	8,149	1::	1::	111	111	1,358	987:::	4::	27 14	1, 12,400	6,041 6 9 327 0 9 323 14 6	9 4,518 0 509 6 143	8 8 8 8 2 7 8 2 5 2 5 2 5 2	8 ::	111	80 9 0 80 9 0 18 9 6	6,645 15 9 407 9 0 312 8 0	15,383	60 ET 13	1,405	0 10 0
Subdivisional Total					1	48,304	3.48.8	7,659	6,158	:		1		1,3:8	6,286	47 4	16: 16	16,71,438	6,697 5	3 5,165	5 689	89		678 11 6	7,306 0 9	15,658	243 13 0	1,4113	81 1 6
Benepati charge.		1	1	-1	1	15,515	12,500	2,821	1,425	!	1	1	;	:	-		:	5,23,373	2,018 13 6	6 2,829	9 1,879	077	i	:87 2 9	2,406 0 3	1,985	25 6 6	103	9 5 0
Subdivisional Total		1	1	1	1	18 515	12,500	128,2	1,495	:	-	:	1	-		-		5,23,373	2,018 13 6	6 3,829	9 1,873	170	:	38 2 9	2,416 0 3	1,925	25 6 6	50.5	9 5 6
GRAND TOTAL		1	1	i	1	54,819	-	52,375 10,480	7,583	:	1	;		1,358 6,2.6	9.8	47 4	464 9:	608,46,18	8,716 2 9	9 7,994	2,468	833	_	1,085 14 3	9,8.2 1 0	17,583 2	261 3 6	1,617 9	91 8 8
Male waits	1	1	1	1	1 4	51,419	8	281 5,240 1,01,236	1,898	1	vi'.	;	1,	1,359 4,714	4,214	24	#)		1	7,99	1,994 1,851	8 4 8	i d'			1	1		-

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the neck ending 20th March 1897.

O Date,	NUMBI 6	R OF PRI	S RELIEF	RIVING	KINDA	ND QUANTIT	Y OF GRAINS	SUPPLIED.	A TOTAL OF	VALUE	OF GRAINS	SUPPLIED
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Other grains,	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Cagh and other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	grains.
Darbhanga charge Bohera	3,5 1 1,356 1,188	7,609 4,212 3,:29	4.433 1,742 2,772	15,558 7,310 7,789	113 35 4 2 21 13‡ 76 32 3‡	Mds. sr. ch 111 28 7 464 29 144 255 35 52	Mds. sr. ch.	:68 30 9	569 6 6 86 10 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	4,517 7
subdivisional total	6,055	15,:50	18,952	30 657	793 9 5	832 13 104		85 35 9 354 26 8	1,005 11 3	874 7 8 3,147 7 8	****	781 12 1,349 0
Varisnagar charge amastipur ,,	2.77	e 678 7	529 2	1,497 26		106 7 4	2 21 114			353 13 9		6,648 4
ubdivisional Total	314	678	531	1,593		106 7 3	2 21 114			353 13 9	10 9 2	****
Senepati charge	1,493 1,223 404 440 280	3,:67 4,469 1,117 1,653 1,238	1,518 2,414 578 868 £77	6,5,8 8,106 2,099 2,9+1 2,105	226 2 14 114 10 13 36 9 11 38 12 4 17 15 7\$	611 31 7½ 1·6 24 6½ 277 1 2½	83 26 0 95 28 124 35 26 44 40 35 8 69 5 7	37 27 5½ 51 36 9	1,026 6 6 196 15 0 133 2 0 130 11 0 69 8 9	1,720 9 3 430 7 6 781 12 9	352 2 0 357 4 3 105 11 3 121 11 6 266 0 9	9 13 6 601 9 6 605 14 8 17 3 8 5 6 3
GRAND TOTAL	3,850	12,024	5,955	21,8:9	432 10 9	1,055 17 01	328 2 14	89 23 144	1,5:6 10 9	2,932 13 6	1,199 12 9	413 2
dolt units	10,219	28, 52	15,438	54,009	625 19 14	1,993 37 15	330 23 112	444 9 15}	2,502 6 0	6,434 2 6	-	1,703 4 1 8,361 7
dult dependents n-4 orking children ctal adult units	10,210	46,290 212 2,492 48,994	7,719	<u></u>				"				

N.E.-Average dole, per adult unit, 11 pics per diem.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Darbhanga charge Bohera Roserha	3,820 1,460 1,262	8,022 4,194 4,142	4,394 1,5:3 2,884	16,236 7,207 8,288	232 14 14 4 25 15 70 30 04	515 81 108 232 33 15t		119 25 02	1,161 13 9	1,973 3 3		4,706 13 6	Ī
Subdivisic nal total	6,542	16,358	8,831	31,731	307 30 131	748 25 91		77 9 41	339 2 9	746 6 0		1,701 2 3	1
Warisnagar charge Samastipur	295 18	598	375	1,268		93 0 8		196 34 5	1,585 7 6	310 0 3		7,051 0 6	11,
Subdivisional total	313	608	377	1,296		93 0 8	2/29 6			310 0 3	10 15 0	8 14 0	
Benepati charge	1,435	3,474	1,377	6,290	298 38 151	20 0 8	2 29 6	******	·····	310 0 3	10 15 0	8 14 0	1
Khajauli Phulparas Madhubani Jhanjharpur	1,307 511 345 309	1,994 1,114 1,184	2,587 1,110 484 597	8,593 8,615 1,843 2,090	90 10 61 126 11 01 32 9 4 33 17 4	697 6 101 159 34 24 178 33 3 41 15 9	82 33 6 126 26 151 59 39 31 25 0 12	62 34 0 57 20 13 4 36 11‡	1,399 7 8 141 15 0 523 5 9 118 4 0	1,917 6 9 418 4 0 462 7 0	349 13 0 382 10 3 182 8 0 64 3 3	254 11 44 613 2 2 147 6 6 11 2 6	25.05.1
Subdivisional Total	8,911	12,365	6,155	22,431	581 9 14	-		38 32 11	140 12 3	130 11 3		468 0 3	
GRAND TOTAL	10,766	29,329	15,363	58,458		-	294 19 101	164 4 31	2,323 11 11	2,928 13 0	979 2 6	1,494 6 9	7,
Adult units	10,766	29,329	7,681	-	0.00 0 114	1,918 35 104	297 9 01	360 38 81	3,909 3 5	5,958 6 6	990 1 6	8,557 5 8	19,
Adult dependents Non-working children		4 ,776 357 8,559											
otal adult units		51,692										<u> </u>	
					CONTRACTOR OF		*****	*****	*****				19,6

N.B.—Average dole, per adult unit, 10 pies per diem.

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the forth ght ending 27th March 1897.

			D D WORKER	RS PAID BY	IREE	ERS PAID B Y WAGES, SPECTIVE F TASK.	on t	G	RATUITOUS	RELIEP.	
WEEK.	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each made unit per ujem,	Total amount disbursed work and daily labour.	Number of adult units in recipt of gratui- tous reli-f.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 20th March 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Es. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1,40	Rs. A. P		12
Civil Department Department	29,950 18,981 48,931	36·1 28·04 32·9	0 1 5 0 1 4 0 1 41	2 6 9 3 0 4 2 10 0.7	2,586 2,902 5,483	0 1 5	20,488 11 4 13,174 12 6	48,994	0 0 11 0 0 6·5	Rs. A. P. 18,659 11 10 372 1 9	
Week ending 27th March 1897.					0,405	0 1 7	33,663 7 10	50,545	0 0 8.72	19, 31 13 7	
ivil Department ublic Works Depart- ment	27,912 21,998	33°4 25°7	0 1 4·7 0 1 5	2 9 4	1,792 2,990		18,364 10 9	51,692	0 0 10	19,549 12 5	
Total	52,910	20.8	0 1 4.8	2 13 8	4,782		16,833 12 9 35,198 7 6	-	0 0 6.4	20,058 0 5	

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

STATION	TO WHIC	H IMPORTED		Rice,	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total
		1	di	2	3	4	5.	6.	7
Darbhanga Laheria Serai Samastipur Sakri Waini Dalsiogh Serai Jhanjharpur Kishenpur Kishenpur Kamuria Shoghardiha Ogeara Kamtoul Iaya Ghāt Lanigachi		Total		Mds. 10,571	Mds, 17,987 190 2,863 ,668 2,337 527 98 32	Mds. 755- 134	Mds	Mids. 4,801 4,174 301 2,105 80 40 871 101	Mds 34,11: 19912,55: 934;2,85: 5,66: 80 203
		-000	***	18,725	24,649	1,298	816	12,473	57,961

FORM No. 9.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail for the two neeks ending 27th March 1897.

STATION P			en ,	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and puises.	Other food- grains,	Total.
	1			2	3	4	3	6	7
			ī	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
			- [609	119	******		937	1,665
Darbhanga	***	***	***	200	1	******			1
aheria Sura	1	***	***	99	181	******		67	340
amastipur	***	***		41	68	******			179
akri	***	***	***			0.000			******
Waini		***					98	215	3 3
Dalsingh Sar	TT.	***		5	22			29	- 56
hanjharpur	***		"	74	138				212
Kishenpur	***	***	***	3	82	*****			85
ramuria	***	**	***	311	188	*****	******	33	532
Bhogardiha	***	***					******		******
ogeara	***	***	***	4				1 2000	4
Camtaul	***		***					20	20
tava Ghat	***	***		27		******			27
Manigachi	***	***	***		-	-			
	77	otal		1,166	799		98	1,301	3,361

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Durbhings for the fortnig'il enting 20th and 27th March 1897.

4				IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.			
		1895-96,			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
KIND OF GRAIN.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Fotal.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous re- port.	Total.	Fortnight ander report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnicht under report.	Up to date of previous report	Total.	REMARS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
addy				Mds. 1×,725 24,649 1,238 816 12,473	Mds.	Mds.				M 1s. 1,766 799 98 1,301	Mds. 2,60,582	Mds. 2,63,946	
Total				57,961						3,34			

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

		thou-		ulation in area in	Nu	LAST DA				atuitous	PRINCIPA	OF ONE OIL FOOD-G	RAINS IN		MONTHLY BATH-RATE-	Deaths
District.	rice.	Population in sands.	ffected area.	Estimated popule thousands of section 4.	Class A.	Class B.	O'ass C.	Class D.	Total.	Numbers on gr relief.	Rice.	Marua,	Makai.	In the district.	In the affected ares.	to sta
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	, 11	12	11	14	16	16;	17
arbhangs	SQ. M. 5,335	2,801	So. M. 2,940	2,234	Nil	103,362	Nil	Nil	103,582	59,374	8. сп. 9 4	18. CH. 12 8	8. cm. 10 0	1.2	1.09	Ni

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897. 1641

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT	number for whom t on relief works is o be required in case mine.	WHOM WAS F IN LA	BER FOR RELIEP ROVIDED ST PRO- MME OF F WORKS.	WHOM IS BE PRO WORKS ING GRAMM	BER FOR RELIEF CAN OVIDED BY REMAIN- ON PRO- B ON DATE REPORT.		NDITURE SINCE 1896.	APRIL	ADVANCES APRIL 1896 END OF M UNDER IRE	UP TO	
	Maximum numb employment on estimated to be of serious famine.	On large works.	On small woks.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Revenue suspended.
1	2	3	4	18	6	7	18	9	10	11	12
Darbhanga	351,964 for 90 days	138,478 for 90 days	313,486 for 90 days	102,651 Tor 90 days	187.487 for 90 days	27th Mar. 1897. Accounts not fully made up to date, but are in course of adjust- ment.	Rs. A. P. 5,17,914 9 1 inclu d i n g cost of esta- blishmen t, tools and plant and other mis- cellane o u s charges.		Rs. A. P. 1,412 8 0	Nil	Nil

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

[Under Section (24) of the Code.]

Financial statement of relief operations for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

	RECI	RECEIPTS.								EXPI	EXPENDITURE.	E.				BAL	BALANCE.	
		·su	RELIES	RELIEF WORKS.			nie:		-irac	pus		MISCELLANBOUS,	NEOUS.	3	•			
District Board grant.	Jovernment grant.	Private subscription	Daily wages.	Sum peid on task work.	Poor-houses.	Relief of artizans.	Relief by gr	Kitchens.	Miscellancous ch table relief.	Relief by grain money doles.	Establishment and contingen- cres.	Toole ond plant.	Cash and stores.	AstoT	Total expenditure	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
-	2		*	10	9	4	00	6	10	11	12	13	17	15	16	, 17	18	19
Rs. A. P. 78,256 0 S including previous balance,	RS. A. P. 14,02,165 6 6 including balance of last a count and new grant of Rs. 2,50,000, as per Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government order No. Government or Re. Aging Government, and the balance of letters of credit for Rs. By 60,000 granted to Public Works Department.	IIN III	Bs. A. P. 7,570 6 0	Rs. A. P. 61,291 9 4	Bs. A. P. 84 14 10	1	11	1	1	89,004 15 2	1	Rs. A. P. 12,934 13 9	1.	Bs. A. P. 12,984 13 9	Вв. А. Р.	Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P. 77,064 1. 9	1

Expenditure of the Public Works Department has not been fully accounted for in working out the bajance for want of necessary information.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897.

Health of prisoners compared with those admitted during the month of March 1896 and March 1897.

		1897.			1896.	
	Bad.	Indifferent.	Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.	Good.
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	Scurvy 3	Scurvy 1	63	2	12	37

R. W. CARLYLE, Collector.

Enclosure to Tenth Fortnightly Famine Report of the District of Darbhanga.

Memorandum of rainfall at different centres in the district of Darbhanga during the week ending 27th March 1897:—

Darbhanga Madhubani Samastipur Bahera Roserah Mangulgurh			2·01 1·50 ·76 1·86 ·89 1·7	Kewan Gungowha Alumpore Boochowlee Hatha Custa		:::	1·30 4·6 8·5 1·5 2·90	
	***	•••	1.50			***		
Samastipur			.76	Almonda	***	•••	4.6	
				Pacabana	•••	***	8.5	
Roserah				Бооспомјее	***		1.5	
Mangulgurh		7		Hatha Custa			2.90	
Bampore			1.5	Pandoul			2.6	
Jhanjharpur			2.72	Thurma			1.90	
Munkowha		•••	1.75	Hathowree	***		1.3	
Bhuckwa		•••	1.70	Kamtoul			1.3	
Jaynagore	•••	•••		Dowlutpore			1.7	
Narhar	•••	• • •	2.	Mooktapore	•••	,	.7	
TAGITHE	•••	•••	1.60	Naraya			1.36	
						• • • •	7 00	



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 983 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

397.
11 18
Apr il 1897.
during
Calcutta
around
and
in
Rice
to
ving the Stocks
the
showing
atement
2

NAMES OF MARIS.	Itt week of	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Apl. 1897. Mds	2nd week of Apl. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Apl. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Apl 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	6,23,000 70,300	5,27,000 20,900	5,53,000 22,100	5,57,000 22,200	5,74,000	4,93,000	4,53,000 28,200	4,04,000	3,98,000	3,90,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathhola and Culpi Ghat	6,03,000	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,68,000	1,77,500	1,70,500	1,63,300	1,59,300
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and	4,000	4,000	8,100	2,600	2,800	2,900	2,600	2,500	2,200	2,100
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj Minor bazars (1) Other retail shops (1)	2,24,000 2,40,000 2,50,000	1.51,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 89,700	1,42,400 2,40,000 2,50,000 1,00,200	1,35,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 74,900	1,23,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 76,300	1,35,900 2,40,000 2,50,000 78,600	1,17,500 2,40,000 2,50,000 81,100	1,15,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 75,200	1,06,200 2,40,000 2,50,000 64,500	1,04,300 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,300
vab	8,241	7,286	10,350	11,044	12,524	13,312	13,050	7,981	10,603	4,925
Total	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712	13,62,950	12,99,081	12,64,303	12,48,425
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	10,594 27,874 (on 3rd (on 28th Apl. 1896). Feb. 1897)	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897.)	1,57,543 (on 28th March	1,31,533 (on 4th Apl. 1897).	83,455 (on 11th Apl. 1897).	79,736 (on 17th Apl. 1897).	23,222 (on 24th Apl. 1897.)
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	28,496 51,635 (1st to 3rd (27th Feb. Apl. 1896). to 1st Mar.	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	1897). 52,543 (27th to 29th Mar.	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897).	19,912 (10th to 12th Apl. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apl.	35,371 (24th to 26th Apl. 1897.)
By Canal returns	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	1897.) 56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar 1897.)	1897). 20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897.)	33,429 (19th to 12th Apl. 1897).	6,769 (17th to 19th Apl. 1897).	16,525 (24th to 26th Apl. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	20,28,612	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455	16,39,340	15,34,778	14,35,877	13,73,626	18,23,543
1916 1017 1017 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018		and the second s	This mart is in the figures furnished t Ditto (1) Estimated as a co	the Howrah district, and the fig ed by the Collector of Hooghly. by the Railway authorities. a constant quantity.	the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry had by the Collector of Hooghly. by the Railway authorities. a constant quantity.	been obtained by	local enquiry.	K	M. FINUCANE,	

Secretary to the Government of Eengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIO OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 984 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 27th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Gott. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th April 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

			8тн то 14т	TH APRIL	
	1	18	96.	18	97.
1	1 12 22	2	3	4	5
Imports.	7792	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ", Indian "	:::	36,938	50,277	182,904	2,48,953
Total		36,938	50,277	182,905	2,48,954
Exports.					
To Foreign Ports, Indian ,,	:::	125,990 29,501	1,71,486 40,154	70,491 12,295	95,946 16,735
Total	•••	155,491	2,11,640	82,786	1,12,681

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

2002 (2010) (201		8тн то	14TH APRIL	
Control of the state of the control of the state of the s	189	96.	18	97.
Total Communication of the Com	2	8	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice Paddy Wheat Gram and pulses Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	23,532 9,478 3,928	32,030 12,901 5,346	155,049 19,446 7,957 458	2,11,039 26,468 10,830 617
Total	36,938	50,277	182,905	2,48,954

1648

Imports.—The import of rice during the week under report was nearly seven times that of the corresponding week in 1896, viz., 155,049 cwts., against 23,532 cwts. Burmah as usual supplied by far the largest quantity, viz., 112,608 cwts., against 196,738 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1897. The receipts from Chandbali aggregated 31,665 cwts., against 23,532 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896. Of the 19,446 cwts. of paddy imported during the week under report, Burma contributed 18,109 cwts., against nil in the corresponding week in 1896. The total imports of gram and pulse were double those of the week ending 14th April 1896, viz., 7,956 cwts. against 3,928 cwts. Of these quantities, Chandbali contributed 5,435 cwts., against 2,664 cwts., and the Madras ports 2,521 cwts., against 1,114 cwts., respectively.

ewts., respectively.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the second week of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the

corresponding period of 1896 :-

		8тн то 14	TH APRIL	
	18	96.	189	07.
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	133,951 2,218 3,019 14,136 2,167	1,82,322 3,019 4,109 19,241 2,949	71,237 369 10,359 821	96,962 502 14,100 1,117
Total	155,491	2,11,640	82,786	1,12,68

The returns again show a falling off in the exports of rice to foreign ports, viz., 68,559 cwts. in the period under review, against 111,234 cwts. in week ending 7th April 1897 was 84,454 cwts. The chief fluctuations in this trade were a decrease of 44,713 cwts. in the shipments to Ceylon and of 24,526 cwts. in those to Hamburg, while Natal, Reunion, and Persia took 15,864 cwts., 7,187 cwts., and 10,630 cwts., respectively, against nothing in the week ending 14th April 1896. There were no exports of paddy during the second week of April 1897, against 2,218 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896. The exports of gram and pulse fell from 8,565 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896 to 1,903 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1897, the largest ending 14th April 1896 to 1,903 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1897, the largest decline being in the supplies sent to Mauritius (nil against 5,126 cwts. in the second week of 1896) and to Ceylon (682 cwts., against 2,689 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896).

There was again no trade in rice with the coast ports. The large decline of 20,039 cwts. in the trade of the week under review as compared with the exports to the Madras ports having fallen from 19,224 cwts. to only 7 cwts. in the week under report. The variations in the other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Ports.			Rice,	Paddy	. Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains such as jowar, bar ley, oats, &c.	
1.00	1182	Ald to be	2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian 1	Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	{ 18 18	96 97 :				5,730		2,46
Madras	{ 189	96	The state of the s		307	2,928		2,930
Badagara	{ 189	96				******		307 5,207
Calicut	{ 189	14	5,330			19		5,349
Cannanore	{ 189	6	1,817				40	1.817
adras Cochin	{ 1896	ß	386			******		*****
Cocanada	{ 1896					971	75	386 1,046
Ganjam	{ 1896 1897				15		••••	15
Negapatam	{ 1896					74		1
Tellicherry	{ 1896 1897		6,482					74 7
		•••						6,482
Rangoon	{ 1896 1897	:::	526 656		898	1,415 1,343	300 677	3,139 2,676
Akyab	··· {1896 1897	:::	46			147 121		147 167
ma Kyouk Pyoo	{ 1896 1897		*****		:::::	9		9
Moulmein	{ 1896 1897	:::	""1	******	1	107 45		107 47
(Sandoway	{ 1896 1897	:::				32		32
tagong	··· { 1896 1897	:::			*****	125 63		125 63
Sore Balasore	{ 1896 1897					90		90
Chandbali	··· { 1896 1897	:::	::::		15 45	756 52		771 97
cherry	{ 1896 1897	:::	1					1
ncore, Allepey	{ 1896 1897		499 88					499 88
Total Indian Port		:: _	22,717 2,678		913 369	5,571 8,4 5 6	300	29,501 12,295
GEAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND DIAN POETS.	OF 1896 1N- 1897		133,951 71,237	2,218		14,136		55,491
		"	11,001	*****	369	10,359	821 8	2,786

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 978 Statistics .- The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT., The 27th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :-

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Tot	tal.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	•••	******	729	729 11,969	992
Cinitagong 1897	•••	***	11,969		16,291
Narayanganj { 1896			3,069	3,069	4,177
Narayanganj 1897	•••	******			******
(1896		*****	134	134	182
Balasore ports \ \ \ 1896	•••		346	346	471
Cuttack \ 1896				******	•••••
Outtack) 1897	•••	******	•••••	******	
Puri \ 1896			••••		******
Puri \ 1897	•••				•••••
: 1896			3,932	3,932	5,351
Total \ 1896			12,315	12,315	16,762

EXPORTS.

			Titte OT			
Ports,			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	To	tal.
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
01.11	(1896	***		3,030	3,030	4,124
Chittagong	1897	•••		18	18	25
Narayanganj	, 1896					
Marayanganj	1897	***		******	*****	******
	1 1896		613	105,819	106,432	1,44,866
Balasore ports	1897			15,208	15,208	20,700
a	(1896		29,230		29,230	39,785
Cuttack	$-\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$					••••
ъ	1896	•••	5,159	******	5,159	7,022
Puri	1897	•••	******			
	(1896		35,002	108,849	143,851	1,95,797
Total	$\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$	***		15,226	15,226	20,725
	(100.	•••		20,000		×

The rise of 11,240 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 11,969 cwts., was chiefly due to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma, against nil in the corresponding week of 1896. No paddy having been brought there from Chittagong, the imports into Narayanganj showed a falling off of 3,069 cwts.

The export trade of Chittagong fell off by 3,012 cwts. in consequence of absence of despatches of rice to Bombay, which received 3,029 cwts. last year. There were no exports to Foreign ports from Cuttack and Puri, and the trade of those ports also declined by 29,230 cwts. and 5,159 cwts. respectively. Balasore, too, showed a falling off of 91,224 cwts., as there were no despatches of rice and paddy to the Maldives, Madras, and Bombay.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th April 1896 and 1897.

* 1	Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &e,	Total.
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7
	From Indian Port	ts.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	Bimlipatam	$ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{matrix} \right.$::	1,158	·••				1,158
Madras	Coconada	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::				159 2,521	 416	159 2,937
	Calingapatam	$\cdots \left\{ ^{1896}_{1897} \right.$:::				955	*****	955
	Tuticorin	$\cdots \left\{ ^{1896}_{1897} \right.$:::	*****			:::::	37	37
Burma	Rangoon	$\dots \left\{ ^{1896}_{1897} \right.$::	110,413	14,025		150		150 124,438
	Moulmein	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::	2,195	4,084				6,279
Balasore	Balasore	$\dots \left\{ {}^{1896}_{1897} \right.$:::	9,618	1,337			.	10,955
	(Chandbali	{ 1896 1897	:::	23,532 31,665	9,478		2,664 5,435		35,674 37,100
	Total Indian Ports	{ 1896 1897	:::	23,532 155,049	9,478 19,446		3,928 7,956	453	36,938 182,904
	From Foreign Ports								100
Straits Settle	ements	{1896 1897	:::				1		₁
	feath i								9 (1)
		OF 1896 1897		23,532 155,049	9,478 19,446		3,928 7,957	453	36,938 182,905

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th April 1896 and 1897.

		Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total
		1			2	3	4	5	6	7
* 4	To .	Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
United Kingdom		•••	{ 1896 1897	***	12,572 9,889		2,002	440		15,014 9,889
Germany—Hamb	urg		{ 1896 1897	:::	28,530 4,004					28,530 4,004
Eastern Coast Zanzibar.	of	Africa-	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::	499	:::::				499
Mauritius .			{ 1896 1897	:::	19,138			5,126	1,867	26,131
Natal .		***	{\frac{1896}{1897}}	:::	15,864		::::	973	*****	16,837
Reunion			{1896 1897	:::	7,187	:::::		73	:::::	7,260
Arabia - Muscat			$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$		14,994	****				14,994
Ceylon	•		{ 1896 1897	:::	50,196 5,483	:::::	3	2,689 682		52,888 6,165
China—Hongkong	,	6***	{ 1896 1897	:::	15	2,218				2,247 9
Persia	•		{ 1896 189 7		10,630					10,630
traits Settlement	8	•••	{1896 1897	***	783		101	296 175	29	1,180 204
	Tot	al Foreign Por	ts { 1896 189 7		111,234 68,5 6 9	2,218	2,106	8,565 1,903	1,867	125,990 70,491

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	R	ice.	Pac	ldy.	Wh	eat.		n and	food-g such as barley, o	rains,	To	tal.
1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
NII			*****									
Indian Ports. Burma {Akyab		3,250		8,694			211 271	25	247		247 211 271	11,944
Total		3,250		8,694			482	25	247		729	11,969

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Ri	ce.	Pac	ldy.	Wh	eat.	Gran pul		grains, jowar,	food- such as barley, , &c.	Tor	AL
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897
1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.
Nil	*****	-		*****								
Bombay Burma—Akyab	3,029			<u></u> 18			3	==	₁	(L. Ses	3,029	18
Total	8,029			18					1		3,030	18

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports	PROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Ri	ce.	Pad	ldy.	Wh	eat.	Gram	and lse.	food-g	her rains, s jowar, oats, &c.	W. 4000 ISSO 578	otal.
	heart source from a	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	•	10	11	19	13
Na	Foreign Ports.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owta
	Indian Porte.					******		******	•••••		*****		******
Chittag				3,069								3,069	
South or an	Total		*****	3,060			39-34-34					3,069	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Ri	00.	Pac	idy.	Wh	eat.	Gram pul		grains,	such as barley, , &c.	Tot	al.
tay dak	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts
Nn							••••					
										30.45		
Indian Port.	2		79		3	21	50	171		154	184	346
Total	2		79		3	21	50	171		154	184	346

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ric	00.	Pad	dy.	Wh	eat.	Gram pul		Other grains, jowar, oats		To	tal.
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.
1 to note many	2 Lon	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Polt.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owte.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwte.
Maldives	613	20002				ant		******		*****	613	
Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta Calcut Cannanore Ponaul Tellichery Bombay	33,935 45,879 1,617 886 748 10,676	12,672	8,290 616	766			8,171	1,770			45,397 46,495 1,617 886 748 10,676	15,200
Total	93,742	12,672	8,906	766			3,171	1,770			105,819	15,:0
GRAND TOTAL	94,355	12,672	8,906	766			3,171	1,770			106,432	15,20

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ri	ce.	Pac	ldy.	Wh	eat.	Gram	and se.	Other		To	tal
LANCE LANCE BY HAVE	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.
(2.8) To 10.10	2	3	٠	8	6	7	8	9	10	n	19	73
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwte
Cauritius	29,230		2								29,230	
Fotal	29,280	-2.14	-4403	2330	HING.	4./	-qwia	parin.		Same 1	29,230	
Intian Ports.						11111				.015556.	and the second	
m												
Total	29,230										29,230	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

POETS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	R	ice.	Pac	ldy.	Wh	eat.	Gran	a and		r food-	To	otal.
Section with all the All popular	1896,	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	р	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
olumbo	5,143		2				16				5,159	
Indian Ports.											10/46	
Total	5,143						16			<i>j</i>	5,159	

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 967 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 17th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 38,82,697 maunds. The destination of 36,99,152 maunds is specified. A little more than half of this quantity (20,03,085) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than one-fourth (10,06,455 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (6,89,612 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 62,534 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,59,426 maunds to Bihar. The exports from Calcutta to Bihar now exceed the exports from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces.

M. Finucane,
Secy. to the Gort. of Bengal

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 26th April 1897.

CONSIGNED.		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	31st January to 27th February 1897.	28th February to 27th March 1897.	ending 3rd April 1897.	ending 10th April 1897.	ending 17th April 1897.
1		2	8	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hooghly.		040			127	386	336
Carakeswar Chandernagore		243					
Dasghora		2		***	•••		***
Pandua		4	•••		•••	•••	10
Bainchi		17			a Jacketine graft and Light College		
Total ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		272			127	386	346
Memari		58	•••				
Rasulpur		4					
Burdwan		95 1,460	62 940	104 1,270	186	370 581	296
Ranigarj Sitarampur		1,460	940	1,270			
Ghuskara	"	103	- The second	orwani i i			
Total		1,730	1,002	1,374	186	951	296
Birbhum.			10-1-1-1	378	Mi comun	in Loston	etes de egio
Murarai Bolpur		2		water	100 m 100 25 m 100		10000
Bolpur		ī	Berg Inglished	1470	200		
	Spire 1	700	12201 77 10	-			
Total Nadia,	•••	- 8	10.00	378	183••• 0 23		
Mirpur	***	353	g Janotsi Jan	380	2***	373	0.000
Chuadanga Kushtia	***	343	742				735
Alamdanga			888	1			567
Bheramara	•••			1,387		•••	374
Total Murshidabad.		696	1,630	1,767		373	1,676
Azimganj		157	154	415	115		371
Total Rangpur,		157	154	445	115		371
Kurigram				109			
Lalmonir Hát	,	55					
Total	,	55		109		.4.	
Cooch Behar		755	377	1,498	720	752	2,613
Jalpaiguri, Haldibari				176			672
Jalpaiguri		392		2,336	1,505	1,398	1,780
Ramshai	•••		731			•••	367 381
Mal Bazar	***	•••		394	Topological Control		363
Total Darjeeling,		392	781	3,288	1,505	1,398	3,200
Siliguri				758		2,276	
Ghoom				524			•••
Darjeeling	•••	(2) 전시하다 전시 경기 경기를	346		375	374	1,492
Kurseong ,	•••			***	875	3/4	4,30
Total		382	346	1,483	875	2,650	1,492
Pabna,							1
Sirajganj				172			
Total				172		CONTRACTOR OF THE	

	ON TO WHI	сн	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7
	GAL—cone Faridpur.	old.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Pangsa				-100			050	1.00
Rajbari Goalundo	***	•••			6 E		373 368	1,120
Pachuria	•••	***					962	2515 0*7* 83
695W13.2	Total				•••		649	375
m		***		*** 333			2,352	1,495
	F BENGAL		4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862	11,489
	A NAGPU	R.	inc∆ no constantata					7 1/11/19/25
	azaribagh.		commence of the second			44 • Francisco	758. 190 ja - 186	
Giridih	**		750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376
	Total	[750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376
	anbhum.]			100		1,700	076
Purulia]	22	1]			
Bulrampur Barakar			5 3					
Pradhan K		:1	1				•	•••
1	Cotal		81				485	***
		1	01		••		485	•••
Sin Chakradhar	ghbhum.		31			20.6		77.00
	[otal					an ex 4.4 (4.7)	,	•••
			31		•••			0 m 100 m
COTAL OF C	HOTA NAGP	UR	812	376	1,101	428	2,194	
	IHAR.					-		n
	l Parganas.			1 10		0.000		L Park
Barharwa	OF.	**1		10 ••• 27		and the second second	375	ar i Ballini
Maharajpur Pakour	Gnat			372	386			***
Sahibganj		1706	380	1,878	6,839			371
Baidyanath	2.00 A		2		2,319	756	2,634	1,868
r	otal		382	2,256	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			1,881
701		-		2,200	9,544	756	3,009	4,120
Nathnagar	igalpur.					1 M		
olgong	1.50						376	756
Pirpainti	***			-:	381 1,502	1,133	747	3,762
hoga	***			370	1,878	2,254	752	2,640
Shagalpur ultanganj		•••	764	0.0	4,958	8,714	7,540	370
arranganj		•••	14				749	387
T	otal		764	370	8,719	12,101	10,164	***********
Sariarpur	mghyr.	St. presented	men. mentro da mentro da	NORTH BUTTON			10,101	7,915
Chagaria	9995 V				12 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		382	
amalpur akhisarai					373	765	371	741
Ionghyr	•••		388		2,629	4,575	3,015	2,236
arhara	:::		382 2,268	977	1,124		753	2,200
egra			746	377	385	757	2,270	5,242
amui	***			5年16年	•••			381
Begamsarai Burhi	•••		371			•••	374	808
imultola	**					383	749	384
GELL							370	872
	otal		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	STATE OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The second secon	-	-	A STREET LOUIS AND A STREET

	N TO WHICE	E	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7
ВІНА	R—contd.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
P	atna.							
Khushrupur	12010			- 1 La.D	2,682	402	398	1,871
Barh			1,548	376	1,532	758	1,108	2,268
Patna Bankipore	•••		12,781 1,491	22,465	15,054	7,164	14,020 375	19,867
Digha Ghat	T Cagar		2,376	889	4,158	3,794	2,245	2,295
Sadispur			375		377	•••		•••
Bihta Mokameh		•••	1,211	126 756	376 2,340	1,859	1,498	372
Dinapur				375	2,5±0	378	1,200	4,515 375
Buktiarpur					•••		875	1,119
T.			19,782	25,987	26,519	14,355	20,019	
	otal		19,702	20,987	20,515	14,655	20,019	32,677
G	aya.				to the contract of the contrac	APPENDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF		
Gaya				1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102
Shah	abad.						7-7-12-12-12	
Bedadi			action					3,489
Raghunathpu				374	3,404	- ::	1,875	1,899
Arrah			1,129	370	1,896	1,138	4,496	3,402
Buxar	•••		1,513 378	2,664 1,117	2,268	1,160	6,010 1,125	1,126
Dumraon						_=_		1,132
To	tal "		3,020	4,525	7,944	2,293	13,506	11,048
Darl	hanga.				- 4			
Sakri	···						374	
Camaria	***			0.700	1,133		4.000	371
Samastipur Dalsingh Sara			374	3,133 378	7,136 758	3,016	4,868 2,249	2,247 1,129
Darbhanga			8,169	3,791	26,144	7,951	7,912	12,714
Kamtaul	e de la companya		1,104					
Waini				•••	385	366		•••
To	tal		9,647	7,302	35,556	11,333	15,403	16,461
Muzaj	Tarpur.						April 1	Turky Sign
Sarai	***						750	
Bairagnia			ara			374	345	373
Kanti	•••			748				
Matipur Dholi	•••		1,022 1,115	404				•••
Muzaffarpur			6,843	9,996	40,791	9,449	5,634	10,077
			22		761	750	1,863	572
Sitamarhi Hajipur			382	1,554	7,556 8,771	6,033	3,739 746	2,661 1,872
	tal				_			
			9,384	12,702	52,879	16,983	13,077	15,555
Chan	paran.	16	12				1	
Maesi			1,018		3,768	1,125	372	
Segowli			1,410		3,024	1,499		375
Jindara Bettiah			6,735 5,727	3,417 11,007	2,984		9.645	4,522
Bara			507	11,007	59,559 2,255	10,532	2,645	2,295
Motihari				1,137	14,051	10,144	8,213	4,934
Dinne					373	391		1,135
Pipra				CONSIGNATION OF STREET	STANDED STANDARD ON DESTRUCTION PROPERTY.	PARTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PART	NESS CONTROL PROFILE DE	Colored Colored Street, Street

	TO WHIC	ЭH	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Jast Janu-	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7
	R—conole	d.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dighwara	ran.						. (18)	
Ekma		•••		2,314	371			
Chapra			4,112	12,030	1,499 22,672	1,893	784	374
			2		-22,072	4,883	7,944	7,056
Daronda Savan			372	376	5,133	3,002	371 5,975	3,767
Daveless:	•••		16,409	34,235	31,607	9,051	14,335	20,507
Mainma			10,784	8,262	20,573	14,022	7,856	6,419
	Constraint.	10-1000				374	373	•••
Tot			31,679	57,217	81,855	83,225	37,588	38,123
TOTAL OF			94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426
Total of Prov THE LIEUTE NOR OF BEN	CNANT-GO	NDER OVER-	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541	1,46,344	1,71,291
NORTH-WEST INCES AND Ghazipur	DOUDH	f.	All Annal	71 med - 227.11 2.27.11 2.37.37	10 (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c)		1	and the second
Dildarnagar			1,868	0.440	1857			
Guhmer Tari Ghat	••		365	, 3,440	3,012	374	3,007	1,872
Tan Gnat .	•		5,352	2,632	373		3,390	0.000
Tota	al		7,585	6,072	3,885	374		3,029
Benares 1	District.	1-			0,000	- 0/1	6,397	4,901
Zamania				S Jan 4			100	roproduktoria Tarresta
Sakaldiha		***	1,869	1,875	6,017	1,935	2,687	4,962
Mogulsarai			2,273	761			376	-,002
Benares Canton	nent		26,811	23,471	378 20,894	0.700		373
Tota	l	- -				8,760	9,099	5,272
Gorakhpur		-	31,332	26,107	27,289	5,695	12,162	10,607
The state of the s								
Bhagalpur Gogra	V.				5 5 0 6 5 10	1 501	Althor Con-	tos.
Chaurichaura Tahsil Deoria				2,998	ii.	1,501	750	749
Goraldana			1,510	1,136	2,262			744
Sahjanwa			2,304 773	1,520	1,496			and was
Bhatpur				1,523	376	1.000		753
Total		- -				1,886	3,000	2,618
		"-	4,587	7,177	4,134	3,387	3,750	4,864
Basti Di Khalilabad	strict.		2 m - 12 E		136.			THE PROPERTY.
Basti			1,933	378				372
Uska Bazar	P-4		1,146	6,413 1,869	782	378	794	
		-		1,000				
Total			3,079	8,660	782	878	794	372
Gonda Dis	trict	-			24 (BD) (C) (B) (B) (B)		704	012
Gonda			1,485	8,635	4.000			
Other places	-1-		1,153	6,764	1,127			
Total			2,638	15,399	6,005			u unite
Nam Baraich Dis	trict.					-		1 1
Naupara Baraich				Contra St.		875	757	373
				754	1,507		378	375
							X1363-116	
Total		***	Section	754	1,507	375	1,135	748

	ON TO WH	існ	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.		Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
	1		2	8	4 :	5	- 6	7
NORTH-V INCES	VESTERN AND OU contd.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mirza	pur Distri	ict.	100					
Ahraura R	oad	***	1,505 823	5,653 378	4,507 381	1,497	1,122	371
Chunar Mirzapur	#10.A		22,465	17,473	7,234	3,779	4,589	1,500
Gainpura	15.1	0.0	383	384	(F-940) 61	376		
42.0	Total	1.70 A.	25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711	2,248
Allah	abad Distr	ict.	Jazzie		Textocal		Lings (g)	
Karchana		7 Jan 18	6 10 6 6 7 10 1	and the second	1,131	e a draig		
Naini	***			370				
Manwari	H	1,45	878	755	the sureign	375	0.051	 0.000
Jasra Miio Pood			376 15,747	2,652 21,899	5,287 15,460	1,880 2,282	2,251 12,062	3,367 1,128
Mija Road Nahwai	•••		1,519	21,000	378		12,002	1,120
Allahabad			48,683	56,477	21,813	648	4,905	3,736
Bharwari	•••		7,819	6,029 5,673	2,278 4,517	749	751 412	•••
Sirathu Shiurajpur	•••		4,551 763		752		372	1,116
Other place		430.	376					
Markey 1	Total		80,212	93,855	51,616	10,934	20,753	9,347
				2.00	and opening of		1440	
Fateh	pur Distri	ct.	e d'Alabert (Marc Serger et fin	et an object of the second	74.3 	tion and a constitution of the second		Sall Sec.
Bahrampur				***	1,515	374		
Khaga	•••	•••	14,387	1,510 21,270	2,270 10,612	2,811	375	5.00
Bindki Fatehpur	***	***	14,007	-1,210	387	2,011		
- 1000 P	Total	•••	14,887	22,780	14,784	2,685	375	0.44
Section (Company)	ALE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY			7-3-4-4				
Cawnpore	pere Distr City	ict.	93,071	1,88,222	87,057	9,002	3,706	2,232
Eta	wah Distri	ct.		mire Complet In 1995		Children		
Phaphund			2,643	3,024	3,775			486
Bharthna Etawah		•••	388	378			745	10-9-90 -1 -0
Jasawantn	agar	•••	19,017	14,360 2,279	8,749 4,158	1,129		
SC		•••						436
9 810,2	Total	•••	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129	745	900
Faruk haba	habad Dis		1 1 10 14	070	900		Land Market	
Kanauj	a		381	373	380	T		
	Total	81.	381	373				
Mais	puri Dist	riat		- T GROCH	1 1 1 1 1 1			
Kaurara			3,782	1,535			2.87.1.42	
Shakohaba	id	•••	1,966	1,137		373		
	Total		5,748	2,672	3,768	373		
1	gra Distric	ct.	- Augus	12031		1		
Firozabad			12,015			774	489	
Aomo	ga of garage ### a sign	•	90 570	13,522			5,663	4,918
Agra	m		32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102	4,918
Agra	Total	•			,			
in a	apur Distr							-

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	a 31st Jan	7th ruary	to ending	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— concld.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jhansi District. Jhansi	273	1,51	0 1,53	382	758	2,245
Lolitpur District. Lolitpur	511.0	75	5 74	8 757	752	746
Kheri District. Lakshmipur	μ 5000 to	378	2,25	7		754
Hamirpur District. Mahoba Dehra Dun District.	399	3,034	4,184	1,510	1,122	1,862
Hardwar	C++	1277 1277 1288 1288	378	3		100
Jalaum District. Ait Kalpi	40 m	Service Service	1,127			744
Total			1,127			744
Garhwal District. Haldwani		Separation to the first	750	750		
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	1,921	372	373
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	19,748	96,813	62,534
PANJAB.	10 To 10 To					
Amritsur District.	213.54	70.11T				
Amritsur		740	•••			
Delhi	39,817	63,298	58,032	20,135	12,219	6,009
Jullundur District. Jullundur City	3		12/8/5/		ali de la composition de la co	
Umballa District.						
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	1,132	385	1,489
Gurgaon District.	elicate	OBALLI	16.50		Dell Jessi	
Faraknagar Gurgaon Rewari	12,795	378 752 18,118	1,138 18,154	2,257	1,949	3,821
Total	12,795	19,248	19,292	2,257	1,949	3,821
Other places	12,187	30,867	26,241	. 7,215	11,363	4,850
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB	65,204 1	,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169

	1st to 30th a	1st Janu- ry to 27th	Cotal from 28th Feb- ruary to 7th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	ending 10th April	Week ading 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road		2,278	1,129	760	1,131	380
Katni		2,614	6,458 $31,227$	388 11,728	1,502 1,916	2,287 4,120
Jubbalpur		14,294 2,257	8,676	2,645	4,877	2,629
Peparia Kareli		3,393	4,142	761	372	761
Nagpur		3,057	5,322	1,912	374 15,652	3,223 27,177
Other places	1,145	8,736	32,567	11,205	15,052	21,111
Total	1,145	36,629	89,521	29,399	25,824	40,577
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.			19	99 mm 1	naming and a second	
Dholpur		1,126				
Dholpur Ajmere		376	383		7.096	12,003
Sutna	3,096	8,307	16,289		7,036	12,003
Mhow	147 392	1,148 760	3,809	- ::		
Ulwar	750	756				
Jeypore	378	763	377	752	375	371
Bawal	378	377	1.705	•••	1,121	375
Harphulpur Other places	383	766 3,459	1,795 4,431		1,336	1,509
Total	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868	14,258
Hyderabad	378	778				
BERAR.	1 1		17.00	-4		
Dhamangaon			600		407	***
Malkapur	26		43:		407	404
Khamgaon	50	381 656				
Akola	ce	Photography and the second				1,119
Total	911	2,166	5,18	3 374	2,374	1,528
Bombay		·	37	4		
	. 15,820	44,902	2 24,88	4 1,058	8,949	2,682
GRAND TOTAL .	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,77	2 2,97,758	3,16,088	3,07,03
ABSTRACT.						
	. 4,442	4,240	10,51	4 3,02		11,489
, Bihar .	94,210	1,27,772	2 3,18,81	2 1,23,08	5 1,35,288	1,59,42
Chota Nagpur	81:		6 1,10	01 42	8 2,194	
" the North-Wester Provinces and Out	n 4,93,124	6,89,27	1 5,61,5	95 99,74	8 96,813	62,53
,, the Panjab	65,20				9 25,916	14.01
tral India	5,52					
" Central Provinces	OF			21 29,39	20,829	
Roren	37			83 37	2,374	1,55
" " Bombay		-	3	74		68
Unspecified places	15,32	0				,
Add exports from Calcufrom 1st to 30th Janua 1897, the details when are not available.	ary		***	•	- 102 Yo	
			00 11 10		53 3,16,08	8 3,07,0
GRAND TOTAL	7,68,13	70 10,43,8	80 11,49,	772 2,97,7	00,10,00	

			(Control of the Cont			TANKS OF THE PARTY		
	TO WHICH	н	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
	1,		2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WI	ESTERN :	PROV-	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	a District	•					1000	
Kosi Muttra	***		2,331	1,997	1,178 2,628			
Brindaban					324	374	375	***
	Total		2,331	1,997	4,125	374	375	491.6
					2,120		7010	
Allyg Harduaganj	hur Distri	ct.	1		755			
Sikandra Rac			753					
Hattrass			21,667	8,797	30,653	2,252	1,912	396
Allyghur			6,414	1,815	4,570	769	1,130	741
	Total		28,834	10,612	35,978	3,021	3,042	1,137
Bulands	hahar Dist	trict.			7 70 . 4			
Chola			10.00		1 200			
Secundrabad				747	1,138 1,510	1,131	375	
Khurja			5,308	3,826	9,468	3,393	381	
Dibai			756	756	3,021			
	Total		6,064	5,329	15,137	4,524	756	
Muzaffar Muzaffarnag	nagar Dist	trict.			757			
					101			
Meeri	t District.							
Ghaziabad Meerut		:	566 6,851	1,512 15,779	1,143	385 3,763	750	1,503
	Total		7,417	17,291			1,144	
				17,201	10,016	4,148	J,894	1,509
Bana	a District	•	1000					
Badansa					390	758	875	100 m
Banda Bargarh			1,187	5,666	11,376	3,806	3,030	389
Manikpur			742 384	1,507 1,129	3,042 1,133	753 748	375 751	375
Kurwi			1,145	6,465	17,032	4,225	747	
	Total		3,458	14,767	32,973	10,290	5,278	75
	bad Distr			22,107		10,230	5,276	
	out Die							
Khanth Moradabad				374	1,136	375		•••
Chundowsi			782	4,910 15,416	4,148 4,841	1,514 382	375	
	Total		782	20,700	10,125			
		•••	- 102	20,700	10,120	2,271	875	
	arh Distri	ct.	19-19-45	14000				
Shahganj			7,558	7,522	378	777	1,990	38
Bare	illy Distric	ct.	100000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		4		To House
Aonla			1,510	3,865	2,252			
Bareilly		•••	2,711	26,824	12,773	749		1,55
	Total		4,221	30,689	15,025	749		1,554
Jaun	our Distri	ct.	17.000,00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		139		100 m
Jaunpur				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Augrasia.			1,876
	0.50	2723	14,496	25,241	5,637	4,895	1,497	N76

STATION TO WHICCONSIGNED.	СН	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN INCES AND OUT	PROV- DH—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Shajehanpur Distr Shajehanpur Tilhar Aujhi	riot, 	4,180 5,061 2,684	7,175 7,907 4,199	6,442 3,058 3,774		400	
Total		11,925	19,281	13,274		400	
Eta District. Jaleswar Road Kashganj	:::	754		386 2,266		373	:::
Total		754		2,652	2000. Design de e e en en en en en en	373	
Lucknow District Lucknow Alamnagar Kakori Malihabad	t	17,199 7,976 1,491 754	27,988 9,894 774	24,956 13,975 755	378 374	1,617 1,121 	. 746 749
Total		27,420	38,656	39,686	752	2,738	1,495
Pilibhit District.			1,516				
Saharanpur Distric Rurki Saharanpur	ot		379	373 5,253	4,169	2,986	1,871
Total			879	5,626	4,169	2,986	1,871
Fyzabad District. Sahwal Radhauli Fyzabad Ajodhya Gosainganj		1,133 9,146 762	7,585 31,402 8,026 789	783 2,265 6,210 	1,498 1,121	1,124 2,256 748	752 2,812
Total		11,041	42,802	9,258	2,619	4,128	3,064
Sultanpur Distric	t	1,150	3,003	762	875	370	1970 1970 1970
Bara Banki Distri Bahramghat Duryabad Bara Banki Safdarganj	ct.	3,415 8,795	378 3,416 17,267	1,881 4,557 14,034	758 755 371	381 376 3,720	379 874
Total		12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884	4,477	753
Hardai District. Balamau Hardai Baghauli Sandila		6,104 5,493 1,138	755 10,703 4,143 1,123	2,650 4,139 3,022	:::		371
Total Bijnor District.		12,735	16,724	9,811			371
Dhampur Nagina Najibabad Bijnor			3,017 2,261 2,260 1,124	5,675 4,551 6,426	1,508 1,494	758 874	375
Total	T		8,662	16,652	3,002	1,127	375

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Retail prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of March and the first fortnight of April 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of March and April 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 26th April 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

Distr	TOTAL			1897			1896.	
DISTR	icrs.		15th March	. 31st March.	15th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.
1			2	8	4	5	6	7
			S. CH	. S. сн	. S. CH.	В. сн	. S. CB	S. CE
COMMON RICE-								CE
Burdwan			. 10 8	9 12	9 12	16 8	16 8	15 0
Birbhum			. 9 12	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	15 8
Bankura					100.00	-	10 0	16 8
Midnapore		•••		11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
	•••	***		11 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	20 G
Hooghly Howrah	•••	***	10 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 1
24-Parganas	•••	•••		10 0	9 12	15 4	15 4	15 4
Calcutta	,	•••		10 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
Nadia				8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 5
Murshidabad		***	9 11	9 10	8 10	15 7	14 9	14 9
Control of the contro	•••	***	9 8	9 8	8 12	16 0	15 0	14 0
Jessore Khulna	•••	***	11 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	•••	***	11 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	17 0	17 0
Rajshahi	***	***	9 12	9 0	8 1	15 12	14 4	13 8
Dinajpur	•••	***	10 3	9 9	9 9	18 0	18 0	16 13
Jalpaiguri	•••	***	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling	•••	••••	8 8	8 8	8 4	13 0	13 0	12 0
Rangpur	**		8 8	8 0	8 0	15 8	14 61	15 0
Bogra	***	***	10 8	9 6	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
Pabna	***		10 0	9 0	8 4	16 8	16 0	16 0
Dacca		***	10 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 0	12 12
Mymensingh	***	•••	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur		•••	9 12	8 2	9 0	14 0	13 12	13 0
Backergunge			11 0	8 10	8 12	13 8	12 12	14 0
Tippera Nockhali			10 8	8 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 5
Noakhali			9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0 -	13 15	13 15
Chittagong Patna	***		10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Gaya	•••		10 8 8 12	10 0	9 12	18 8	19 12	18 8
		•••	(9 4)	8 8	8 0	16 4	16 8	16 0
Shahabad			{ and } 9 8}	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran		•••	10 0	* 9 12	9 12	16 8	16 8	16 0
Champaran	•••		and 9 4	8 12	9 8	18 0	17 8	17 8
Muzaffarpur			9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0		
Darbhanga			9 0	8 8	8 0	15 8	14 0	15 0
Monghyr			8 0	7 151	8 6	18 0	18 0	18 12
Bhagalpur			9 6	8 14	8 131	14 8	14 8	14 0
Purnea			9 8	8 8	8 4	17 10 20 0	17 10	17 10
Malda			9 0	8 12	9 0	CO. TOTAL SECTION AND ADDRESS.	18 0	19 0
Sonthal Pargar	as		10 4	9 10	9 4	The second secon	16 0	15 8
Cuttack			12 8	12 8	12 8	16 0 23 0	16 8	16 8
Balasore			12 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	23 0 22 0	23 0
Pari			11 13	13 2	13 2	23 10	22 0 23 10	22 0
Hazaribagh			9 8	8 12	8 12	14 4	14 8	23 19 13 8
Lohardaga			8 0 to	{ 8 0}	{ 8 8 }	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palamau			8 8 8 7	8 2	(8 12)	14 10	14 10	14 1
Manbhum			10 0 to 10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	15 0 to
			10 8		1935 1935 1935 1935	10 0	10 0 17	16 0
Singhbhum			11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

			reside.	1897.			1896.	
Distri	CTS.		15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.
and Survey of Su			2	3	4	5	6	7
			8. сн.	В. сн.	8. сн.	S. сн.	S. сн.	8. сн.
WHEAT-						C 12 0	13 8	14
Patna			10 0	10 8	10 8	and 13 0	and 14 8	14 0 and 15 0
Gaya			9 12	9 12 9 8	9 4 9 8	11 8 11 0	12 0	13 8
Shahabad	•••		and 10 0	and 10 0	and 10 0	12 0	12 0	and 14 0
Saran	•••	•••	9 10	10 8 8 0	10 0	10 8	13 0 12 8	13 8
Champaran	***	•••	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 0	13 8 14 8
Muzaffarpur	***		8 0	8 8	8 4	11 0	12 8	-
Darbhanga	•••		0 0	8 3)	0 4	(Old)) "	13 2
Monghyr			8 0}	to {	9 7) 11 0 (New)	{ 15 0	15 4
	. , 2			9 10)	9 21	12 10	15 2	
Bhagalpur		***	8 12	8 14		16 0	15 2 16 0	15 2
Purnea	•••	•••	10 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR M	AIZE-	_						
Patna		•••	77			27 0	27 0	25 0
Gaya	•••					21 4	22 0	22 8
Shahabad			11 0	10 12		22 0	20 0	20 0
Saran"			10 10	10 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Champaran			9 12	9 10	8 0	26 0	24 0	20 0
Muzaffarpur	•••	***	10 8	10 8	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Darbhanga	***				9 0	28 0	28 0	28 7
Monghyr			12 0			24 8	24 8	24 0
Bhagalpur			11 4	11 6	12 0	25 4	27 11	25 11
Purnea		•••					, 25 0	25 0
Sonthal Pargs	nas		12 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh			10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga			9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Palameu			10 2			18 0	18 0	16 14
Manbhum			11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE-		1			** *		10 0	10 0	70 0
Jaunpur			7	0	*9 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur			8	6	8 9	8 9	14 4	14 14	14 14
Mirzapur			8	7	No report.	7 0	No report.	13 0	13 0
Benares			8	11	17 13	7 9	12 3	12 3	12 3
Ghazipur			9	4	9 0	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 0
Ballia			8	8	No report.	8 0	14 0	14 0	No report
WHEAT-									
Jaunpur			9	8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 8
Gorakpur			10	1	10 13	10 13	13 1	13 1	13 1
Mirzapur			8	9	No report.	8 15	No report.	11 8	11 8
Benares	***		9	3	9 12	9 3	10 41	10 9	11 8
	***	***	9	0	9 0	8 12	12 8	13 0	12 12
Ghazipur	***	***	9			10 0	13 0	15 0	No report
Ballia	***	***	9	0	No report.	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tio repore

^{*} Burma rice.

ASSAM.

Prices of	common	rice for	the	week	ending	8th	April	1897 :-	-

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
n lo with a first	8. сн.	8. сн.	S. OH.
CACHAR-	1 14 Section		
Janiganj Bazar	9 1	9 1	12 8
Hailakandi	9 1	9 9	12 12
SYLHET-			
Kazi Bazar	8 12	9 3	12 4
Chhatak Bazar	9 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj	9 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	12 0
Karimganj	8 8	88 #	11 0
Maulvi	••• 10 0	10 0	11 0

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.B.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

BENGAL.	
FOR .	4001
CAMITARI COMMISSIONER	The 21th Anni 1 1000
1	

				,			+					
	REMARKS.	88		Return not receiv-	ed. Ditto ditto.		Not under Regis- tration.		Vot under Regis- tration.			
GR OF ONDING H OF US FIVE RS.	tio per 1,000 of copulation per minum,		32.76 33.60 27.00 35.04 38.40	₹9.68	25.50 25.50	23.18 23.18 24.48 24.48 26.08		0.48 0.48 0.68 0.68 0.64 0.64	7 F. Carlo (\$50,000) 1615	97.79	1	
AVERAGE OF COREESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YBARS,	umber register-	N 8	3,810 2,240 2,410 7,703	1,891	4,624 6,824 6,844 7,951 1,866 6,52 1,703 1,703	8,025 8,472 8,772 8,638 8,638		2,558 2,070 2,386 3,710 3,710		1	1	
OF ALL SES.	atio per 1,000 ol population per munna.	19 18	26.44 26.52 26.52 27.60 32.88	08.88	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	20.76 30.84 37.92 37.92 37.68	16.32 16.80 23.16 22.33 27.36 28.80 16.82 16.82	20.88 20.88 20.88 21.36 21.36		=	1	
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	umber register-	N 82	2,958 1,765 2,071 6,067 2,835	1,799	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		246 246 246 246 288 888	3,680 1,776 3,680 1,776		1	158,239 97	
CAUSES.	to 000 I, 000 of the derivation per language.	# # F	4.08 4.68 4.68	00.9	90.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	40.08 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	# 44 10 40 10 40 10 40 10 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3.68 3.68 3.68 3.68		12	4.20 15	
Отнев	Vumber register-	1 91	479 440 489 1,047 361	383	\$22 \$22 \$23 \$23 \$23 \$23 \$24 \$30 \$191 \$191	831 844 509 1,581 587 837 181				1	24,358	
INJURY.	Ratio per I,000 of population per munna	12		.84	######################################	202222				-	129 24	1
	Vumber register-	14		19	31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	8882283	200 2 4 2 5 5 5 4 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25 28 8 11 17	1,017	616	1
DYSENTERY AND DIABRHEA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	18		2.48	100.003		82111600 400110	1.07 0.40 0.40 0.64	22.1.1.59	92.	87.	1
Dri	* nunna Number register- da,	13		223	erresidre # 20 € 20 € 4 5 €		25.8 16.0 28.8 29.1 21.7 8		85.83	2,522	3,123	1
FBVER.	ed. Ratio per 1,000 of por per	п		88.77	17.59 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79 18.79	16.56 24.28 22.56 15.60 23.88 29.58	10.4 16.56 11.53 19.53 1		15.60 11.76 17.04 19.84 18.96	18.48	81.13	100
- 1	annum. Number register-	10	2,163 1,423 1,423 2,122 7,122		7 2,416 1,957 4,264 1,842 3,566 3,550 1,522 1,522 1,524 1,437 1,437 1,437 1,437 2,958		1,558 2,259 2,259 3,539 2,163 2,734 2,734 2,734	1,539 1,723 687 403	1,524 1,111 849 1,279 864	105,518	121,027	128 612
SMALL-POX,	ed, Ratio per 1,000 of population per	6	25. 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-		10.	98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9	1.33	81. 81. 81.	-	67.	+.13
	annum. Number register-	· ·	232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232					228 7 191	15	1,674	1,359	+3.15
Сногвва.	Hatio per 1,000 of population per	7	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				10.	-	 1.33	1.08	1.30	13
1	Yor annum.	9	711 150 50 50 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17			417 404 1,056 581 299 222	:::		2 : 188	6,353	7,453	-1,100
noitalnqoq	Retio per 1,000 of		26.40 35.40 36.40 36.40 36.40 37.44	-	44 400 400 400 600 600 600 600 600 600 6		34.408 33.440 33.440 33.40 34.60 34.60 34.60 37.60	23.44 40.93 46.33	34.08 35.58 35.58 21.19 25.99	37.93	00.04	+2.88
a Alian	Number register	*	2,357 2,857 2,686 7,613 2,501		4,402 6,982 6,982 6,783 5,158 2,158 7,162 8,511 8,511 8,511 8,511	6,004 8,004 7,085 4,639 4,152	5,194 7,194 7,913 7,916 7,846 7,098 6,103 8,079	3,289 8,826 3,899 3,648	3,315 3,195 1,767 2,110 1,180	216,785	200,056	+16,729
Populatio	tration.	60	1,391,880 798,254 1,069,668 2,631,516 1,034,296 763,625	1,592,033	1,544,108 1,256,246 1,858,827 1,513,536 1,555,835 681,352 223,314 2,055,464 817,494 1,861,223 2,395,602	3,472,186 1,823,543 2,153,965 1,782,936 1,009,693 1,290,167	1,772,355 1,38,331 2,060,579 2,466,665 2,712,857 2,891,855 2,036,021 2,038,686 1,944,668 1,444,668	1,754,196 1,987,671 994,625 944,998	1,164,331 1,128,885 596,770 1,193,328 545,488	8,497,061		
		61	Burdwan Blrbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly, including Seram-	1 1	Murshidahad Jesore Jesore Kulina Kaishahi Dinajpur Jalpakuri Durjeshing Bangur Bagra Patna Darjeshing	gunge			11111	Average of corresponding	month of previous five	Difference + or
Dietar		-	Burdwan	Procidonor		} Suos	Patns	Orisas	Chots Nage	-		-

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	•	REMARKS,	25	Return not received.		•	
BE OF	P PRE-	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	18	23.00	30.00	1	
AVBRAC	MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.	Number re- gistered,	20	154 1112 132 132 132 131 281 282 206 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	3,398	1	
	(25 to 1)	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	19	286.40 285.50 285.50 285.50 285.50 301.30	84.60	30.00	-5.40
	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Number re-	18	238 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	2,789	3,398	609-
報の数	CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	17	600 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	6.13	09.9	87
	OTHER CAUSES.	Namber re- gistered.	16	24 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 1	702	758	92
	TRY.	Ratio per I,000 of population per annum,	15	11184 8811118 6 4444 6 11188	F8.	F6.	Equal
	INJURY,	Vamber re-	14		37	36	+1
DEATHS	REY AND RHUGA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	13	2010 4 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	3.04	2.54	-1.50
Act size	DYSENTERY AND DIABRHGA.	Number re- gistered.	12	84444 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	242	376	-134
A10 100	FRYER,	Ratio per 1,000 of population per amnum.	=	11469.23 11469.23 11500.25 115	14.16	17.04	88-8
Tritonia	FB	Number re- gistered,	10	24	1,609	1,936	-827
	POX.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	6	4.836	87.	.36	+.13
1 Phodie	SMALL-F	Number re. gistered.	90	T, TRE	8	52	+10
(a) (final)	BBA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum,	7	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	1.50	3.04	78
	CHOLERA.	Number re- gistered.	9	1	187	949	-103
	HS.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ю	114.104 114	89.88	FO-98	+8.64
	BIRTHS.	Number re-	4	252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	3,256	2,960	963+
.B11	sigor 1	Population ander	60	24,477 28,888 28,888 28,888 28,888 28,289 28	1,357,826	1	
		Томже.	a	1. Burdwan A. Hooghly and Chinsura A. Hooghly and Chinsura A. Hownbore A. Howrah B. Howrah B. Maniktain B. Barnagore B. South Saburban I. Khords or South Bar- I. Nashaganj or North Barnagore I. Nashaganj or North Barnagore I. Rampur Boslia B. Shrigunj B. Shr	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	Average of the corresponding month of pre- vious five years.	Difference + or -
		DISTRICTS.		Burdwan Midnapore Hooghly Howrah Galeuta Murshidabad Rajshahi Patra Ohttiagong Patra Gaya			

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th April 1897,

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.93, Kalna 3.03, Katwa 61, Raniganj 13. Paddy lands being prepared. Aus being sown. More rain wanted in Katwa and Raniganj. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Price of rice in Katwa risen owing to purchases by dealers from Nadia district. Common rice selling as follows:—

0.3					Srs.	C.		Srs.	C.	
Sadar		***	***		0	0	4	10		
Kalna		•••	****	***	8	0	to	10	0	per rupee.
Katwa		***	•••					8	0	per rupee.
Raniganj	•	***		***	9	8	to	10	0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '95, Rampur Hat 1'29. Weather hot. The rain has facilitated ploughing, which is continued vigorously. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and Rampur Hat 9½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 17, Vishnupur 32, Ouda 19, Maliara 26, Indas 127, Kotalpur 38, Sonamukhi 40. Weather extremely hot and occasionally cloudy. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in a few places. Export of rice continues. Price of rice risen—10 seers per rupee at Bankura and 10½ seers at Vishnupur. Til crop doing well.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 15, Ghatal 25. Weather hot. More rain wanted for cultivation. Ploughing going on. Boro being harvested at Ghatal. Plantation of sugarcane still continues. Aus is still being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	1 THE RESERVE			10)
Contai	•••	***	 11 to	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 13 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ per rupee.
Tamluk		•••		10 } per rupee.
Ghatal	***			11)

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.63, Serampore 1.24, Jahanabad .63. The rain has done good to sugarcane and vegetables, but injured boro paddy. Ploughing continues briskly for aus and jute crops. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar '40. Weather sultry. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Want of water reported from parts of Ulubaria. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·23, Barasat 1·90, Basirhat 1·75, Diamond Harbour nil. Weather very hot. Prospects of sugarcane improved by the recent rain. Sowing of aus and jute commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

0.4				Srs.	C.	
Sadar	***	***	•••	8 to 10	0	
Barasat	•••	•••		8	0	
Basirhat	•••	***	•••	8	0	per rupee.
Diamond Harbour	•••	***	110	9	6	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 1·78, Meherpur 3·31, Chuadanga 1·77, Ranaghat 2·69. Rain much facilitated ploughing for and sowing of aus and benefited young sugarcane. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in Chuadanga. Water-supply generally deficient, though improved since last report. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

Relief-workers Dependants Otherwise relieved Test-workers	 Men. 12,757 654 2,954 531	Women, 2,454 105 15,904 Nil	Children. 1,873 7,532 7,669 Nil	Total. 17,084 8,291 26,527 531
		Total		52,433

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '38, Kandi 1'08, Jangipur 1'51. Weather hot. Sowing of bhadoi and plantation of sugarcane continue. There were from two to three inches of rain in the south-east of the district, and this has done much good to bhadoi and boro paddy. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Radan				ors.	
Kondi			Maria	8)
Sadar Kandi Jangipur	***		***	81	per rupee.
angipar	•••	***	•••	91	

Latest price of common rice where relief and test-works opened is $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April 1897—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi— Relief-workers Test-workers	•••	 1,770 352	8 Nil	188 75	1,966 427
			To	tal	2,393

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jessore '67, Jhenida 2:43, Magura 2:32, Narail '93, Bangaon 1:79. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. The rain has done much good to the cultivation of paddy, jute and indigo, but more is wanted still. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Water scarce in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				DID.	
Jessore	•••	0.44	***	9 to 10)
Jhenida			•••	9	ner runee.
Magura		***		The state of the s	per rupee.
Narail	•••			10	
Bangaon				10 to 11	Jan 1 Sangara

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar '69, Bagirhat 3.19, Satkhira '46. Weather very hot. Boro doing fairly. Cultivation of aus progressing. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.		
Sadar	•••		***	9 to 10	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat Satkhira	•••	***	***	10	1	per rupee.
Satkhira	•••	•••		9	5	

Relief-wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

		***	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	:::		3,564 467	Nil 3,303	357 1,434	3,921 5,204
•		1		Tot	al	9,125

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1-23, Nator 1-69, Naugaon 2-69. Sowing of jute, aus and aman paddy continues. Damage to boro crop by insects reported from Manda, elsewhere the crop is favourable. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in places. Price of common rice ranges between 7 seers 9 chitaks and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	 983	Nil	17	1,000

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1.35. Weather seasonable. Sowing of bhadoi paddy and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 9 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 60, Alipur Duars 2.93. Weather cloudy and warm. Showers have done immense good to betri paddy and to sowing of jute. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice 84 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 2:11, Kalimpong 1:44, Siliguri :77. Weather seasonable. Hills—Bhutta coming up; bhadoi, chota marua, bara marua, sama, kangni, phaphur, and potatoes progressing favourably. Terai—Ploughing for jute and bhadoi dhan going on. Sugarcane being planted. Price of coarse rice:—

Bhutta sells from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.43, district average 1.76. Weeding of aus and jute continues. Sowing of aman commenced in places. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7 to $8\frac{1}{3}$ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2.52. Sufficient rain all over the district. Sowing of jute and aus continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers, and in the interior from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Pabna. - Rainfall at Sadar 1.06, Sirajganj 2.37. Weather very hot. The late rain has enabled the aus sowings to be begun. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 81 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 24th April—

Men. Women. Children. Total. Test-workers 355 93 448

Dacca—Rainfall at Sadar 1.55, Manikganj 2.41, Narainganj 2.80. Weather very hot Harvesting of boro continues. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in some parts of the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.09, Jamalpur 1.38, Netrokona .76, Tangail .60. Weather hot and cloudy. The rainfall in the early part of the week will greatly benefit the young jute and aus, and help on sowings which are in progress. Boro harvest continues; a 16-anna outturn expected. Price of common rice, 81 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.43, Goalundo 1.74, Madaripur 3.15. Weather close and oppressive. The recent rain has benefited the paddy and jute sowings, but more rain is wanted. Price of rice 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall 95 Weather hot. Prospects of crops improved by rain, but still poor. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.14, Brahmanbaria 73, Chandpur 1.03. Weather seasonable. Boro paddy being cut. Sowing of aus and aman paddy going on. Fodder available. Scarcity of water in many places. Price of rice rising, being 9 seers per rupee in most places and 10 seers at four marts of the district.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar '78, Feni '45. Sowing of aus continues. Prospects moderate. Fodder and water not sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 16. Weather hot. Prospects of rabi crops bad. More rain is urgently wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar '95, Bikram '50, Barh '27, Bihar '33, Dinapore '56. Threshing of rabi crops finished. Prospects of sugarcane, millets and vegetables improved by the rain. Castor and banga cotton being collected. Prices stationary. Fodder for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Water becoming scarce in Barh and Bihar. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	••• •••	Men. 62 6	Women. 41 2	Children. 15 Nil	Total. 118 8
			Tota	1	126

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane and cheena doing well. Price of Burma rice 9 seers and country rice 81 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar (·21) benefited sugarcane and cheena. Cheena sowing going on in places. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 8\frac{3}{4} seers per rupee. Latest price of common rice 8\frac{1}{2} seers and of pea 10\frac{1}{2}.

Numbers on relief on Seturday 24th seers per rupee at Bhabhua fixes the relief-wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th

Bhabua_

Relief-workers Dependants Relieved in poor-houses	and	Men. 3,104 Nil	Women. 3,400 Nil	Children. 1,705 1,528	Total. 8,209 1,528
kitchens Otherwise relieved Sasaram —		206 4,247	86 10,113	67 6,957	359 21,317
Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Arrah—	:::	25 32	17 53	6 16	48 101
Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Dehri—	:::	42 7	16 6	11 2	69 15
Buxar— Fed in kitchens	•••	29	47	73	149
Otherwise relieved	•••	. 2	2	2	6
	e de la companya de l		Total		31,801

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 17, Siwan 02, Gopalganj 47. Prospects of sugarcane and cheena good. Fodder sufficient. Water-supply getting scanty. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 12 and 14 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

!!—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision— Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	::	2,651 46 2,746	4,145 24 11,893	3,741 19 3,978	10,537 89 18,617
Siwan subdivision— Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	610 13 880	1,226 2 3,002	927 4 953	2,763 19 4,835
Gopalganj subdivision— Relief-workers Otherwise relieved		2,869 3,497	3,826 9,878	4,317 7,001	11,012 20,376
			Total	•••	68,248
Private relief—					
Hatwa— Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved		1,529 76 44	2,036 69 93	1,351 59 66	4,916 204 203
Manjha— Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	4 22	7 Nil	12 Nil	23 22
Koildwa— Otherwise relieved		35	7	27	69
			Total		5,437
					1

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1.32, Bettiah .55, Bagaha .28. Rain good for indigo and for ohadoi sowings. Kodo and cheena coming up very well. Prices at Motihari—common rice 8 seers 9 chitaks, Burma rice 9\frac{1}{4} seers, maize 9 seers 11 chitaks, gram 11\frac{1}{5} seers, barley 13 seers 10 chitaks, rahar 13\frac{3}{4} seers. General rise in prices. Rice and maize fix the famine wages. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in parts. Numbers on relief—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	 	13,306 17 120 6,857	11,977 30 134 16,658	8,463 2,620 70 12,464	33,746 2,667 324 35,979
Bettiah subdivision— Relief-workers Dependants Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	20,766 106 139 4,698	19,411 126 103 9,888	9,022 4,053 82 5,694	49,199 4,285 324 20,280
And the state of t			Total	and place in	146,804

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall '08. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for bhado erops. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 8 seers, wheat 9½ seers, makai 10 seers barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, rahar 13 seers. Makai and rahar fix the relief prices Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Dependants Relieved in poor-houses	8,854	2,352	1,732	12,938
	11	9	243	263
	24	8	5	37
	4,220	11,731	8,858	24,809
Dependants Relieved in poor-houses	4,143	4,699	2,137	10,979
	Nil	Nil	648	648
	6	3	2	11
	1,276	3,380	1,069	5,725

Sitamarhi subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
Relief-workers Dependants Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	 15,513 182 70 4,231	9,148 302 39 9,370	6,130 2,962 47 7,162	30,791 3,396 156 20,763	
		Total		110,516	

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.26, Samastipur 2.41, Madhubani 1.69. The rain has benefited the dhan and mung already sown. It has benefited preparation of land for bhadoi sowings. Common rice selling at $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

Sadar	an	hdi	wiei	n	
Dauar	Bu	uu_1	VIBL	on	_

Badar subdivision—					
And the second s		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers		35,903	36,291	7,265	79,459
Dependants		184	417	5,197	5,798
Relieved in poor-houses		31	13	15	59
Otherwise relieved		6,605	16,951	7,861	31,417
Madhubani subdivision -					
Relief-workers		23,114	21,526	8,059	52,699
Dependants	***	75	147	7,323	7,545
Relieved in poor-houses	***	62	21	16	99
Otherwise relieved	•••	4,406	15,270	7,013	26,689
Samastipur subdivision-					
Relief-workers		2,116	2,651	323	5,090
Relieved in poor-houses	***	14	11	1	26
Otherwise relieved		389	919	626	1,934
Test-workers		57	219	69	345
			Total		211,160
Private relief—					
Darbhanga Raj—					
Relief-workers		11,858	5,753	1 205	10.000
Gratuitous relief	•••	1,937	5,264	1,395 3,995	19,006
		2,00.	0,201	0,000	11,196
			Total		30,202
					W/THE COMMENTS

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Begusarai ·25, Jamui 1·49. Weather stormy and cool. Late rain useful for sugarcane. Ploughing of lands for bhadoi continues. Prices stationary. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Monghyr Begusarai Jamui	•••	•••	***	7 to	8	
Begusarai	***	***	***		83	per rupee.
Jamui	***	***	•••		8	•

Cattle-disease reported from Jamui subdivision. Sufficient fodder and water.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar '68, Banka 1'55, Madhipura 2:50, Supaul 1:89. The rain has been beneficial to mung, indigo and sugarcane, and has facilitated the preparation of the field for other crops. Fodder scanty in thana Katoria. Water sufficient. Cattledisease reported from parts of Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Prices are:—

	. c.	
9	3	
8	12	1 mg
8		
		A second
-		
10	10	1
		per rupee.
		Por rapeo.
13	0	
15	0	
70		
15	0	
13	0_	1
	8 8 12 11 13 15	13 0 15 0 15 0

Numbers on relief on Saturd		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision— Relief-workers Dependants		7,518 4 372	6,756 19 1,047	2,178 431 348	16,452 454 1,767
Otherwise relieved Supaul subdivision—	•••	738	1,352	289	2,379
Relief-workers Dependants		3 217	20 604	233 170	256 991
Otherwise relieved Sadar subdivision—	•••			en la tre judges.	169
Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	***	69 13	85 16	15	32
A STATE OF THE STA			Total		22,500

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.34, Kishanganj 1.64, Araria 2.01. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops, and has facilitated the sowing of bhadoi and winter rice crops. Agricultural prospects favourable. Cases of cattle-pox reported from than Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

Sadar 8½ to 9 per rupee.

A raria 9

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar '71, Chanchal 1'34, Gajol 1'17, Shibganj 1'30. Prospects of all crops are now excellent. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall on the morning of 21st, average one inch. It has helped sugarcane and boro rice and enabled ploughing to be started. Fodder and water-supply improved by rain. Price of common rice in the district 8 to 10 seers, and of maize 8 to 13 seers per rupee. Price of rice at Jamtara 8 to 8\frac{1}{2} seers per rupee. No increase of distress as yet. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara— Relief-workers Dependants Otherwise relieved	 880 8 56	813 15 86	371 60 17	2,064 83 159
The state of		Tota	ıl	2,306
Private relief— Workers	 758	708	Nil	1,466

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Harvesting of dalua in progress. Ploughing going on. Fodder generally available. Common rice sells as follows:—

Srs. c.

Balasore.—Rain '09 at Sadar and '43 at Bhadrak. Weather hot. Dalua crop being harvested. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease in slight form. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. No crops in the field except sugarcane. Cattle-disease reported. Coarsest rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Dalua paddy and cheena being harvested. State of the crops tolerable. Supply of fodder and grass sufficient. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

Relief-workers Dependants Otherwise relieved Test-workers			Men. 1,652 1 55 317	Women. 125 Nil 68 14	Children. 710 8 61 56	Total, 2,487 9 184 387
0.01	The sections	10 per 140 per		Total	A 140	3,067

Hazaribagh.-Weather hot, threatens rain. Rainfall at Sadar '36, subdivision '29. One storm during the week. Mahua harvest in progress; probable outturn will exceed 9 annas over the district. Mango crop is a failure. Prices are—rice 7 to 9 seers, makai 9 to 13 seers, mahua 30 to 60 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April-

atoms i		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—					
Test-workers	***	977	359	328	1,664
Fed at kitchens Cotton-workers, 689.	***	207	209	575	991
Giridih subdivision-				97:038	be uniterate
Otherwise relieved		66	69	43	178
Test-workers		386	91	86	563
			Total		3,396
Private relief—		3.1 (1.4) (2. 3.1 (1.4) (2.1)			r - Total
Relief-workers	•••	311	185	121	617

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing continues. No crops on the ground. Rice sells at Ranchi 81 seers, and in the interior from 61 to 10 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. The little tewa paddy grown, also sugarcane and cheena, doing well. 3 markets selling at below 6 seers against nil last week; 7 markets at 6 seers against 1; 22 markets at above 6 seers, but below 7 seers against 18; 15 markets against 5 at 7 seers; 29 markets against 36 at above 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 9 markets against 15 at 8 seers; 5 markets against 15 above 8 seers, but below 9 seers. Prices of wheat, barley and gram were 8 seers $8\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks, 12 seers 1 chitak, and 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee, against 9 seers, $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers respectively last week. Under the bounty system 900 maunds of Burma rice and 309 maunds of country rice were imported.

			Men.	Women,	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	:::	***	1,367 571	1,128 1,146	307 314	2,802 2,031
ell.				Total	•••	4,833

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gobindpur 34. Weather hot. Only a little sugarcane on the ground. Prospects unchanged. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur, Baghmundi, and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur and from thanas Raghunathpur, Gourangdi, Jhalda, Chas and Chandil of Sadar. Fodder sufficient at present. Food supply also sufficient at present. sufficient at present. Food-supply also sufficient at present. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Gobindpur. Numbers on relief:—

Gratuitous relief Test-workers	I. is	· inomatu :	Men. 965 1,941	Women. 2,348 1,205	Children. 1,597 264	Total. 4,910 3,410
the Stave of Burn	at her			Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8,320

Singhbhum. -No rain. Rice plentiful. Price of rice from 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where only a few local showers are reported to have fallen. The rain 1 as The rain las done good to the sugarcane and other young crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings, which are in progress. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still deficient in parts, though to some extent improved by the recent rain. The price of rice is reported to have risen in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 8 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (common rice) $8\frac{1}{3}$ seers, Patna (common rice) $9\frac{1}{3}$ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) $8\frac{1}{3}$ seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 14 seers, Champaran (Indiancorn) 9 seers 11 chitaks and (common rice) 8 seers 9 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indiancorn) 10 seers and (rahar) 13 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) $7\frac{1}{3}$ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 and $8\frac{1}{3}$ seers and (marua) 13 and 15 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 8 to $8\frac{1}{3}$ seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 7 to 9 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 9 seers. (common rice) 9 seers.

Numbers or	relief on	Saturday, t	he 24th	April	1897:-
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Nadia		02,400
Murshidabad		2,893
Khulna		9,125
Rajshahi		1,000
Pabna		448
Patna		126
Shahabad		31,801
Saran		68,248
Champaran		146,804
Muzaffarpur	•••	110,516
Darbhanga		211,160
Bhagalpur		22,500
Sonthal Parganas	***	2,306
Puri		3,067
Hazaribagh	***	3,396
Palamau		4,833
Manbhum		8,320

Total ... 678,476 against 654,612 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers		163,264	133,373	60,109	356,746
Dependants		1,195	1,190	32,838	35,223
Relieved in poor-houses		860	518	360	1,738
Otherwise relieved		50,071	143,963	81,960	275,994
Test-workers		5,899	11,888	988	8,775
Private relief—					
Relief-works-				Company A.	
Darbhanga Raj		11,858	5,753	1,395	19,006
Hatwa		1,529	2,036	1,351	4,916
Sonthal Parganas		758	708	Nil	1,466
Giridih	•••	311	185	121	617
Gratuitous relief—					
Darbhanga Raj		1,937	5,264	3,995	11,196
/ Hatwa		120	162	125	407
Saran Manjha		26	7	12	45
Saran Manjha Koildwa		35	7	27	69
			Total	a parama	37,722

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 27th April, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th April 1897.

			to su	barometer		Темрі	ERATUR	E.		Hygro	METRY.		WIND.			1
Month,	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine,	Mean pressure bar at 32° Fahr.	Mean,	Maximum,	Range.	Minimum,	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point,	Humidity.	Prevailing direction,	Miles recorded,	Rain.	Weather.
1897. April.	18th	148.1	7.4	Inches, 29:732	88-5	95.6	° 15·1	80.5	82.3	Inches	79.8	% 76	S, SSW, and	228	Inches,	Partially cloudy.
,	19th	148-5	7.6	•760	86.8	93-2	11.7	81.5	80.6	0-962	78.1	76	SSE, SSW, and variable.	270	0.11	Partially cloudy
n	20th	153.8	8•9	748	85.4	92.8	18.5	74.3	78•2	*872	75.1	72	SSW, SSE, and variable.	216	Nil	Partially cloudy,
	21st	141.0	3.9	•795	80.6	83-9	11.5	72.4	75.0	•797	72.4	76	S, E N E, and variable.	136	0.12	Chiefly cloudy, o
p.	22nd	150.6	10.2	-807	84.7	95.9	22.8	73.1	76.3	·795	72.3	69	ENE and SSW	108	Nil	Chiefly clear,
,,	23rd	154•9	10.5	•769	87.5	101.4	24.4	77-0	76.5	·768	71:3	64	S, S S W, and variable.	122	1)	Clear.
•	24th	152-6	9.0	•763	88.1	100.0	21.6	78-4	79-6	*897	75-9	68	SSW and S	202	n	Partially cloudy

현실 보통 하다이 그렇게 하다 하는 때문에 가는 가게 되었다.		2011	-		TEST OF STREET	η. Φ.
The mean pressure of the a The average pressure of General's Office	seven days	 esponding pe	eriod for 2		 irveyor-	Inches. 29.768
			***	•••	***	29.745
The maximum possible number of hours	mber of ho	ours of sunsh	ine		' :::	Hours. 57.5 89.2
The mean temperature of t	he seven d	lays	***	•••		05.0
The average temperature of	of the cor	responding p	eriod for 2	4 vears 8n	THOUGH	85.9

The extreme variation of te	emperature			•••	***	84.5
The maximum temperature			***	***	***	29 0
			***	***	***	101.4
The highest velocity of the	wind in o	ne hour	•••		100	Miles.
The mean relative humidity The average relative hum Surveyor-General's	nidity of	the correspond	onding per	iod for 24	years,	72
		•••	***	•••	***	71
The total fall of rain from The average fall of the corre Office	esponding	period for	24 years, S	 Surveyor-Ge	neral's	Inches. 0.23
The total fall from 1st Jan	narr to 94	4b A = 1 100		***	***	0.51
The average fall of the corre	esponding	period for	24 years, S	urveyor-Ge	neral's	8.54
e mean pressure, temperature	***	***	경우 경기에 가장 살아 있어요?	•••		4.06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; < lightning; p, passing temporary showers; a dew; o solar corona.

METEUROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 26th April 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND, For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India. Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th April 1897.

	1		n.W.			TEMPERA	TURE.			Н	GROMETRY		hours.
мойтн.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.		Daily mean.		Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10	Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
1897.			Inches.	0		0	o	0	0	Inches.	0	%	Inches
April	11111111	18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th	29*777 *835 *809 *890 *883 *823 *816	89.6 88.7 85.3 80.2 86.7 90.6 90.9	98·3 95·6 94·9 87·7 99·5 104·0 103·0	17.5 13.9 19.3 15.0 25.7 26.9 24.3	80·8 81·7 75·6 72·7 73·8 77·1 78·7	93·2 91·5 89·6 77·6 87·5 93·9 95·6	83·4 82·6 81·2 73·8 79·4 78·5 80·5	1·013 ·995 ·9952 ·785 ·896 ·767 ·838	79.6 79.1 77.8 72.0 75.9 71.3 73.9	65 67 68 83 69 48 50	Nil 0'21 0'21 Nil
		he mean						B		•••		Inches. 29.833 Θ 87.4	
												31.3	
The extreme variation of temperature										•••	•••	104.0	
	The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven day											64 Iuch.	
The					100	. 01	41. A	1 1907		n and mi	nimum	0.42 temperat	ures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, The 26th April 1897. C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th April 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

	F6121		WEEK EN	DING SATURI TH APRIL 1897	DAY, THE	WEEK E7 251	TDING SATURDA H APRIL 1896.	Y, THE
NATURE	NATURE OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles			No. 221 9 84 503	Mds. 16,180 2,225 60,075 1,38,505	Rs. 206 53 900 1,955	No. 159 14 113 630	Mds. 62,005 3,525 69,600 1,57,450	953 71 1,024 2,321
Other armices	Total	•••	817	2,16,985	3,114	916	2,92,580	4,369

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 1,701:11 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	FFIC.	Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILE RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Motal.	
		Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Charles Makes	
affic for the week	a304,508	a3,14,946 1 0 185 2 3	46,07,725 30	9,13,990 6 0 537 4 8	23,389 0 0 13 12 0	12,52,325 7 0 736 2 11	90,653	163,102	253,755	
vious 133 weeks of half-	*4,096,947	*44,05,255 11 0	15,52,69,727 0	†1,14,49,472 4 (‡2,81,667 0 O	1,61,36,394 15 0	1,221,507}	2,024,205	3,245,712	
tal for 147 weeks	4,401,450	47,20,201 12 0	5,98,77,452 30	1,23,63,462 10	3,05,056 0 0	1,73,88,720 6 0	1,312,160	2,187,307	2,499,467	
COMPARISON.				800		100.00	Property of	The second		
or corresponding week	341,0341	3,92,342 10 8			19,700 9 8	11,70,523 14 5	82,660	137,624	220,28	
ek of previous year of previous year	4,812,026	230 12 3 55,78,124 4 7	5,29,57,709 30	1,08,18,228 2	8 2,77,147 15 7	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		2,082,768	3,311,18	

crease is chiefly in outward traffic.

number of passengers 5,962 and Rs.

d 4,712 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th February

ed maunds 1,24,917 and added

, 5,404 1897.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 1,701:11 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL PRIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
rame for the week raile of railway revious 147 weeks of half-	*337,020 401,450	Rs. A. P. *3,26,728 13 0 192 1 1 47,20,201 12 0	MDs. 8. 43,18,330 20 †6,00,20,099 30	Rs. A. P. 8,86,321 5 0 521 0 5 †	22,836 0 0 13 6 9	Rs. A. P. 12,35,886 2 0 726 8 3	90,106 ±1,308,197}	153,241 \$2,194,187	243,347 3,502,384
Total for 157 weeks	4,738,470	50,46,930 9 0	-	1,32,77,888 15 0		1,86,52,711 8 0	1,398,303	2,347,428	3,745,731
COMPARISON. for corresponding week perious year sile of railway correspond- week of previous year for corresponding 15; as of previous year	364,183	3,58,686 12 10 210 15 6 59,36,811 1 2		6,95,786 13 0 409 3 10 1,15,14,014 15 8	21,332 7 1 12 8 9 2,98,480 6 8	10,75,806 0 11 632 12 1 1,77,49,306 7 9	N. 150330	135,138	215,757 3,526,945

*The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.
† Added Mds. 1,42,647 and Rs. 28,105 having been short included in week ended 3rd April 1897.
† Miles 3,963 deducted from coaching and 6,880 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week end ed
20th February to 3rd April 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 22:23 miles open.

The second secon	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A		Otherearnings	Total	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weightcarried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. 8	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
traffic for the week er mile of railway previous 133 weeks of half-	(8) 34,634	(b) 9,615 0 0 432 8 4		689 7 0 31 0 3	-3 0 0 0 2 2	10,307 7 0 463 10 9	1,087	101	1,18	
previous 134 weeks of half-	322,286	*79,324 11 0	12,60,854 0	19,520 2 0	‡63 0 O	88,907 13 0	14,631	1,297	15,92	
Total for 14) weeks COMPARISON,	356,920	88,939 1 0	2,83,109 30	10,209 9 0	66 0 0	99,215 4 0	15,718	1,898	17,11	
l for corresponding week previous year mile of railway correspond-	45,437	13,398 4 6	and the second second	622 13 .0	e de la companya del la companya de	14,031 13 6	1,206	136	1,34	
week of previous year for corresponding 145	372,654}	95,009 13	2,09,404 30	28 0 3 7,439 15 0		631 S 5 1,02,630 10 7	16,451	1,259	17,71	

ccrease is due to the "Chait Sankranti mela" in week ended 11th April 1896. In the current year it extended from 8th to 12th April.

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TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MEECHANDISE . TRAF		Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES 1		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	
6 2		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 147 weeks of half-	*39,232	*13,760 13 0 619 0 4	20,934 0	594 1 0 26 11 7	6 0 0 0 4 4	14,860 14 0 646 0 3	1,181	95	
year	356,920	88,939 11 0	2,83,109 30	10,209 9 0	66 0 0	99,215 4 0	15,718	1,398	
Total for 157 weeks	396,152	1,02,700 8 0	3,04,043 30	10,803 10 0	72 0 0	1,13,576 2 0	16,899	1,493	
COMPARISON.					ar file			OB THE SECTION	
Total for corresponding week of previous year er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year Total for corresponding 159	81,125} 	8,753 9 4 393 12 4	10,182 30	424 14 3 19 1 10	8 1 0 0 5 10	9,186 8 7 413 4 0	1,338	48	
weeks of previous year	403,780	1,03,763 6 8	2,19,587 20	7,864 13 3	188 15 3	1,11,817 3 2	17,789	1,307	

^{*} The increase is due to "Chait Sankranti mela."

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHIN	COACHING TRAFFIC.		AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES ED		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	lotal earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	To
		Rs. A. P.	Mos. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Mari ye i	0
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 137 weeks of half- year	20,995	19,261 11 0 120 0 6	1,18,086 0	11,961 8 0 74 8 8	52 0 0 0 5 2 784 0 0	31,275 9 0 194 14 4	6,606	3,820	1
Total for 14# weeks	241,059	2,05,701 8 0	13,37,507 0	1,61,126 5 0	836 0 0	3,36,388 10 0 3,67,663 13 0	88,375 94,981	50,081	18
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	23,927	21,740 1 0	55,264 10	9,026 9 9	58 15 6	30,825 10 3	6,925	2,808	
Total for corresponding 145 weeks of previous year	298,052	134 11 2 2,48,757 0 5	9,43,087 20	55 14 10 1,34,419 7 1	0 5 10 886 14 3	190 15 10 3,84,063 5 9	98,079	47,258	145

[•] Deducted No. of passengers 524 and † Added maunds 88,979 and Rs. 1,014 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th February

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL FPIC.		Total	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES ET			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	9	
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. B.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 97 weeks of half-	18,8213	17,610 5 3 169 11 11	1,23,163 10	12,263 7 0 76 6 9	64 7 0 0 6 5	29,938 3 3 186 9 1	6,685	4,205		
уевг	144,619}	1,11,289 9 2	8,27,883 20	96,487 2 0	538 4 3	2,08,314 15 5	61,337	33,877		
Total for 10? weeks	163,441	1,28,899 14 5	9,51,046 33	1,08,750 9 0	602 11 3	2,38,253 2 8	68,022	38,082		
Comparison.				MAGNETS					14 m	
of previous year	25,057	21,290 3 6	66,522 30	10,542 12 0	73 12 0	31,906 11 6	6,929	3,133		
ing week of previous year		131 14 7		65 5 1	0 7 4	197 11 0		•		
weeks of previous year	204,883	1,54,593 4 10	7,19,810 0	94,694 0 1	561 15 9	2,49,779 4 8	70,194	33,290		

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	AND MINERAL	Other envises		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MINES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		race test	d Sylvania	
per mile of railway previous 6 weeks of half-	17,724 64.69	10,402 3 5 37.96 0 0	1,21,397 0 424'46 0	7,191 1 6 25'14 0 0	244 3 0 *85 0 0	17,837 7 11 63.95 0 0	3.755 13·70	6,627 23°17	10,382 36.87	
rear	116,468	65,919 10 6	8,76,623 0	54,247 0 6	2,425 1 3	1,22,591 12 3	23,992	39,296	63,288	
Total for 7 weeks COMPARISON.	134,190	76,321 13 11	9,98,020 0	61,438 2 0	2,669 4 3	1,40,429 4 2	27,747	45,923	73,670	
al for corresponding week fprevious year mile of railway corre-	17,583	13,039 0 6	1,76,408 0	4,469 9 0	144 11 0	17,653 4 6	2,426	4,174	6,600	
onding week of previous year al to corresponding date of	111.99	83.02 0 0	1,123'62 0	28.47 0 0	*92 0 0	112.44 0 0	15.45	26.20	42'0	
revious year	130,592	94,687 12 1	14,77,444 0	31,136 15 3	1,233 5 0	1,27,058 0 4	19,285	33,182	52,407	

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

CEIPT 20TH	s por week i February			S FOR WEEK FEBRUARY		TOTA APRIL	L RECEIPTS FRO 1896 TO 20TH F. 1897.	OM 1ST EBBUARY	JULY 1	L RECEIPTS FRO 895 TO 22ND FE 1896.	M 1ST BRUARY	Total	Total
ean leage sked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	increase in 1897.	decrease in 1897.
86	Rs. 17,837	Rs. 63.95	157	Rs. 17,653	Rs.	286	Rs. 5,57,766	Rs.	157	Rs. 3,41,483	Rs.	Rs. 2,16,263	Rs.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th April 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL	Other earnings		TRAFFI	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Mps. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
or mile of railway previous 13 weeks of half-	20,283 74.03	11,352 0 0 41'43 0 0	1,94,077 0 678.59 0	6,349 0 0 22°20 0 0	250 0 0 -87 0 0	17,951 0 0 64:50 0 0	3,150 11'50	5,723 20.01	8,873 31·51		
ar(a)	256,821	1,47,949 13 11	16,24,252 0	102,414 2 0	5,511 4 3	2,55,875 4 2	48,999	81,030	1,30,020		
Total for 14 weeks	2,77,104	1,59,301 13 11	18,18,329 0	1,08,763 2 0	5,761 4 3	2,73,826 4 2	52,149	86,753	1,38,902		
Comparison, I for corresponding week of wious year week of previous year I to corresponding date of sticus year	13,901 88'54 2,84,644	7,343 9 5 46°78 0 0 1,53,673 2 2	2,19,067 0 1,395:33 0 31,34,749 0	4,781 2 0 30'45 0 0 62,886 15 3	157 4 0 1.00 0 0 2,512 6 0	12,281 15 5 78°23 0 0 2,19,072 7 5	2,050 13.06 36,639	4,404 28°05 61,363	6,454 41°11 98,002		

⁽a) Includes audited figures to week ending 20th February 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

10	S FOR WEEK TH APRIL 189	ENDING 7.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING			TOTAL	RECEIPTS FRO	97.		EECEIPTS FRO	Total	Total	
ean leage rked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts. Per mile	increase in 1897.	decrease 1 1897.	
256	Rs. 17,951	Rs. 64.50	157	Re. 12,282	Rs. 78*23	286	Rs. 24,092	Rs	157	Rs. 18,440	Rs	Rs. 6,253	

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINEBAL FFIC.	Other earnings		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUE,			
-10 - 0 - 15 - K - 10 / 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(including ferry).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	177,950 219	95,090 0 0 117 0 0	6,01,790 0 739 0	95,630 0 0 117 0 0	12 0 0	1,96,410 0 0 †236 0 0	85,642	33,570	0,1	
For previous 14 weeks of half-	2,849,500	15,56,121 0 0	1,09,57,860 0	16,64,332 0 0		\$3,99,632 0 0 \$5,96,042 0 0	469,091	466,909	936,0	
Total for 15 weeks	3,027,450	16,51,211 0 0	1,15,59,650 0	17,59,962 0 0	1,84,869 0 0	35,96,092 0 0	009,700	500,479	1,005,8	
Comparison. Total for corresponding period of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	197,272 243 3,262,032	93,762 0 0 115 0 0 16,51,374 0 0	1,083 0		3 0 0	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF	1 10 000	28,632 479,848	96),8	

^{*} Excluding Steamer Earnings.
† Audited up to 20th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Other earnings.			Total			TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES EUR.			
	Number of passengers.				Weight carried.		Receipts.						earnings.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
	1	Rs.	. P.		MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. 1	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.		9		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 14 weeks of half-	17,510	5,220	0 0		31,180 362		2,980 34		0		0		. 8,290 96	0		2,769	1,225	3,59	
	308,412	91,862		Mil	470,868	0	41,488	0	0	2,375	0	0	1,35,725	0	0	36,809	13,663	50,415	
Total for 15 weeks	325,922	97,082	-	-	502,048	0	44,468	0	0	2,465	0	0	1,44,015	0	0	39,578	14,888	54,68	
COMPARISON.	There was								Ż										
Total for corresponding period of previous year	18,254	5,509	0 0		33,619	0	2,806	0	0			0	8,541				1,023	3,23	
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	212	64	0 0		391	0	33	0	0	2	0	0	99		0			FA 60	
Total to corresponding date of	861.750	1,17,508	0 6		412,725	0	38,544	0	0	3,860	0	0	1,59,912	0	0	38,064	12,771	50,88	

^{*} Audited up to 20th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th April 1897, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MBRCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Other earnings.		Total earnings.		re	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES E		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	1	Receipt	18.	1	Other carbings.					Coaching.	Merchan- dise.		
		Rs. A.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs. A	. 1	P.	Rs. A		P.	Rs.	۸.	P.			
Cotal traffic for the week	33,622 269		0	55,672 445	0	3,575 29	0	0		0	0	16,925 135	0	0	4,005	2,974	
or per mile of railway For previous 13 weeks of half-	451,460	1,74,110	0 0	9,35,787	0	63,430	0	0	3,230	0	0	2,30,770	0	0	56,264	31,970	
Total for 14 weeks	485,082	1,88,769	0 0	9,91,459	0	57,005	0	0	3,921	0	0	2,47,695	0	.0	60,269	34,944	
COMPARISON.	To the Manager of	100														1,902	
Total for corresponding week	35,974	10,216	0 0	63,50	8 0	3,811	0	0	65	0	0	14,092			3,770		
ef previous year Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	288	82	0 (50	8 0	30	0	0	1	0	0	113	0	0		per #08	
total to corresponding date of previous year	494,746	1,72,769	0 4	9,91,02	7 0	59,130	0	0	2,342	0	0	2,34,241	0	0	55,105	27,798	

^{*} Audited up to week ending 30th January 1897,

App	DARJEELING roximate earning responding period	gs for the	week endi			Y, LIMI	red.	Rs. 13,854 21,391	A. 0 9	P. 0 1	
	Decrease				***	-		7,537	9	1	
Rec	eipts per mile i	for the weed of 1896	ek ending 1	7th April	1897		:::	271 419	10 7	4	
	Decrease		***	•••		•••	***	147	12	9	
Rec	eipts from 1st J	anuary to od of 1896	17th April	1897	***	***	***	1,77,604 2,17,741	100	0	
	Decrease	444	•••	***				40,137		0	



SUPPLEMENT TO Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupers per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd April. 1897.

present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presiding.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON. The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. PRATT.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble A. M. Bose.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.

The Hon ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshwar Proshad Singh, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.

The Hon'ble M. S. Das.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.

NEW MEMBER.

THE Hon'ble Mr. PRATT took his seat in Council.

CONDITION OF RAILWAY PLATFORMS.

The Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur asked-

Has the attention of the Government been called to the condition of the platforms at Sheoraphuli, Bhaddeshwar, and Khana Junction stations, which are all so low that ladies can with difficulty get out of the Railway compartments into the platforms, and from them to get into the train? Is the Government aware that Bhaddeshwar is a great place of trade, and that Sheoraphuli is a junction station for the Tarakeswar Railway, and that hundreds of Hindu ladies have daily to make use of the platform of the Sheoraphuli station? Was there not a petition presented to Mr. R. C. Dutt, then Magistrate of Hooghly, for the raising of this platform? Will the Government be pleased to state how that petition has been disposed of, and also to take steps for the removal of the much felt grievance to which I have called attention?

The Hon'ble Mr. GLASS replied:-

"The attention of Government has not been drawn to the condition of the platforms at Sheoraphuli, Bhaddeshwar and Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway. It has been ascertained that a petition was presented to the Magistrate of Hooghly some time ago urging that the Sheoraphuli platform be raised: the Railway authorities were addressed in the matter by that officer and asked to take steps to remove the grievance, but apparently no reply has yet been given. The Public Works Department of this Government have also recently addressed the East Indian Railway enquiring what it is proposed to do to improve the platforms, but as the Agent has been absent from head-quarters no reply has been received. A reply is, however, expected on his return."

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley added some remarks about the condition of the Khana junction platform.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:-

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service who have been appointed Sessions Judges are subject to the same rules as regards leave, travelling and deputation allowances, as Assistant Sessions Judges in Bombay and the Central Provinces?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:-

"The Officers referred to in the Hon'ble Member's first question are members of the Subordinate Judicial Service temporarily appointed to be also Assistant Sessions Judges, and they remain subject to the rules of that service as regards leave and allowances."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:-

(a) In the rules framed by Government in 1894 for the appointment and promotion of officers in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th March, 1894, promotion to grades below that on Rs. 600 a month is said to be given ordinarily according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct, while the right to promotion to the senior grades is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor by special selection for merit without regard to seniority. Will the Government state whether in any case this right has been exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if not, will His Honour now exercise the right with a view to give encouragement to meritorious officers in the service?

(b) Will the Government state whether there are any fixed rules for the transfer of Subordinate Judicial Officers? If not, will the Government frame

such rules subject to such exceptions as any special case may require?

(c) Does priority of registration of the name of a candidate for the Subordinate Judicial Service ensure the appointment of the candidate whose name is thus registered to an acting or permanent Munsifship? If so, will the Government state whether such a rule is observed and appointments are made in accordance therewith?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:

"(a) The right alluded to has been exercised by His Honour.

"(b) There are no fixed rules for the transfer of officers in the Subordinate Judicial or any other Service, and the Lieutenant-Governor

sees no necessity for such rules.

"(c) Under the rules for admission into the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, priority of entry in the register confers no right of priority of appointment; and a candidate's name must be struck off the register if he fails to obtain an appointment before he attains the age of 29 years. Other things being equal, priority of registration is taken into account; but it is necessary sometimes to make exceptions, and these may result in particular candidates not securing appointments before they reach the age limit."

ESTATES PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. He said :-

"As we have made numerous alterations in the Bill, we have presented only a preliminary report, and propose to have the Bill re-published. The principal changes which have been made are that we have lowered the limit of partibility of revenue from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20, and we have re-cast the whole of Chapter V regarding the survey and record-of rights. The Select Committee describe the change made in that Chapter thus:-

We have re-east this Chapter. The Bill, as introduced, provided for the making of a complete survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights, including the determination of the status of all tenants and the decision of all disputes by the Deputy Collector, whose decisions were to be deemed to be correct until the contrary was proved and were to be appealable only to the Revenue authorities.

'Under the Bill for amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which is now before the Council, Revenue Officers are to be deprived of the power of deciding disputes as to possession, right and title, and their orders are not to have the force and effect of decrees of a Civil We think that still less should powers to decide disputes be given them in partition

proceedings.

'The determination and recording of the status of tenants are not necessary for the purpose of apportioning the revenue of estates under partition, and for this reason, and because the proprietors unanimously object to complicating the proceedings by recording the rights of the tenants, we have omitted this status of tenants from the particulars which the Deputy

Collector is to record in making a survey.

'We have provided that the Deputy Collector shall make a survey showing the area of land held by each tenant and prepare a record of existing rents (i) as stated by the landlord, (ii) as stated by the tenant, and (iii) as taken for the purposes of the partition. We have also provided that a copy of extracts relating to their holdings containing these particulars shall be given to the tenants. We think these extracts will sufficiently protect them against the risk of having the partition proceedings made use of to their detriment. We have attached risk of having the partition proceedings made use of to their detriment. We have attached no special evidential value to the entries made by the Deputy Collector in the survey papers and record of existing rents. They may be referred to by the Courts as evidence of the contemporaneous admissions or allegations of the parties as to the amount of the rent at the time the record was prepared, and as evidence of what was the Deputy Collector's opinion as to the amount of the rent, and no more. We do not think it necessary for the purposes of the partition, or desirable on general grounds, to empower the Deputy Collector to decide any disputes relating to rent or status in the course of partition proceedings and have any disputes relating to rent or status in the course of partition proceedings, and have modified the Chapter accordingly.'

THE COURT OF STREET

"The other amendments made by the Select Committee are purely of a technical nature, and I need not take up the time of the Council in referring to them. The Lieutenant Governor has ordered the Preliminary Report and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to be published for the purpose of eliciting opinions."

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also introduced the Bill to amend sections 30. 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:-

"SIR,—The duty now devolves upon me to move that the Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1895, be read in Council. This Bill, with a full statement of its Objects and Reasons, has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for some days back. Hon'ble Members are a ware that the discussions which eventuated in the Bengal Tenancy Act began in connection with a small Bill 'to provide for the more speedy realisation of arrears of rent, and to amend the law relating to rent' which was originally suggested by the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, and introduced into this Council in 1878. These discussions were carried on continuously from the date of the appointment of the Bihar and Bengal Rent Commissions in 1878 and 1879, throughout the periods of office of two Viceroys, Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin, and of two Lieutenant Governors, Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Rivers Thompson, down to 1885 when the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.

"Discussions which began with a small Bill for facilitating the realisation of arrears of rent and the settlement of rent, in private estates, by Revenue Officers, ended with the Bengal Tenancy Act. There were some who held at the time that Act was under consideration that the land was the absolute property of the zamindars who were, or ought to be, entitled to do as they pleased with it, and, according to them, the Bill which resulted in the Act of 1885 was of a revolutionary and confiscatory character. There were others who held that by the common law and immemorial custom of India the raivats were, before the permanent settlement, entitled to hold their lands at the pargana rates, which were fixed and unalterable rates, that the permanent settlement was never intended to deprive them of that right, but on the contrary that Lord Cornwallis' intention was to secure the raiyats in the possession of their lands at rates as fixed and unalterable as the revenue payable to the British Government by the zamindars themselves. According to these latter authorities the Act was an earnest but not completely successful attempt to restore to the raiyats of Bengal some of those socient rights of which they had been deprived subsequently to the date of the permanent settlement and were then being deprived. According to those who held this view the Tenancy Bill of 1885, far from being revolutionary or confiscatory, was, on the contrary, inspired by that spirit of true conservatism, which cuts down the parasite so that the tree may flourish. The Act was a compromise between these conflicting views.

"I think it may be truly said, that no Act passed by the Indian Legislature was ever submitted to such prolonged, careful and searching investigation as the Tenancy Act. No Bill was ever more ably defended, on the one hand, by the eminent men who supported it, and none, on the other, was ever so severely criticised and stoutly opposed by those who were not in favour of it. The result of seven years' discussion was, as I have said, the compromise

embodied in the Act as it stands.

"Bearing these facts in mind, it will doubtless be felt by the Council, and outside of the Council, that it is no light matter to re-open discussion on any of the fundamental principles then accepted as a settlement of the questions at issue, and strong reasons will naturally be expected to justify the adoption of such a course.

"These reasons it is my duty, and it will be my endeavour, to lay before

the Council.

"The literature connected with the Tenancy Act before the date of its passing fills 14 large volumes in the records of the Bengal Secretariat. As Macaulay said in one of his essays, writing of Dr. Nare's Memoirs of Lord Burleigh, compared with the labour of reading through these volumes, all other labour would be agreeable occupation.

"But I trust that it will not be necessary for Hon'ble Members to undergo

this labour in order to master the provisions of this Bill.

"Macaulay goes on to tell of a criminal who was suffered to make his choice between reading the works of a certain historian and the galleys. He chose the history; but when he had gone a certain length and came to read of the war of Pisa, it was too much for him. He changed his mind and went to the galleys. I hope that the literature connected with defects, some real and some, as I think, imaginary, discovered within the past five years in the Tenancy Act, and the literature which may spring up from the introduction of this Bill, may not be to those who in the future may have to study the law and literature of landlord and tenant in Bengal, what the war of Pisa was to Macaulay's criminal.

"It is not, as you Sir informed the Council at one of the first meetings over which you presided, the intention or wish of Government now to re-open the whole field of discussion on every question relating to the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal; nor is it intended to open the way to a no-rent agitation on the one side, or an agitation for undoing what was done in favour of the tenantry of Bengal by the Act of 1885 on the other.

"The object of this Bill is to make amendments in certain specified sections with a view to giving effect to the intentions of the authors of the Tenancy Act of 1885, in respect of which sections experience has shown that they were so worded as to give room for misunderstanding of their meaning, or in respect of which, though the meaning and intention are clear, yet the agency and procedure provided for giving effect to them have proved by experience to be unsuitable. It is hoped and intended that the discussions on the Bill may

be confined to the particular sections which it is proposed to amend.

"I need not occupy the time of the Council with a lengthened narrative of the origin and history of the present Bill. Among the authors of the Tenancy Act Sir Steuart Bayley was one of the chief. While he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, survey and settlement operations were not undertaken on so extensive a scale as they have since been, and no great difficulty was experienced in carrying out provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. The vaticinations of those who predicted that the Act (the operation of Chapter X especially) would convulse society, lower the value of landed property and set landlord and tenant by the ears were all falsified by events. The value of proprietary rights and of tenants' rights has never been higher, the relations of landlord and tenant have never been more harmonious, and never have there been fewer agrarian riots or disturbances in these provinces than since the Tenancy Act was passed. But when Sir Charles Elliott took charge of the administration of Bengal, difficulties arose and discussions took place between Revenue Officers carrying out settlements of rent and revenue, the Board of Revenue and the Bengal Government, which lasted during the whole period of Sir Charles Elliott's administration. The outcome of these discussions was a Minute by the late Lieutenant Governor, in which he recorded the opinion that the procedure prescribed by Chapter X of the Tenancy Act was too cumbrous, dilatory and expensive to permit of the settlement of rents being carried out under it on a large scale, at a reasonable expenditure of time and money. Sir Charles Elliott, therefore, recommended legislation. At this stage the administration of Bengal was assumed by your Honour, and one of your earliest acts as Lieutenant-Governor was to summon a Conference to Belvedere to consider Sir Charles Elliott's Minute and other documents bearing on the subject of the amendment of the law.

"Both Members of the Board of Revenue, the Revenue Secretaries to the Governments of India and Bengal, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Land Records and some of the Settlement Officers were present at that Conference, and the conclusion almost unanimously agreed to was that Chapter X of the Act and certain other sections required amendment so as to render them more clear and workable. A Minute was subsequently drawn up by Your Honour on the whole subject and a Bill was prepared under your instructions, in which the conclusions come to by the Conference were embodied.

The Bill was submitted to the Government of India and by them to the Secretary of State, who, as well as His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

have accorded their sanction to its introduction in this Council.

"It will thus be seen that this Bill is not the work, and does not represent the views, of any particular individual. It is the result of lengthened discussions, in which various officials and others have taken part, and it represents the mature conclusions to which the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, as a whole, have come after careful consideration.

"I now proceed to explain the changes in the Act proposed to be made by the present Bill, and the reasons for these proposals. They may be divided

broadly into three classes, namely, proposals intended-

(1) to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which have arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;

(2) to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale, either for the purpose of settling land-revenue or on the application of private individuals.

application of private individuals;

(3) to amend the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents, so as to make certain provisions of the law workable, and to give effect to the intention of its authors regarding certain points on which, owing to want of sufficient clearness in the wording of the law, or to the interpretations put on it by the Civil Courts, it has been found in practice to be inoperative.

"The principal changes in procedure proposed in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act are these two:—(1) Under the Act revenue officers were intended and empowered to decide all disputes that came before them at any time up to the final publication of the records, in the same way, and following with slight modifications the same procedure, as the Civil Courts, whether such disputes related to possession, right, title, status or any other question that might arise from an entry made or proposed to be made in, or an omission from, the record. Their decisions were to have the force and effect of decrees of the Civil Courts, and were to be subject to appeal only to a Special Judge appointed by Government for the purpose, and from him to the High Court; but it was not intended that the correctness of their orders on any dispute so decided should be liable to be questioned in the ordinary Munsifs' Courts. Now it is proposed that Revenue Officers shall not finally decide any questions of the kind, nor are their orders to have the force and effect of decrees of the Civil Courts. When a dispute is recipiled as a constant of the decree of the civil courts. is raised on any of the classes of questions just mentioned, Revenue Officers will endeavour to ascertain to the best of their ability the true state of things, and after hearing what the parties concerned have to say, they will pass a summary order directing that entry to be made in the record which appears to them to be the proper one. These entries will be presumed to be correct, but any one who is dissatisfied with them can contest their correctness in the ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for recovery of rent of the land which forms the subject-matter of the dispute.

"I will explain later on why this change is proposed. Here I merely

note the fact.

"(2) The second great change proposed in the procedure prescribed in Chapter X is in the method and agency for the determination of fair-rents. Under the present law, Revenue Officers are bound to settle rents, as in the case of decision of disputes, on the same principles, in the same way, and following the same procedure as the Civil Courts; their final orders or decisions fixing fair rents are appealable to the Special Judge, but no second appeal, as regards the question whether the rent is pitched too high or too low, lies to the High Court against an order of a Revenue Officer from a fair rent. Court against an order of a Revenue Officer fixing a fair rent.

"Under the Bill it is proposed that the orders of Revenue Officers fixing fair rents shall not be appealable to the Special Judge, but to the superior Revenue authorities, and that the finding of the Revenue authorities as to what the amount of the fair rent is, shall be final, except in certain specified classes of cases, in which it is left open to the parties to contest in the Civil Court the corders of the Revenue authorities are not to the parties of the Revenue authorities are not to the contest in the Civil Court the corders of the Revenue authorities are not to the contest in the Civil Court settled, orders of the Revenue authorities even as to the amount of a fair rent settled,

but only on certain specified grounds.

"If I have succeeded in making these two points clear, it will be manifest in the first place that the Bill not only does not curtail the powers of the ordinary Civil Courts, but, on the contrary, that it actually enlarges the powers of these Courts, that it transfers to them from the Revenue Officers the decision of all disputes involving questions of possession, status, right, and title, that it allows an appeal to the High Court on every point on which an appeal now lies to that Court, and that all it does is to alter the procedure for settlement of rent and to transfer the right of appeal on questions of fixing rents from the Special Judge to the Revenue authorities. It is true it allows no resort to the ordinary Munsiffs' Courts or to the High Court as to the amount of a rent settled, except on certain specified grounds, but neither does

"I now proceed to state reasons why the first of the changes mentioned above, namely, the transference of the decision of disputes to the Civil Courts, is proposed. The framers of the Act of 1885 thought that on a Revenue Officer beginning a record of rights, he would find himself face to face with numerous cases in which, on the one side or the other, the status of the raiyat, the area of the holding, the amount of the rent payable, were the subject of dispute. Unless he could deal with these disputes, the record would, they thought, be of little value, and it was, in their opinion, obviously absurd to empower one officer to settle the question of status and area, and then to send another to settle the question of rent. It appeared to them equally unreasonable to empower a Revenue Officer, with all the parties and witnesses before him, to decide disputes and then to allow the whole matter to be re-opened from the very beginning in a Civil Court

"The natural result of such a course must, it was supposed, be to leave behind the Revenue Officer a crop of litigation for the Civil Courts to deal with after the Revenue Officer had left. Hence the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill empowered the Revenue Officers to decide all disputes that might arise out of their own proceedings, instead of leaving them over for the decision of the Civil Courts.

"It will be asked, why is it now proposed to depart from the conclusion then come to in this respect? The answer is—firstly, that the Revenue Officers themselves have, in recent years, declared that the burden of deciding questions of possession, status, right and title, following the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, is too heavy for them, and have begged to be relieved of it; and secondly, that the High Court have declared that the class of officers employed on survey and settlement proceedings are unfit for the work of deciding questions of status, right and title.

"In one of their judgments the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court expressed the opinion that the Legislature could not have intended to transfer civil suits as to rights in land between tenant and tenant to the Revenue Officer, and in another they declared that they did not think that the Legislature contemplated the formidable result that officers, such as those entrusted with the duty of preparing records of right, should be permitted to enquire into disputes as to the titles to land of indefinite extent.

"It will be shown presently that the intention of the Legislature in reality was that Revenue Officers should enquire into and decide all disputes coming before them. But however that may be, the proposals now made in this respect are in accordance with the views of the Hon'ble Judges as enunciated in the decisions to which I have referred, and as they are also in accordance with the wishes of the Revenue Officers concerned, it is hoped that they will meet with general approval.

"The sole objection to this part of the Government proposals is in this, that, as the authors of the Tenancy Act feared, the Revenue Officers will leave after them disputes which they have raised but not finally settled, and as these disputes will, if the parties wish to have them decided at all, have to be decided by the Civil Courts, the suitors, especially those of the poorer classes, may find the cost of litigation in the Civil Courts much higher and the results not more satisfactory than the decisions of the Revenue Officers have been. This is no doubt a serious risk; but the difficulties put in the way of Revenue Officers by the decisions of the superior Civil Courts are so great that some change in the law is considered clearly necessary, and no more satisfactory solution of the problem has in the opinion of Government been suggested than that now proposed in the Bill.

"The difficulties experienced, and the way in which it is proposed to meet them, cannot, I think, be more clearly explained than they are explained in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, from which the extract which I am about to read is taken :

'The intention of the framers of the Tenancy Act, as explained in Council by Sir Steuart Bayley, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, clearly was that all aisputes affecting the record-of-rights or fixation of rents were to be formally and finally decided by the Revenue Officer, subject only to appeal to the Special Judge, and to a second appeal to the High Court in certain specified cases. Entries in the record, which were not disputed up to the time of final publication of the record, were to be presumed to be correct till the contrary was proved. If a dispute as to any entry in, or omission from, the record arose, it was to be decided by the Revenue Officer, and his decision was to have the force and effect of a decree. So that every entry in the record as finally published was to have attached to of a decree. So that every entry in the record as finally published was to have attached to it either (a) the presumption of correctness, or (b) the force and effect of a decree of a Civil Court. Objections might be made at any time during the publication of the draft record, which the Revenue Officer was to summarily hear and consider, and disputes raised at any time before the final publication of the record were to be heard and decided. The distinction between an objection and a dispute was not, however, clearly defined, and the result has been that the Civil Courts have in some cases held that the Revenue Officer is bound to hear, as civil suits, trifling objections which can be adequately disposed of is bound to hear, as civil suits, trifling objections which can be adequately disposed of summarily, to the satisfaction of the parties, without the expense and delay entailed by the formal procedure of a civil suit. On the other hand, where Revenue Officers have heard and decided disputes, following the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, in which cases it was intended that their decisions should, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, be res judicata between the parties, the Civil Courts have in some cases held that their decisions, though not appealed against, were not res judicata, that no finality attached to them, and that it was open to the parties to re-open the questions decided in the ordinary Civil Courts.

'Further, the Courts have held, where a survey is ordered to be made, and a recordof-rights prepared, of a particular estate or local area, and a dispute arises as to whether certain lands formed part of that estate or local area, that the Revenue Officer has no jurisdiction to hear and decide the dispute, and that when a dispute arises as to whether land claimed rent-free was properly so held or not, the Revenue Officer has no authority to hear and decide the dispute; and, again, that when a dispute arises as between one landlord and another landlord, or one tenant and another tenant, regarding the ownership or occupation of land, the Revenue Officer has no authority to hear and decide the dispute. It has, in short, been held that the Revenue Officer can only hear and decide a dispute between a landlord and

tenant, when the relationship of landlord and tenant is proved or admitted to exist.

'The effect of these decisions is to curtail to a very great extent the powers of the Revenue Officer to decide disputes arising out of his proceedings, to leave gaps in the record-of-rights, and to drive the parties to litigation after the Revenue Officer has left the ground,

even as regards matters which he has nominally decided.

'That this was not the intention of the framers of the Act is shown by the following extract from Sir Steuart Bayley's speech in Council in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill as passed :-

"What we have done, then, has been to give the Revenue Officer, in the first instance, power to settle all disputes that may come before him. Where no dispute arises, he will record what he finds, he will not alter rents, and his entries will only have a presumptive value in cases afterwards brought before the Courts; where a dispute arises, he will decide it, on the same grounds, by the same rules, and with the same procedure, as a Civil Court. His decision will be liable to appeal like that of the ordinary Civil Court to a Special Judge, who may or may not be the Judge of the district, and will be subject to a further special appeal to the High Court. In appeal, the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent-roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be on the ground that the Special Judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, or has given the raiyat a wrong status, and if the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without atlering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

"The decision of the Revenue Officer in disputed cases, subject to these appeals, will have the effect of a judgment of the Civil Court and will be res judicata, thus bearing a fresh suit for enhancement for 15 years."

'It is clear that the decisions of the Civil Courts above referred to are not in accord "It is clear that the decisions of the Civil Courts above referred to are not in accord with the intention of the framers of the Act expressed in the preceding extract, and it is thought that if the decisions of Revenue Officers are not to have finality on all questions that come before them, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, it is desirable to relieve them altogether of the duty of deciding disputes as civil suits, and to confine them, in the first place, to the preparation of a record of existing facts, rents and status. This record will be prepared, after careful investigation, under such rules as the Local Government may prescribe. It will be published in draft; objections made to any entry in or omissions from it will be carefully considered and disposed of under such rules as may be prescribed by Government; then it will be finally published, and the presumption of correctness will be attached to entries made in it. If the parties afterwards wish to dispute the correctness of any entry other than an entry of rent settled or any omission, they can do so in the Civil Courts. "For these reasons then it is proposed that Revenue Officers shall be relieved altogether of the duty of deciding disputes. They will in preparing records of right confine themselves to ascertaining and recording, to the best of their ability, existing facts of possession and status. Presumptive evidential value of correctness will be given to the entries made by them in their records, and it will be open to the parties concerned to question the correctness of these entries in the Civil Courts.

"I now come to the reasons for the second important change proposed, namely, that in the procedure, method and agency for settling rents. The method of settling rents prescribed in the Tenancy Act is briefly this-the existing rents are presumed to be fair, and any one who wants to alter them has to show, by legal evidence, the grounds of the proposed alteration. The present Act provides that in all proceedings of settlement of rents under Chapter X the Revenue Officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and their orders fixing fair rents are appealable to the Special Judge. This implies that each individual case must, (subject to joinder of tenants holding under the same landlord in the same village,) be dealt with separately, a separate record being made and the evidence being separately recorded in each individual case. Now when settlements of revenue are being made on a large scale as they are in Orissa and Chittagong, and rents have consequently to be settled for all the tenants of an entire Division containing hundreds of thousands of holdings, it must be manifestly impossible to treat the settlement of rent in the case of each individual tenant judicially and as a separate civil suit if the proceedings are to be completed within a reasonable limit of time and at a reasonable expenditure of money. Moreover, it is not necessary for the ends of justice to treat each individual tenant's case separately. When, for example, a rise or fall in the prices since the rents were last fixed has been established to the satisfaction of the Court or the Revenue Officer, and an alteration in the rents generally is sought on the ground of rise or fall in prices since the rents were last fixed, it would obviously involve great waste of time and money to record the evidence on the point of alteration in prices over and over in each separate case. The same remark applies to a prevailing rate. If a prevailing rate is once established for a village or local area, it should not be necessary to record all the evidence in support of it over and over again in each individual tenant's case. But it is necessary to do this if the judicial procedure is to be followed in the settlement of rents. To meet these and other difficulties, it is now proposed to dispense with the judicial procedure altogether in the settlement of fair rents by Revenue Officers, and to substitute more elastic methods of settling rents under the supervision and control of the Superior Revenue authorities, whose findings will be liable to be contested in the Civil Courts on certain specified grounds and on those grounds only.

"Nobody who has not travelled through Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and studied on the ground the existing land-tenures, can fully comprehend the immense variety and complication of tenures and of rent systems that prevail

in these Provinces.

"In Chittagong, on the one side, small plots of permanently-settled and temporarily-settled lands measuring a half an acre or less—plots of what are known as long-term and short-term taluks, itmams, daritmams, and various other tenures of the kind, not to speak of plots embraced in ordinary occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats' holdings—are all interspersed like squares on a chess-board in the same village. The same person is often proprietor, and, having created a tenure under himself in favour of another person, then becomes an occupancy tenant under the tenure-holder of his own creation in land of which

he is also proprietor.

"In Backerganj there are no less than 13 different grades of intermediate tenure holders between the proprietor and the actual cultivator, and the same person often holds shares as proprietor and again as tenure-holder under another tenure-holder and as occupancy raiyat under yet another, all in the same plot of land. To give a concrete example. In a particular estate in that district one Kamiruddin has a small plot of land. He holds a fractional share, represented by \(\frac{7021}{12288}\) of that plot as an occupancy raiyat under a howladar, a share represented by \(\frac{107}{3072}\) under another howladar as tenant at fixed rates, \(\frac{105}{3072}\) as occupancy raiyat under the same howladar, and \(\frac{147}{12288}\) as under-raiyat.

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"Again in Chota Nagpur, in another direction, rent is assessed not by an acreage rate, but by guesswork according to the number of ploughs the tenant may have or the quantity of seed sown by him. In Bihar, in another direction, the system of tenures is comparatively simple and is analogous to that prevailing in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces; but even there proprietary interests are extremely complicated, and a proprietor has been known to hold the one-millionth part of an estate, the Government revenue of the whole estate being one anna.

"How is it possible for a Judicial Officer sitting in a Court with no experience of these things to understand these complications of tenures or to fairly assess

the rents that they ought to pay?

"But even if an officer sitting in Court could understand the intricacies of tenures, still the assessment of fair rents on a large scale under the procrustean rules of judicial procedure would be extremely difficult.

"As Sir John Shore wrote more than 100 years ago: 'The infinite varieties of soil and further variations of value from local circumstances are absolutely beyond the investigation and almost the comprehension not merely of a Collector, but of any body who has not made it the business of his life.'

"Sir Charles Elliott wrote 80 years later when he was Settlement Officer in the Central Provinces: 'The art of fixing rent is an almost lost one. If you ask any zamindar why such a field pays such a rent, the most intelligent

of them can give you no answer but that his fathers fixed it so;

"Now, such being the complications of tenures and such being the difficulties in the way of settling rents, on a great scale, it is considered by Government that the best agency for overcoming these difficulties is that of Revenue Officers. who can go on the ground, see the land for themselves, observe and ascertain the facts on the land, and consult the people concerned in their villages. It is thought that the hard-and-fast rules of the law of evidence and of the Civil Procedure Code are not suited to proceedings of this kind. It follows that it is not desirable to tie Revenue Officers down by the Civil Procedure Code or prescribe any one method of settling tents, and to insist that Revenue Officers shall

follow that method only.

"A good Settlement Officer who is tactful and sympathetic will make a good settlement without any law. He will consult the people concerned, be guided largely by what they think, and generally carry them with him. He will recognise the facts that the people who have lived on the land all their lives know very much more than he can of its capabilities, that the present rent is the result of the past history of the holding and of the haggling of all the ages, and he will not, if he is wise, ignore that history or attempt to raise or lower all rents to one dead level according to his own preconceived notions of the fitness of things. The landlords and raiyats are generally reasonable when brought together in their villages, surrounded by their neighbours and restrained by the public opinion of their fellows. Hence it is deemed to be a matter of cardinal importance that officers settling rents should be free to consult the people in their villages, to note what they say, and themselves to observe facts on the spot and make use of the knowledge thus acquired in coming to a conclusion as to what a fair rent would be. But this the law of evidence and the Civil Procedure Code do not allow them to do.

"Again, an inexperienced Revenue Officer may, under the present law, do great mischief either by excessive enhancements or reductions of rent. The superior Revenue authorities have no real control over him under the law as it stands, and his decisions, however manifestly wrong, can only be reversed by a regular appeal to the Special Judge, which appeal can only be made within 30 days of the passing of his order, and when made may take a very long time to decide. Moreover, as I have already indicated, if each and every landlord and tenant in a vast estate or local area under settlement of rents were to contest the Revenue Officer's orders or proposals for settling fair rents, and to fight out every case as a civil suit as they are entitled to do, under the present law, it is clear that the proceedings would be interminable, and the expense intolerable. Happily the raiyats and landlords have not fought out every case. They have generally accepted reasonable proposals; but, admitting this to be the rule, there have been exceptions where the tenants kept aloof and rents were settled behind their backs, which were manifestly unfair. These rents were not appealed against

to the Special Judge within the period of limitation. They became binding on the parties, and the Revenue authorities had no legal power to alter them. The law ought not to be based on the assumption that recourse to it will not be generally needed, and that people will always be moderate and reasonable.

"For all these reasons it is proposed to transfer the control of Revenue Officers in settling rents to the Revenue authorities, who are not to be tied down by the rules of judicial procedure, and it is also proposed to make the

method of settling rents more elastic than it now is.

"The proposal as to procedure to be followed by Revenue Officers is that it shall be regulated by rules made by the Local Government, but the principles on which rents are to be settled by them are substantially in accord with the provisions of the present Act regulating enhancement or reduction of rents.

"The new section 104A. of the Bill enables the Revenue Officer to settle rents (1) by compromise, with the assent of the parties, when satisfied that the rents agreed upon are fair and equitable, or (2) to propose rents which, if accepted, may be settled as fair, or (3) to frame a Table of Rates where the conditions are such as to render this practicable, and to apply the rates to areas resulting from survey, or (4) to maintain the existing rents or to enhance or reduce them on the grounds specified in the Tenancy Act, or to settle them partly in one or more

of these ways and partly in another.

"The first, second and fourth methods require no justification. They are in accord with the present law. It is obviously right that landlord and tenants should be encouraged to settle their differences among themselves, and that Settlement Officers should endeavour to make proposals which they may accept as being reasonable. It is because we have had Settlement Officers who were guided by these considerations that we have been able to carry on settlements of rent and revenue by amicable compromises on a large scale during the last twelve years. But you cannot always count on Settlement Officers being tactful, or on raiyats and landlords being reasonable, and when the former are injudicious or the latter unreasonable, and recourse to compulsory measures is necessary, it is submitted that the machinery of the law ought to be such as to permit of the vagaries of injudicious Revenue Officers being put straight, and unreasoning raiyats and zamindars brought to listen to reason.

"It is hoped that Revenue Officers will, in the future, continue to make amicable settlements, as they have hitherto done, but where they cannot do so, then they must have recourse to the third and fourth methods of settling rents. The fourth method merely reproduces the present law. The existing rents are to be presumed to be fair, and are to be enhanced or reduced on the grounds

mentioned in Act.

"The system of Tables of Rates is new. That system was proposed originally by the Bengal Rent Commission, but it was abandoned when the Tenancy Act was being passed, because it was thought to be generally impracticable; it was admitted, however, at the time that there were some areas in which it was practicable to frame Tables of Rates. It is believed that this is the case in parts of Orissa, to which Province the Tenancy Act was not extended when passed. The provisions of the Bill for framing Tables of Rates follow to a large extent the proposals of the Rent Commission and those of the Bill of 1884. The Revenue Officer in framing his table is to have regard to the nature of the soil, situation of the land, means of irrigation, and other like considerations. The tables will be published, objections to them considered, and when finally approved by the superior Revenue authorities, they may be presumed to be correct, but the Revenue Officer is not to be bound to apply them

in any particular case in which it may be unfair or inequitable to apply them.
"That the Revenue authorities are a more suitable agency for settling rents on a large scale than the Civil Courts has always been admitted, and was expressly asserted both by the Bengal Rent Commission and the Select Committee that reported on the Tenancy Bill just before it was passed. It has always been recognised that Government Officers, in settling rents for the purpose of ascertaining the assets on which revenue is to be based in temporarilysettled estates, should have more discretion in the matter of altering rents than was allowable to private individuals in suits in the Civil Courts. The Bengal was allowable to private individuals in suits in the Civil Courts. Government, however, in 1885, with a view to showing that they claimed nothing in the way of enhanced rents in their own estates or in estates under settlement of revenue, which they were not prepared to concede to private landlords, consented to have the same rules and the same procedure applied to

their own estates as were proposed for fixation of rent in private estates; but apparently the difference was not sufficiently considered, between the difficulties of a settlement of rents on a great scale and a settlement of rent of individual tenants by a Revenue Officer or Civil Court. In individual cases it is easy to follow the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, but where hundreds of thousands of tenants' rents have to be settled, it is obviously most difficult, if not impossible, to follow the Civil Procedure Code, and to complete the proceedings within a reasonable time at a reasonable expenditure. It is not now, however, proposed to differentiate between the settlement of rents in Government and that in private estates. The procedure proposed for settlement of rents in Government estates and in areas under settlement of revenue will, as heretofore, be open to private landlords if they wish to have recourse to it.

"On the point that Revenue Officers are the best agency for settling rents

on a large scale the Select Committee wrote thus:-

'The questions whether a rent is open to settlement, and, if so, the amount at which it should be settled, are of a complex nature depending on two very different sets of considerations. They depend in the first place on issues, relating to such matters as the existence of the tenancy, the extent of the land, the status of the tenant, the conditions under which he holds, &c., and possibly involving points of law, which could not satisfactorily be decided without the security afforded by an ultimate appeal to the highest judicial authority. depend in the second place on considerations of an economical nature, such as the state of prices prevailing at different periods, the effect of improvements, and so forth, which it is universally admitted cannot be adequately dealt with either in the first instance or on appeal except after local enquiry and by persons possessed of special technical knowledge.

"The Government of Bengal undertook in 1885 (and it was the only Government in India that had up to that time done so) to settle, by the Agency of Revenue Officers, all rents in areas under settlement of revenue, because it was considered fair to the landlords that the rentals on which the revenue is based should be authoritatively settled and be capable of realisation through the Courts, for otherwise Government might arbitrarily assess its revenue at a certain percentage of arbitrarily assumed rentals when there was no real guarantee that the landlords could realise those rentals. Government also undertook to settle rents on the application of the landlords or tenants in private estates by the same agency, and following the same procedure.

"But if Government is to undertake so great a task, it is clearly necessary that it should have at its disposal workable methods and machinery for performing it. It is submitted that the judicial and the Civil Court procedure, which requires evidence to be recorded in each individual case, does not provide the requisite means for settling rents in the million of holdings of Orissa now under settlement of revenue, nor in private estates in Bihar and elsewhere, when the landlords or tenants apply for settlement of rents on a large scale.

"I have dwelt on these two points, the transference of the power of settling rents to the Revenue authorities, and the withdrawal of the trammels of judicial procedure among other reasons because, as is well known, the people of Bengal are, as I think rightly, jealous of any interference by the Executive with the powers of the Civil Courts, and it may be supposed that this Bill involves

such interference.

"Sir, if there be any two things introduced by the British Government into Bengal, which are held by the people of these Provinces to be sacred and not to be touched by the irreverent hands of the Executive, they are the Permanent Settlement and the independence of the Civil Courts. Your Honour announced in one of your earliest public or quasi-public utterances that you had no intention of attempting to interfere with the privileges or to lower in any way the status and dignity of the Judiciary, and you have recently ridiculed the idea of attempting to interfere with the Permanent Settlement. If I may presume to make a remark on these subjects myself, it would be this that I think that the people of Bengal are rightly jealous of the preservation intact of these two great benefits conferred upon them by our Rule. It is, in my opinion, to the permanent settlement that the people of Bengal largely owe that superior prosperity which they enjoy, compared with the natives of some other parts of the Empire, and it is to the reign of law impartially administered that they owe the maintenance of their civil rights. It is submitted that neither the Permanent Settlement nor the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is affected by this Bill.

"Save in the cases connected with the settlement of land revenue, the Bill does not oust or touch in any way the right of the landlords and tenants to

have their rents settled by the Civil Courts if they think fit. Excluding cases connected with settlement of land revenue, it is only on the application of the landlords or tenants themselves that the machinery provided in the Bill for settlement of rents can be brought into motion. The Bill merely offers the landlords and tenants an alternative procedure and agency to that for settling rents of the Civil Courts, and if they prefer the procedure and machinery of the Civil Courts, it will be open to them, notwithstanding anything contained in this Bill, to have recourse to the Civil Courts for settlement of their rents. I fully admit that the people of Bengal, at all events, have confidence, and rightly so, in the decisions of the Civil Courts, but the fact that the rights of over five million raiyats has been determined, and the rents of one and a half million raiyats settled by Revenue Officers in Bengal, during the past ten years, as a rule by consent of the parties to their proposals, without going through the lengthened formalities of judicial procedure, shows that the people of Bengal have also confidence in decisions and orders of the Revenue Officers properly controlled and guided. Revenue Officers have in Bengal since the passing of the Tenancy Act determined the status and recorded the rents of about five times the number of agricultural tenants, and they have settled fair rents for one and a half times the number of tenants in Great Britain and Ireland, together, and this great work has been effected without disturbances or disorder of any kind, while the number of appeals preferred to the Special Judges against their orders and decisions has been infinitesimally

"It is hoped, then, it has been shown, firstly, that the Bill does not trench on the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but on the contrary enlarges it, and secondly that the Revenue Officers are in a better position to settle rents on a large scale than the Civil Courts.

"There are other minor amendments proposed in Chapter X, which are described in paragraphs 21 to 31 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They are chiefly explanatory of the present law, or consequent on the important changes which I have mentioned.

"As I have detained the Council already too long, and other business awaits us, I propose to pass over these minor amendments and to come at once to the third and final object of the Bill, namely, the amendments proposed in the substantive law relating to the enhancement or reduction of rent.

"To avoid trespassing longer on the time of the Council than is absolutely necessary, it will perhaps be sufficient for me to read paragraphs 14 to 20 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which these amendments are stated, and the reason for them given:—

'14. The third object of this Bill is to amend the substantive provisions of the law relating to the enhancement of rent, so as to make them workable on certain points on which they are now practically inoperative.

'In suits and proceedings for enhancement of rent on the ground of prevailing rate, the Civil Courts and Revenue Officers are bound to confine their enquiries and comparisons of rates to the same village, and the definition of what is a prevailing rate is so vaguely worded that in practice it is found almost impossible to enhance rents on this ground. A revenue survey village in Bengal may contain 100 acres, or several thousand acres, or may consist of scattered blocks. In does not necessarily furnish a proper standard of comparison. As regards the meaning of the term "prevailing rate" there is only one decision of the High Court bearing on the subject, and that declares that a prevailing rate is not an average rate, but does not explain what it is. The view taken by the Special Judges generally has been that a prevailing rate is a uniform rate paid by a majority of the raiyats for lands of the same class in the village. This was the interpretation generally put on the term "prevailing rate" under Act X of 1859.

'15. The effect of the wording of section 30 of the Act, as it stands, is to give a ground of enhancement which cannot be worked.

'It is proposed to somewhat enlarge the area for comparison, while an attempt is made to define what is meant by "prevailing rate" (see sections 2 to 4 of the Bill). Whatever objections there may be to this ground of enhancement generally, it is universally admitted that when land is held at a pepper-corn rent by reason of fraud or collusion between the proprietor's amla and the raiyats, there is no other ground on which the zamindar can obtain an enhancement up to a reasonable rate, except that of the "prevailing rate," and in such cases it is just that this ground of enhancement should be made a workable one. The intention of the amendments proposed in sections 30 and 31 of the Act, and of the new sections 31A and 31B, is to effect this object, without at the same time endangering the interests of the tenants by making an average rate a prevailing rate, thus rendering it possible

to level all the lower rates up to such average rate while maintaining all the higher rates, however much in excess they may be of the average rate. As under the definition now proposed a prevailing rate will always be found where rates exist at all, and the effect of the new definition will be to greatly facilitate the enhancement of rents, and as rents are known to be already too high in certain districts, power is taken by Government to withhold the operation of the new definition from any district or part of a district. In order to guard excess the property and average that the rests being levelled up to the maximum rate by manipulation of part. against all the rates being levelled up to the maximum rate by manipulation of new prevailing rates from time to time, it is provided in section 31B that a prevailing rate once

determined shall not be liable to enhancement except on the ground of rise in prices.

'16. It is also proposed to amend section 39 of the Act by repealing the words "prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act" (see section 5 of the Bill). These words were not contained in the earlier editions of the Tenancy Bill, or in the Bill as it came in its final data of the Select Committee but were introduced into the Bill as record. in its final shape from the Select Committee, but were introduced into the Bill as passed, on the motion of Sir William Hunter, on the ground that there were no adequate safeguards for the accuracy of price-lists prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Tenancy Act. But though this may be so as a general rule, it is evident that there are eases in which adequate safeguards of the secured of price-lists prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the remarks of the secured of th quate safeguards of the accuracy of price-lists, prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Tenancy Act, may and do exist, and in which the absence of the attachment of a presumption of correctness to lists carefully prepared causes serious injury and unnecessary inconvenience. Where, for example, a settlement of land-revenue or of rents is being made in larger treats the Poyenus Officer after examination of treaters' books of account and large tracts, the Revenue Officer, after examination of traders' books of account, oral enquiry from witnesses on the spot, investigation of official price-current lists, jail registers, commissariat accounts, previous settlement records, and all other available sources of information, will, under the control of the Board of Revenue, be in a position to frame sufficiently correct price-lists for passed periods, to which the presumption of correctness may, after local

publication and disposal of objections, be safely attached.

'17. It is reasonable that price-lists thus prepared should be capable of being used in evidence in all suits and proceedings for settlement of rent in such areas; but, under the law as it stands, all the information and evidence on which the Revenue Officer may have based his price-lists would, it is believed, have to be put on the record of each individual case, before an enhancement of rent could be based upon them. To remedy this state of

things, it is proposed to repeal the words above quoted.

18. The Local Government may, it is thought, be trusted not to order the preparation or publication of price-lists for past periods where there are no sufficient materials for the preparation of such lists, or no adequate safeguards for their correctness. But where such materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness. reason why Government should be debarred from ordering the preparation of them, or refusing to attach the presumption of correctness to them when prepared. To prepare price-lists for past periods, which would have no evidential value, would be useless, and, when lists have been prepared after careful local investigation and examination of all available sources of information, to require all the evidence and information on which they have been based to be reproduced on the record of each individual tenant's case, is unnecessary waste of time and

money. 19. An addition is proposed to section 52 of the Act (see section 6 of the Bill). It has been held by some Special Judges, interpreting a decision of the High Court, that when additional rent is claimed on the ground of excess area, the landlord must indicate the precise plots or pieces of land acquired by the tenant in excess of the original holding, while section 52 itself does not provide for the assessment to rent of excess lands where there are no rates for lands of a similar description in the vicinity, but lump rentals.

420. The section, as amended, indicates that it should not be always necessary, in order to prove excess area, to point out the particular plots that were acquired since the original letting, and provides a rule for assessment of such excess areas, when proved, where there are no rates in force. Where the original letting was at so much a bigha, and it is shown by measurement, by the same standard and under the same conditions, that the tenant is holding a larger number of bighas than he is paying rent for, it should not be necessary for the landlord to point out the particular plots which the tenant has acquired in excess of the original area comprised in his holding.

"I have now endeavoured to explain, so far as the limits of a speech and the patience of the Council can be expected to permit, all the main provisions of the Bill which, it is hoped by Government, will be generally acceptable to all those who are interested in the land. The Bill, if passed, will facilitate the settlement of rents with a view to the settlement of revenue; it will also facilitate the settlement of rents in private permanently settled estates where the landlords or tenants apply for such settlement; and it will facilitate the enhancements of rent where rents are unduly low, and remove grievances of which the land-lords now complain. It does not, it is submitted, trench on the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but on the contrary enlarges that jurisdiction. I now move that the Bill be read in Council. If this Motion is carried, the Bill will be circulated and opinions will be invited upon it before it is further proceeded with."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I move, Sir, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling be taken into consideration. When introducing the Bill, I fully explained the necessity for legislation and the very limited object for which it had been undertaken, and, with a single exception, no Member of the Council raised objection to this measure, while many Members expressed their strong and cordial approval of it. Since that date the Bill has been subjected to much opposition and criticism as groundless as it was unexpected, and it is desirable that I should again explain its precise intention and scope. I cannot but think that if its critics had taken the pains to consider carefully its brief provisions, and to read with equal care the report of the proceedings of this Council, the public would have been spared the agitation which has been set on foot, proceeding from misconception of the intention of the Government and imaginary fears. Farreaching consequences have been attributed to this Bill, which the Government certainly never contemplated, and see now no reason to anticipate. That strenuous opposition should be offered to the measure by those Marwaris who are directly or indirectly interested in the rain-gambling establishments is natural, but it is surprising that they should have received the support of others in protesting against legislation; the more so as the leading members of the Marwari community are anxious that rain-gambling should be suppressed.

"Now, Sir, what are the simple facts of the case? The law of England, the law of India, and, I presume, the law of every country which can lay claim to a civilised and enlightened administration, prohibits the practice of gambling in public or common gaming-houses, kept for the profit or gain of the persons keeping such houses. Apart from its evil consequences, from a moral point of view, such gambling is regarded as a public nuisance, and as a measure of Police, its suppression is enforced. In Bombay public rain-gambling was found to exist, and six years ago its suppression was decreed by an Act of the Legislature of that Presidency. Rain-gambling has existed in Calcutta for many years. It was long confined to the Marwaris, but in recent years it has extended to other classes of the community, and has become a serious scandal. Three public gaming-houses are openly kept in one section of the town, complaints have been made of the evil done to many who resort to them, and of the spreading of this evil to even purdah nishin ladies of respectable families through the agency of women employed by the owners of the houses, and the through the agency of women employed by the owners of the houses, and the Police have represented that a serious public nuisance exists. Could the Government, consistently with its action in enforcing the law against other common gaming-houses, have persisted in ignoring this state of things? But one answer can be given to the question. The Government was bound to interfere; and it decided to do so. The existing law, however, though its spirit unquestionably condemns this gambling, could not be brought into action, as the definition of common gaming-houses, framed long before rain-gambling had assumed its present character, does not cover that form of public gambling. It was necessary, therefore, to amend the law, and the present Bill was framed. Its sole and specific object, as the preamble shows, is to secure the suppression of the and specific object, as the preamble shows, is to secure the suppression of the practice of rain-gambling, and it is inconceivable that any opposition should have been raised to the passing of such a measure, except by those whose profits will disappear with its enactment into law. Objection has been taken to the rapidity with which this Bill is being passed through the Council. The Bill had, in the ordinary course, to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for approval, and this necessarily involved some delay. When that approval was received, no reason whatever existed for deferring the introduction and passing of the measure to another Session. It had, therefore, to be pushed through during the remaining weeks of the present Session. Delay in proceeding with it would have been entirely uncalled for. The facts which rendered

legislation necessary were fully ascertained and clear, and further inquiry was superfluous. The Associations interested had been consulted, and had, with a single exception, recommended legislation; and the immediate passing of the Bill could injure only the keepers of the gaming-houses, whose very business it is the object of the Bill to suppress. The suggestion which has been made that this Bill is the commencement of a crusade on moral grounds against all forms of betting or play for money calls for no serious notice. The Government is concerned with this Bill only, and it is designed solely for the suppression of one form of public gambling, and goes not one step beyond the existing law, which leaves other gaming untouched. I trust, then, that the Council will, by its vote to-day, bring these Burra Bazaar gambling establishments within the letter, as they are already within the spirit, of the law against public

gambling.

"I confess, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis' object in recording his Minute of Dissent to the Report of the Select Committee is not clear to me. He observes that he disapproves of gambling in any form, and would be only too glad if it could be put a stop to by legislation or otherwise, and yet he takes exception to this Bill, which is designed to suppress one form of public gambling, and the efficacy of which for this specific purpose cannot be doubted. The Hon'ble Member might surely have been expected to receive this Bill with satisfaction and approval. He is thus, I am constrained to remark, inconsistent in his general objection to the Bill; but he is even more so in his special objection. While expressing a fear that this Bill may be the precursor of repressive legislation against all other forms of wagering, he, at the same time, condemns it as being less comprehensive than the Bombay Act, which includes wagering within the definition of 'gaming', and thus brings wagering of all

kinds within the prohibition of the law.

"I must draw attention, Sir, to the notices of amendments for discussion at this meeting, which have been received from the Hon'ble Babu Gura Proshad Sen and the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose. Both Hon'ble Members propose to move that section 47 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 be repealed. These amendments travel beyond the scope of the Bill, and would materially effect the existing law against public gaming. The Bill before us is one for the suppression of rain-gambling, and it seeks to effect that object by adding rain-gambling to the other forms of gambling which become illegal when practised in common gaming-houses. The proposal to introduce this simple change in the existing law cannot be held to invest this Council with authority to proceed to amend any of the substantive provisions of that law. An amendment of this far wider character would require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and that sanction has not been obtained. I must, therefore, apply to you, Sir, to disallow these amendments of the Hon'ble Members before the Select Committee's Report is discussed, and I believe that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is with me in this matter.

"Two other amendments are proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose. The first is, I conceive, in order, but it will be my duty to oppose it as entirely unwarranted. The second, which provides for a right of appeal against any conviction for rain-gambling, is both out of order and superfluous. The right of appeal is already given by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and provision for it is not needed in the present Bill. The Hon'ble Member's amendment, being in general terms, would, moreover, have the effect of withdrawing the restrictions on appeal which are laid down for all cases in sections 411 and 413 of the Code. So important a change in the law cannot be discussed in this Council without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. I would request, therefore, that this amendment also be disallowed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das said:—" In the Select Committee we decided that the little word 'anything' should be printed as two separate words. It was the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins and was approved by all the Members of the Select Committee. I suppose the Secretary will take care that it will be printed as two separate words in the Act."

The point was noted.

The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen said:—"I wish to show that my amendment is in order. The section, the repeal of which I propose, stands thus in the gambling laws 'When any cards, dice, gambling-table, cloth, boards or table, instruments of gaming are found in a house, etc., etc., it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear that such house, etc., etc., is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming."

"Under the present Bill the words "instrument of gambling" as used in that section, will stand extended to include spouts, tanks, &c. To this extent the Bill enlarges the section which I wish to get repealed. Therefore my present

motion is an amendment of the Bill and exactly within its scope.

"But I also claim to come under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of pusiness.

"I respectfully beg to submit that the rule entitles members to make original motions in respect of all matters by giving previous notice. If it is to be held that this motion can only be made by obtaining the previous sanction of the Government of India, the right comes to be nugatory, and no such

restrictions exist in the rules.

"I submit further that if this Government receives a sanction from the Government of India to make a specific change in a certain law, the whole of that law comes for consideration before the Legislature, and any private member is entitled, under section 21, to bring any other section of the said law for consideration before the Council, and there are good reasons why this should be so. Government wants to enlarge the scope of a Penal Act; members say: 'You are welcome to do so, but at the same time take away a part of the stringent procedure under which this penal law is enforced. They say that if there be urgency in the one case, there is urgency in the other."

"They say that 'We cannot consent to the enlargement of a penal law without providing at the same time that the people are not unnecessarily

molested by leaving the other portions of the law as it is."

"The section in the gambling law which I wish to get repealed, refers to a previous section under which search has to be made. Once this search is made and a pack of cards or innocent things like that found, the prosecution case is complete. The onus is shifted, the accused has to prove his innocence, or stand convicted as an offender contrary to all canons of criminal trials as it prevails in this country. It is not that a conviction under the Act is a light matter in India. It is true that there may be a few rupee fine, but a convicted gambler is a marked man in society for all his life long. Happily this much of public

opinion we have yet left amongst us.

"It is said that the Indian law is in this respect in accord with the laws of England. The circumstances of the two countries differ. In spite of what your Honour's Government and the Government of your predecessors have been doing for improving the Police, there is yet admittedly much left to improve, and this much I feel myself justified in saying from my place in the Council that the Police do not yet enjoy the full confidence of our honest people. It is true that the warrant for the search proceeds either from a Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, who are moved only on credible information; but this credible information on which these authorities are moved, come in the back of the accused, and there is no test of its accuracy nor any punishment laid down for an illegal raid."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said:—"Permit me to add a few words, as the question which has been raised affects also the amendment standing in my name. The Government has submitted this Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling, not in a form complete in itself, not as a complete Bill which defines the offence and provides a procedure and a penalty. It asks the Council to amend the general gaming law that now obtains—to amend the provisions of that law only so far as to include rain-gambling within its scope. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that it is open to the Council or to any member of it to say that, before the general gaming laws are so amended as to include this particular form of gambling, certain provisions of that law ought also to be amended, and that unless they are amended, this Bill ought not to be passed. I submit that as a matter of order it is open to us to propose such

amendments. Then, with reference to the objection that the sanction of the Governor-General has not been obtained to such amendments, I beg to point out that while as a matter of administrative and executive practice Bills are and have to be submitted to the Government of India before introduction in a local legislature by the Governments concerned, there is no limitation placed upon amendments which may be proposed by any Member of the Council when the Bill has once been introduced, provided those amendments are germane to the object in hand, there is nothing in any of the 55 Rules which have been laid down for the conduct of business in this Council prohibiting the proposing of amendments unless those amendments have been previously placed before the Government of India. I submit that the proceedings of this Council are regulated by these rules, and that there is no room for doubt upon this point. If the question of order is absolutely clear to your Honour, I have nothing to say, but if there is any room for doubt, I hope your ruling will be in favour of allowing these amendments to be put so that the matter may be discussed on its merits."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said :- "I think that both the Hon'ble Members who have last spoken have been labouring under a very serious mistake. I would ask them to take their memories back and remember what the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has explained very clearly this morning, that the object is to include houses for rain-gambling within the definition of common gaming-house in the existing law. They will find that we are not now amending the substantive portions of the law which is contained in the Acts of 1866 and 1867. We are only extending those provisions to a certain form of gambling, and therefore all that can be urged on the present occasion is that one particular provision shall not apply. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose has very ingeniously put forward an alternative amendment which is not open to the objection; he felt the difficulty of the situation, and hence his amendment. Now he says the law is clear and beyond doubt. As an advocate a man is allowed to assume many things; but when you come to consider the reason of the thing you will see that when we are applying the provisions of the law to other forms of gambling we have really no power to amend that law itself. Both the reasons which have been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill are right; first that the amendment is not within the scope of the law, and secondly that we have no power. The complaint made that the Magistrates are shut out from giving their own view of the law is really without foundation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I entirely concur in the view which has been taken by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. This, it must be remembered, is a subordinate Legislature. I have received no permission to amend the Gambling Acts. I have only received specific sanction to include raingambling-houses, a certain class of gaming-houses, within the purview of the existing law. I also agree with the Honble the Advocate-General that the Hon'ble Mr. Bose's alternative amendment may be put as it is not out of order. But before formally closing the discussion of this matter, I wish to observe that there has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the scope and aim of this Bill, and especially as to the scope of the section of the law which it is now proposed to repeal. I shall therefore in disposing of this matter finally call attention to what the law really is. It has been said in a facetious article in a newspaper, and it has also been said elsewhere, that under this section of the law the Police may enter the Bengal Club or even Belvedere and seize upon any cards they may find there, and rush off with the members of the Bengal Club and with the Lieutenant-Governor himself and place them before a Magistrate as coming within the purview of this section. Nothing could be more absurd and silly than remarks of that description. Section 6 can only apply to houses which are entered and searched under the provisions of section 5, and searches can only be made under that section when the Commissioner of Police, the District Magistrate or other officer has been satisfied upon reliable information, and after such enquiry as may seem to them necessary, that a certain house, place or enclosure is kept as a common gaming-house. And what is a common gaming-house? It is a house—hell as it is ordinarily called in England—which is run for the benefit and advantage of the owner

or occupier thereof. And this provision only applies to houses which have been entered into after full enquiry. And surely common sense tells us that when you have made that enquiry upon information received, if you find instruments of gaming, that is primt facie evidence in the case. The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen has observed that the circumstances of India and England are very different, and therefore it is no excuse to say that the provisions of the law have been borrowed from the English law on the subject. But what does the Hon'ble Member say to the fact that all the Legislatures in India have proceeded on the same lines; for that section exists in the Gaming Acts of every presidency—in the Acts passed for the North-Western Provinces, in the Punjab, Bombay, and in Madras and in Burma. And if the section has been taken from the English Act on the subject, it only shows that the Legislatures in passing that provision were guided by the long experience of the past and by the absolute necessities of the case. I rule the amendment out of order. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose's second amendment is not out of order."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT rules the following motions to be out of order:-

(1) By the Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN.

That the following section of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) and the corresponding section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) be repealed:—

"Section 6 of Act II of 1897 (B.C.).—When any eards, dice, gaming-table, cloth, boards or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate of Police Officer, or by any person acting under the authority of either of them."

(2) By the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose.

That the following section be added to the Bill:

"Section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) and section 6 of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) are hereby repealed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

"The provisions of section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) and of section 6 of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) shall not apply to any offence created by the operation of this Act."

He said:—"Before I make some observations on the amendment itself, I venture to express the hope that at any rate no objection on the merits will be taken to this amendment on the ground that it deals with a special form of gambling, while it leaves untouched the general provisions with regard to gambling. It is not the fault of my amendment if that should be the consequence of its adoption. By the ruling just given, I am limited perforce to the question of rain-gambling. And then I labour under another and an unusual disadvantage, namely, I have to follow, Sir, your exposition, partly at any rate, with regard to the merits of the amendment I have to discuss. And if I point out what I submit is the true effect of sections 5 and 6 of Act II of 1867, I do so, I need hardly say, with the utmost possible respect to what has fallen from Your Honour. I am fully aware that the provisions of section 6, for instance, of Act II of 1867 will apply only after search has been made in accordance with the provisions of the previous section 5 of the same Act. I admit that there is a complete procedure as the law stands, and I have to submit reasons why I think it is not a desirable procedure, before I ask the Council to accept my amendment in connection with this Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. Information is received either by a Magistrate or by some other officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate or by a District Superintendent of Police as to a certain house being a common gaming-house; he holds a secret inquiry without of course any notice to the

accused, and is satisfied or believes that it is a common gaming-house. Then he empowers certain officers of police, not below such rank as the Lieutenant. Governor shall appoint on that behalf—I do not know whether any such rank has been so specified—to enter such house, by force, if necessary, and to make an exhaustive search. Then if this police officer, whoever he may be, says before a Magistrate that he found, and produces, say, a pack of cards as the result of that enquiry and search, it must be taken as evidence, until the contrary is established, that the house is a common gaining-house and every single individual found therein is a gambler. What I wish to specially point out is this, that the previous information upon which the Commissioner of Police. Magistrate of the district or the District Superintendent of Police has been acting would not be before the Court. That previous information is, no doubt, accepted and acted upon by the police. But it is ex-parts information. And not only so; but as section 5 provides, it need not be in writing nor on oath. It is information for which nobody may be held responsible or be called to account. It may be that people are actuated by their feelings of enmity with reference to certain individuals, and make statements behind the backs of the persons whom they wish to annoy, and such statements are prima facie accepted as sufficient by the police officer to whom they are made. If the law provided that when the matter comes before the trying Magistrate, that information will have to be repeated subject to the right of cross-examination, the position of affairs would be very different. But that is not the case. All that is necessary for the Crown case is for the police officer to state that he has proceeded on certain instruction, and that he found certain instruments of gaming-cards, dice, &c. Then what will happen is this—that will be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that the house or place so searched is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found in that house are all present there for the purpose of gaming. I regret I have not with me now an extract from the judgment of Mr. Tweedie, late a District Judge, published a few days ago in the papers, in which he pointed out how the matter stood, and how all that was necessary was, not to have the original information tested or even to give any information on that point, but that it was only necessary for the prosecution to prove the two facts I have mentioned, viz., the police searching the house under orders and finding a pack of cards. In such cases the law should not make it obligatory on the Magistrate to presume that it is a common gaming-house, and that the persons present there were present for the purpose of gaming, until the contrary is established by the accused. The law ought to leave unfettered the discretion of the Magistrate as to the amount of weight he would attach to any particular facts bearing on the case. For instance, if, as the result of a search under this Bill, a book is produced containing a record of the bets which are made in the matter of what is called rain-gambling, no doubt the Magistrate will attach the greatest possible weight to that circumstance, and if he is satisfied that the record of bets was so found, he might well hold that, unless that fact is explained away he will get many it. away, he will act upon it. If on the other hand what is produced are a pack of cards or dice, or evidence of the existence of a clock or water-spout which are said to be instruments of gaming; if such evidence is given, it will be open to the Magistrate to hold that it does not raise a presumption that the house is a common gaming house. In ordinary cases under the criminal law matters are left to the discretion of the trying officer who would have all the circumstances of the case before him, and I maintain that the same liberty should be left to the Magistrate in gaming cases also; or in other words, to use the language made familiar by the Evidence Act, instead of the law saying that the Magistrate shall presume guilt until the contrary is made to appear, it ought to be that the Magistrate shall act in every way in accordance with the ordinary law, without any special provision of that kind being needed. Then reference was made to the fact that this is the law in England, and no doubt Hon'ble Members will attach great importance to that fact. I trust they will attach the same importance to analogy from English Law when it makes in favour of the liberty of the subject. In the next place I will repeat what fell from my hon'ble friend, Babu Guru Proshad Sen, that in this particular respect there is an important, a vital, difference in the circumstances of England and India, namely, in the controlling influence of the public press and public opinion and in the constitution of the police force in the two countries. I would also refer

to another fact which has reference to the Bill itself, namely, that in addition to Bengal Acts IV of 1866 and II of 1867, there is also an Act of the Governor-General in Council, XXI of 1857, which relates to gaming-houses in the town of Howrah; and there is this important, I was going to say significant, fact, that although it contains all the other provisions of the gaming law, the provisions of section 47 of Act IV of 1866 and section 6 of Act II of 1867 do not find a place in that Act. In Act XXI of 1857 the gaming sections are from section 10 to section 15, and section 12 corresponds to what I have been reading out as section 5 of Act II of 1867; but section 6 of Act II of 1867 is conspicuous by its absence. The important point is that in the gaming law applicable to Howrah the presumption which is contained in section 6 of Act II of 1867 [The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul said :- "There is nothing said about presamption in the Act." I submit that it is more than presumption. I am much obliged to the learned Advocate-General for mentioning this fact, because it enables me to refer to the matter at once. What section 6 provides is more than presumption. It enacts, as I have pointed out, that when any cards, dice, gaming-table, cloth, boards or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure, &c , it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, &c., is used as a common gaming-house, and further that the persons found therein were those present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or police officer or by any person acting under the authority of either of them. I was using the word presumption in referring to the provisions of the Act of 1857 for the sake of shortness, but returning to section 6 of Act 11 of 1867, unless the contrary is proved by the accused, the mere fact of the finding of any of these things upon a search made under the previous section shall be evidence of his guilt. Surely no provision could be more in violation of the rule which requires the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused, and not the accused to prove his innocence?"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"How do you get over this section of the Act of 1857, which provides that 'any person found in any common gaming-house during any game or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming?" Is it not possible that the Act of 1867, being 10 years older, proceeds upon more advanced principles of legislation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose replied:—"The section Your Honour is referring to, is a different section; it provides for the case of people found in a place where play is proved to be actually going on. That makes all the difference. It is a different section altogether which finds a separate place both in Acts IV of 1866 and XXI of 1857."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The same idea applies to both cases. People who put themselves into a false position have to take the consequences. I want to point out again that the law attaches a presumption against people found going to such places."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose continued:—"The difference is this, that the provisions of section 45 of Act IV of 1866 apply to cases where play is going on, and that being so, the presence of persons there is a presumption, unless the fact is explained away, that they are there for the purpose of gaming. Then, after that comes section 46, which says that a search may be ordered by the Commissioner of Police or by a Magistrate, and then follows section 47, which is the section we are dealing with. I refer to this to show the difference between the provisions in the Howrah Act and the provisions in these two Acts. It strengthens my position in this way. If on the other side of the river it is found that the ordinary rules and practice of the criminal law are sufficient, there is no reason why in Calcutta and other parts of the Province to which those Acts refer, the provisions of the law should be different. These are the reasons why I think it desirable that these sections of Acts IV of 1866 and II of 1867 should not be extended to this Bill for the suppression of raingambling. I most cordially support the Bill which has been introduced in this Council; and it is because the existence of these particular provisions

provokes, and I believe, justly provokes, the feeling that this law is of a very exceptional character, and also because I believe the ordinary procedure of the criminal law is sufficient for the purpose that I press my amendment for the acceptance of the Council. Moreover, I have shown that in the case of the town of Howrah these exceptional provisions have not been found necessary, and therefore there can be no necessity for their inclusion in this Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said :- "I submit that this amendment is as indefensible as those which have been ruled by your Honour to be out of order. I have often perceived a desire on the part of certain members of this Council to put the hands of the clock back. When we have reached a certain point in legislation, when a certain principle has been adopted in reference to legislation of a certain character as a sound principle to act upon, the legislature has then a standpoint to go upon in the case of future legislation of a similar description. But as I have said, I have noticed on several occassions that when the slightest opportunity is given an attempt is made to go back from that principle. I have heard nothing from the Hon'ble Mr. Bose to justify the omission of section 47 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and of section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 from their application to this Bill. It is admitted that in every case the administrators who rule over this country have adopted these measures to put down gaming houses, and every Government and every system of legislation have adopted the rule and have laid down the procedure that if any article of gaming is found in a house which has been searched under the immediately preceding sections of these Acts, the same shall be evidence. Yet without the slightest reason, except some carping reason which I shall refer to later on, the Hon'ble Member wants the legislature to go back; and he has referred to the Howrah Act, XXI of 1857, which, he says, ought to be the model for our legislation. This, I say, is a confession of weakness on his part. If he wanted to strengthen his argument, he might have done so by some thing more important than that legislation for Howrah. I have often heard it said that if you allow the police to interfere, false evidence will be brought forward. If that argument is to have any weight, then the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and all the laws by which people are brought to justice ought never to have been passed. In the particular instance before us, if false evidence is given, the person upon whose information the police acted is responsible. In one of these Acts the information upon which the police are authorised to act is sworn information; in the other Act it is credible information. I have not the slightest doubt that the Magistrates of this presidency town, who are gentlemen of honour and independence, will never allow a respectable man's house to be entered falsely without bringing malicious persons to justice; and if you have confidence in them you will not require any other safe-guards than were provided in the law. The second point is this. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose says that as you proceed on information given to the police, you ought to allow the man upon whose information the search was made to be examined and cross-examined. It should be remembered that the result of the information which will be given will be to break up the system under which fortunes are being built up, and would you allow the life of such a man to be at the mercy of the people concerned? Certainly not. The information is for the benefit of the public and therefore is guarded by a certain amount of secrecy. This is a second instance of the desire to disturb one of the principles which has been accepted in all proper forms of legislation and in all civilised administrations. The Hon'ble Member's third argument proceeds upon a misconception. He says if an instrument of gaming is found in a house that has been searched on information which has been given, it shall be a presumption that the person occupying that house at the time are engaged in gaming. word presumption does not occur in these sections, but the Hon'ble Member explains that away by saying that the section says it shall be evidence until the contrary is proved. That means that the Magistrate shall look upon it as a piece of evidence, but if he considers that the general circumstances of the case disprove that evidence, then it is disproved. I will give an instance. Upon information gives an instance. information given under this Bill a house is searched and a clock is found. That is an instrument of gaming under this Bill and therefore is evidence. But that

evidence may be rebutted by the person being able to show that the police did not find anything else which may be taken with the clock as an instrument of gaming; then the evidence will be rebutted. I consider that under this Bill people who come forward in the interests of philanthropy and humanity ought to be safeguarded. The liberty of men is guarded by their own conduct; an honest man does not stand in need of such protection as the Hon'ble Mr. Bose thinks he requires; the onus of proof being thrown upon him affects him but in a trivial way. Suppose a man enters the house of a gentleman upon false information and he finds a pack of cards. He can prove that he has no gambling in his house. He can prove that by his servants and by his friends. What grievance is there? The reason why this section has been introduced is this-after a particular gaming house has been spotted, the police go there, but the moment they enter everybody disappears. How are they to prove that it is a gaming-house; if the people who were there happen to leave behind them a pack of cards or dice or other instruments of gaming, they can be produced and will be accepted as evidence. I therefore say that section 6 of Act II of 1867 is the result of necessity. It is not an arbitrary power invented by the Government to harass the poor, and I therefore submit the Hon'ble Member is utterly wrong in respect to this particular matter. But I am glad to find one thing, namely, that the Hon'ble Member entirely approves of the Bill; and I may add my testimony that I am wholly in accord with the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, and I was glad to hear from him a clear, logical and complete statement of the objects of the Bill. It is easy to find fault, if you will not read the speeches of those who bring forward a Bill. Let those who attack the views of the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill study his speeches carefully, and they will find their shafts of ridicule are pointless and their arrows of criticism discharged at the Mover blunted."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das said :-- "At the last meeting of the Council I drew the attention of the Council to the difference between the two Acts with regard to the sections which provide for the initial proceedings under the Act. I did not give notice of any amendment simply because I believe that an amendment would have been out of order. At the same time I believe that if the Council is of opinion that this difference is one that ought not to exist, then, as has been done in previous instances, an amendment ought to be made, if not now, at some future time. With all possible respect to the learned Advocate-General, I must say I do not agree with the reasons he gave to show that there is no difference between the provisions on this point in the two Acts. Credible information is not so good as information on oath; because credible information is not reduced to writing, and a public officer who acts on such credible information cannot be held responsible. I repeat, with all possible respect to the learned Advocate-General, what I said at the last meeting, that if a man's house is to be searched some information should be recorded so that the informer may be held responsible should the search prove that the house is not a common gaming-house. A public servant who acts on credible information should first believe the information to be credible, but there will be nothing on record by means of which the person injured can reach the person who has started the initial proceedings. Credible information may mean information given to the District Superintendent of Police by his bearer. In the Criminal Procedure Code there is no provision which enables a Magistrate to act upon credible information, but in all cases the information is to be recorded in writing. Here you are to trust to memory, and what can you get from the memory of any public servant after a few weeks as to what he had heard from a particular person? With regard to the amendment before the Council, I wish to add that until yesterday I had not read the Act carefully, and I thought that to allow the mere fact of finding certain things in a house to be used as evidence pointing to the house being a common gaming house and to certain other things is not a reasonable provision; but on looking at the Act carefully, I found that the provision giving power to institute a search is confined to the house having been shown at the outset to be a common gaminghouse. So that the Magistrate or Superintendent of Police has first to be satisfied that a certain house is a common gaming-house, and then if a search is made and instruments of gaming are found, the things so found are to

be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that the house is a common gaming. house. I think that under these circumstances it is not at all unnatural or unreasonable or contrary to known principles of law to admit what is found in the search as evidence of the facts that the house is a common gaming house, and that the persons found there were there for the purpose of gaming. pointed out by the learned Advocate-General, there is nothing said in the law about presumption, but is it not a fact that even under the law of evidence there is a presumption - not only evidence, but presump ion - raised against a man in whose house a certain thing is found which had been stolen from another man's house, The law says he must be presumed to be the thief or the receiver of stolen property, and the onus is shifted to the accused. There the law is as strong as in this case. Suppose we see a man coming out of a liquor shop with a bottle under his arm, nobody would think it unfair to presume that he had been there to have a drink. Therefore there is nothing unreasonable in these sections. They simply say that these things shall be evidence, not conclusive evidence, but they shall be evidence only. They do not go the length of specifying what will be the weight of that evidence. It may not be worth the paper upon which it is recorded when other surrounding circumstances are taken into consideration. Admitting for the sake of argument that it is a section which lays down something which is opposed to the general principles of law, I do not understand upon what ground an exception should be claimed in favor of rain-gambling only. If the principle is wrong, it ought not to apply to any sort of gambling; but, as has been pointed out by the learned Advocate General, we have arrived at a certain stage of legislation, baving gone a certain distance and laid down certain accepted principles of law, we ought not to go back; and if we ought not to go back absolutely and entirely, the Hon ble Mover of the amendment has not made out a case why exemption should be claimed in favour of rain-gambling, unless it be on the ground that it is a new offence. If it is new to this Council it is old to this town, it having existed here for the last 60 years. Under these circumstances I do not think this amendment should be allowed. It has been said by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that it would have been a partial mitigation of the severity of the law if the person who gave the information were subjected to cross-examination at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, but I submit that in such a case it would be almost useless to expect information of this kind to be given. And after all what is found is only to be used as evidence; therefore, if any precautions should be taken, they should be taken before the initial proceedings are entered upon, and it is on this ground that I say that the Mufussal Act should be modified so as to put it in conformity with the Calcutta Act, which requires the information to be given on oath."

The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sex said: -" The hardship in the present case lies in the fact that after the search is made if anything is found there, cards and things of that kind, a clock or a register of bets, the case for the prosecution is complete against all-comers. It is true that the accused is allowed to prove the contrary, but the accused can only prove his innocence by bringing forward the persons who were present there, but those very persons are laid hold of as offenders as being present in a common gaming-house for the purpose of gaming. I think under the circumstances it is rather hard on the accused to be called upon to prove his innocence. I can well understand that there may be certain cases of emergency when a stringent law like this may be necessary. But I submit that it is not at all necessary in this case. The houses where rain-gambling is carried on are well known and probably will have to be shut up as soon as this Bill is passed. But the section no doubt will be applied to other houses. Moreover a conviction under this clause is not a very light affair. It makes a man a marked man in society for all his life to come as a juaree, a gambler, and anything that is calculated, even in the smallest degree, to make our penal laws unworkable by the stringency of their provisions ought not to be enacted. But the further question is whether this particular provision while it remains in the general law of gambling ought to be excluded from the operation of this special law for the suppression of rain-gambling. I submit that because it exists in the general law it is no reason why it should apply to this law, which we are enacting for a special

purpose, and with respect to which this is the opportunity when the people should be safe-guarded from the hands of the police."

The Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahaddur said:—"The question is whether this clause should be added to this Bill to safeguard, as it is said, the liberties of the people. If we admit that this rain-gambling is a nuisance, and a public nuisance, I do not see why this public nuisance should be exempted from the laws relating to other kinds of gambling. Has any special case been made out in favour of rain-gambling? We are legislating on a particular subject, and the question is why the provisions of section 6 of Act II of 1867, which has existed for about 30 years, should not be made applicable to this Bill. If it is not to be put into force, we should not legislate at all on the subject of rain-gambling. If the police are not to interfere, let us drop this Bill. But if it is an offence and a nuisance, as it no doubt is, I do not see why it should be exempted from the application of a portion of the general law on the subject. The finding of certain things will only be evidence. It will be for the Magistrate to decide what weight to give to that evidence. No Magistrate would convict simply on the finding by the Police of certain instruments of gaming. I shall certainly vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"The Government has introduced this Bill because rain-gambling comes within the spirit of the existing law, and should be treated like other forms of gambling, when carried on in a common gaming house. Nevertheless, this motion is brought forward in order to make an exception in favour of rain-gambling by repealing, with reference to it, two sections of the existing law against public gaming. In other words, it is proposed to establish a difference between rain-gambling and other forms of gambling, when the very reason for this Bill is that no such difference exists. On this ground alone I submit that the motion should be rejected."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose in reply said:—"I confess that I have now to meet the very heavy artillery of the learned Advocate-General. The first remark the learned Advocate-General made was this, that whenever a measure is introduced with reference to some previous Act of the legislature, an attempt is made to upset it The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul said:—"I said I have observed it on many occasions; I did not say whenever."] With regard to that I say that if the occasion be such that the experience which has been gained since the time of the previous legislation seems to justify an alteration in the law, such alteration should be made. But curiously enough it so happens in the present case that instead of trying to upset early legislation on the subject, I am really asking the Council to go back to it. If my amendment is opposed to the provisions of the Bengal Council Acts of 1866 and 1867, it is in conformity, as I have pointed out, with the previous legislation of 1857, which rests on the authority of the Government of India itself. Therefore I claim that I stand in regard to this matter, so far as this Province is concerned, on ancient ways, and am further supported by high authority. Then it has been said that my amendment implies want of confidence in the Magistrates. On the contrary, my amendment is based on confidence on the trying officers; all I ask is that the Magistrates should be trusted to exercise the discretion which is vested in them unfettered by any arbitrary rule. What I seek is that it should be left to the discretion of the Magistrate to decide in each case what weight should be attached to the things found, having regard to all the features and circumstances of the case and the value of the thing found, whether it is used exclusively for purposes of gambling or for other purposes. I ask the legislature to trust the Magistrate to decide upon that question. That is the very point of my amendment. It was then said that this provision is, as it were, really the result of necessity. I submit that that has not been shown, nor has there been made even any attempt to do so. If there had been a representation from Howrah that in working their law, which has stood for the last forty years on this footing, some difficulty has been experienced owing to the absence of such a provision, that would have been some proof of the necessity for such legislation; and I submit it is incumbent upon the Government to produce such evidence before the Council is asked to apply the special provisions of section 6 of Act II of 1867 to this Bill. No doubt it may make a

conviction easier. It may be said with regard to the operation of the excise laws that there are often difficulties in the way of conviction. But that cannot be helped. The liberty of the subject ought not to be imperilled because of the existence of difficulties, and some precautions ought to be taken to secure proper evidence. In this connection it is necessary again to refer to the language of the Act of 1867. I say that the insertion in that Act of the words 'until the contrary is made to appear' is not simply for the purpose of making the thing admissible in evidence, but these words at once indicate the meaning of the section to be that there shall be a presumption which is to be rebutted by the accused. Then the last objection which was urged by some Hon'ble Member, it has been said, is this, that my amendment would introduce a bit of special legislation. Has any reason been shown, why the offence of rain-gambling should be taken out of the general provisions of the law, or that it should meet with exceptional treatment? I thought that in my opening remarks I had met that objection. The reason why this amendment confines itself to rain-gambling is, as we have been told, that the question of the amendment of the gaming law is not before us; and therefore we cannot introduce an amendment which would alter any portion of the general gaming laws. This objection ought not to apply to my amendment, the form of which is due to the way in which this Bill has been framed. If a complete measure in regard to rain gambling had been introduced, it would not have been necessary for me to move that that section of the general law should not apply. It would have been enough for me to confine myself to the provisions of the Bill itself; but owing to the way in which the Bill has been prepared I cannot touch the provisions of the general gaming law, but can only move as an amendment to this Bill that this particular section shall have no application to offences created under it. With regard to the observations which have

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting this amendment I will say one word. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose has made a great deal out of the provisions of the Howrah Act which was passed in 1857, but he ignores the fact that there has not been a single Legislature that has followed the line taken in that Act, and the experience of all countries and all Legislatures shows that a provision of the kind contained in this Bill is absolutely necessary to effectually put down these gambling hells. I have not the least doubt that if this Bill was sent up to the Government of India with this amendment in it, the whole Bill would be vetoed."

The Mot.on was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

"The accused shall have the right of appeal against any conviction for an offence created by the operation of this Act."

He said:—"I submit that this amendment is not out of order. In enacting a special law or creating a special offence, as we are doing by this Bill, it is I submit on grounds of common sense open to the Legislature creating that offence to lay down any special procedure in regard to its trial or sentence or appeal, should any such provision be deemed desirable by it. Otherwise the whole proceeding might be a mockery or involve grave injustice. And as we should expect, this power is expressly recognised by sections 5 and 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On every ground therefore I submit my amendment which is an important one, which seeks to provide a right of appeal in cases of conviction under this Bill, and which, I may observe in passing, is in exact accordance with the provisions of the English law on the subject, is in order and ought to be allowed to be discussed."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We are a subordinate Legislature, and the Members of this Council are not entitled to deal with matters which do not come before them in the regular course. I have no authority to restrict the juris liction of the Presidency Magistrates or to deal with the law of appeal.

We have only received sanction to amend the law in a specific way, and I am not going to take the risk of allowing a provision like this to be introduced. I therefore rule this amendment to be out of order."

The motion was therefore ruled out of order.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said: - "I have an amendment to propose myself in the preamble and title of the Bill. I want to propose that the words 'in common gaming houses' be inserted after the words 'rain gambling' both in the title and preamble. There has been an extraordinary amount of misapprehension about the scope and object of this Bill. It has been said that we are going to put down rain-gambling altogether, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill distinctly said in his opening speech that we are not entitled to interfere with rain-gambling except so far as it is carried on in a common gaminghouse. It is open to all the Marwaris in the place to remain in their own courtyards and have as many of their European friends as they please, and to sit there with all the appurtenances for gambling and bet away till midnight if they like, provided it is not a common gaming-house that is kept for the profit or gain of the persons owning or keeping the house. We do not object to this, we do not interfere with private gambling in any shape or form, nor is it intended that we should do so. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Gambling Acts are Acts passed for the purpose of enforcing morality. It is true that indirectly they are in favour of morality because they put down vice by discouraging people whose profession it is to encourage gambling. But it should be clearly understood that this Bill does not attempt to regulate people's conduct by any moral considerations whatever. It aims simply and solely at a matter of Police, and there is one strong reason why there should be prompt action because of the extent to which the evil has recently been growing. Less than a year ago there was only one such house which was almost entirely frequented by Marwaris, but now there were three of these establishments, to which great additions have been made, and if this Bill is not passed, their numbers will no doubt multiply. It pays the owners or keepers of these houses not only to employ female touts to enter zananas and induce purdah nishin ladies to bet, but it pays them also to keep men to go to merchants and bankers' offices and induce the assistants there to gamble upon the rainfall. As I happen to know the practice is extending to great dimensions and the profits are enormous. What this Bill will do is to put a stop to the profession of rain-gambling as it is carried on for the purposes of lucre, and to make such practices illegal is the object of this Bill. I move that the words 'in common gaming-houses' be inserted after the words 'rain gambling' in the title and preamble to the Bill, so that there shall be no misconception as to the object and scope of this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis said:—"Hon'ble Members will have concluded from the note of dissent which I appended to the Report of the Select Committee that I intended to vote against the Bill in its present form. My chief reason for objecting to the Bill is the form in which it has been brought forward. I have on no occasion stated that I was opposed to the ends which are sought to be gained by the Bill, but to the way in which the legislation was being carried out. In Bombay they worked differently. When they found that raingambling was growing so as to become a public nuisance, they considered it desirable to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay, and Bombay Act IV of 1887 was amended by Bombay Act I of 1890, as follows:—"Section 2.—In this Act the word 'gaming,' whenever it occurs, shall include wagering. In this Act the expression 'instruments of gaming' includes any article used as a subject or means of gaming." This I submit, Sir, would have been the correct way to have proceeded, instead of introducing an incomplete Act, referring to, and making certain amendments in, other Acts in order to gain the desired end. As, therefore, I have heard

nothing to lead me to change my mind, I must record my vote against the Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We adopted the form which this Bill has taken for the very simple reason that we considered the term 'wagering' to be open to many of the objections which in ignorance have been taken to this Bill. Wagering is an indefinite term, and it was thought wiser and better, when we want to suppress common gaming-houses where rain-gambling is carried on, to say so."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY moved for the discussion of the Bengal Financial Statement of 1897-98.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:-"I desire to make a few observations with reference to the Budget which the Members of this Council have had only one week's time to study. I regret I am not in a position to renew my felicitations to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department in regard to this Budget. It is a difficult matter to frame a good and hopeful Budget at a time of pestilence and famine, and unfortunately the position has been somewhat complicated by the adjustments in connection with the recent Provincial Contract. The last Provincial Contract came to an end on the 31st March, 1896, and the new contract began to run from the 1st April, 1897. Under the terms of this contract, which is referred to in the Financial Statement, the Government of Bengal loses yearly a revenue to the extent of 12½ lakhs, the details of which are given in the lucid statement of the Financial Member. A most improveable source of revenue has been taken away from us. Under the last contract, the Bengal Government used to keep one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Our share was 44 lakhs, and the whole of this revenue has been taken away from us, and we get instead one quarter of the Excise revenues. We lose 44 lakhs, we get in return 33 lakhs; therefore we lose about 11 lakhs. But we lose something more. As we get the income derived from a quarter of the Excise revenue, we have to meet the charges incidental to the administration of that quarter share, which amount to Rs. 1,78,000; therefore we lose to the extent of about 12½ lakhs a year, and prospectively more. This is a result which is doubly disastrous to the province at a time like this. We stand face to face with the terrible prospect of a great plague. I hope it may never break out here, but should it break out, I am afraid the resources of the municipalities will not suffice to some with that coloride. to cope with that calamity. If you look at the finances of the Calcutta Municipality you will find that its revenues come up to about 44 or 45 lakhs a year; the revenues of all the other municipalities in Bengalamount to 41 lakhs a year. The revenues of all the municipalities put together thus come up to about 100 lakhs, and they are burdened with multifarious charges, and it will be impossible to set from the first the set from the first the set from the first the set from the first the set from t impossible to set free portions of the municipal reserve to meet a great plague. Therefore a subsidy will have to be made from the revenues of the Provincial Government, and that at a time when the resources of that Government are strained to the utmost.

"With regard to the Famine, I congratulate the Government upon the earnest and sympathetic efforts made to cope with it. The estimated expenses in Bengal under the head of famine are large, a little more than 100 lakhs, of which, roughly speaking, 70 lakhs are to be provided by the Imperiel Government, because it has provided itself with a Famine Insurance Fund. Of the rest, 22 lakhs are to be provided by the Provincial Government, 8 lakhs by local funds, and to this must be added 25 lakhs provided by the Famine Relief Committee which are to be devoted to lessening the sufferings of those whe do not come within the operations of the Government relief works.

"These are temporary visitations. It we have permanent wants which have to be met, and the most pressing water for the rural tracts in Bengal. It we have permanent wants which these is undoubtedly the supply of water for the rural tracts in Bengal. It is a been referred to a Select Committee, binothing has been done since. It is a measure of permissive taxation; but in ler that it should prove a success, it must be supported by a powerful body public sentiment. We have before us an instance of the failure of permissi legislation. The Drainage Bill was passed through this Council amid the nanimous protest of the non-official members. It has proved a dead letter, sause public sentiment is opposed to any scheme of permissive taxation for e supply of water, unless the people are convinced that the Imperial Government has done adequate justice to the Provincial revenues.

"It cannot be said that we have be completely taken by surprise by the new Provincial Contract. The historyf the Provincial Contract in Bengal is one long story of public disappointmen It will be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members of this Council who have take an interest in the matter that under the Provincial Contract of 1877 thre most improveable sources of revenue were made over to us subject to the syment of certain specified sums, viz., Stamps, Excise, and Registration. The revenues increased from 1877 to 1882 from 185 lakhs to 213 lakhs. Theymproved to the extent of some thing like 48 lakhs. But these favourable conditions were associated with certain burdens. The province was made reconsible for certain public works committed to its care by the Government of India. The Public Works Cess was now levied to meet the charge incidental to this arrangement. The Public Works Cess now produces about 41 lakhs a year. When the contract of 1877 expired and a fresh contract was entered into in 1882, the Public Works Cess was continued, but a cange for the worse was made in the terms of the contract. The three sources if revenue to which I have referred were taken away to the extent of one-hif share of their proceeds. Under the contract of 1877, the proceeds of the revenues were made over to us subject. contract of 1877 the proceeds of the revenues were made over to us subject to the payment of certain definite sus to the Government of India. Under the contract of 1882 a half sharef these revenues was only given to the Provincial Government, the Government of India appropriating the other half. And the result of this was the entraction of administrative resources to an extent such as crippled administratve reform. Sir Rivers Thompson found himself in this situation. Schemesof improvement which he had planned had to be abandoned, one of these upor which he had set his mind being the extension of education. He wantd to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission, and he old the Government of India that it was his intention to devote to educatin an additional sum of Rs. 1,50,000 a year. But, in consequence of the narrownss of his resources, he was prevented from carrying out his policy in this repect. Then he appointed a Salaries Commission. The Resolution appointing that Commission distinctly laid down the proposition that the salaries of the ministerial servants of the Government were inadequate, and doubly inadequate, having regard to the rise on the prices of food-grains. That Commission consisted among others of the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley as President and the Honble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee-two distinguished members of this Council; and they recommended that the salaries of the ministerial servants of the Government should be increased by at least 75 per cent. I am quite sure that if, instead of the contract of 1882, we had the contract of 1877, the recommendations of the Salaries Commission would have been given effect to. I desire once again to make an appeal on behalf of the ministerial servants of the Government which I have so often made from my place in Council. I cordially acknowledge that concessions have been made involving an expenditure to the exent of more than Rs. 50,000 a year, but I do not think that this is sufficient. It is hardly fair that the highly-paid officers of the Government should be given compensation allowance in consequence of a fall in the rate of exchange, but that these poor ministerial servants of the Government should be placed in positions of trust, exposed to temptations to abuse that trust and at theme time draw a miserable pay. It is not fair to them that they should be ven salaries which are far below what

they have a right to expect.

"Coming to the estimates in Financial Statment, I find that the expenditure under the head of Crts of Justice has decreased by nearly Rs. 40,0%. The Government—I wnot say the Bengal Government—make a handsome profit out of what has an described as the sale of public justices and I think it is a matter of the higheimportance that a portion of the proceeds should be devoted to the improvent and strengthening of the institution, which administer justice and whice secure the gratitude and the loyalty of the people. My hon'ble friendMr. Finucane has eloquently referred to the feeling of reverence which rrounds the Courts of this Province. I think it is a matter of the first mportance that that feeling should be strengthened by strengthening the sordinate judiciary and adding to the number of Munsifs. The number of lunsifs is inadequate to cope with the work. We have been furnished we statistics by the Government and explanations have been given with rard to those statistics. They may satisfy my hon'ble friends who have given us those statistics, but I am bound to say that they do not satisfy thoublic. Organs of public opinion holding diametrically opposite views are at onen holding that the subordinate judiciary is undermanned. A friend of mininstituted a case before the Munsif at Sealdah about the middle of February lt; to day is the 3rd of April, and the case has not come on yet for the first heang, and he has no idea when it will come on. There are hundreds and trusands of people who have similar grievances. I earnestly hope something ill be done to strengthen the subordinate judicial staff.

"I find that the Hon'ble Member haprovided Rs. 40,000 for the residences of Munsifs. I should like to know how rany buildings have been taken in hand, how many have been completed, anin what parts of the country. I find at page 6 that Rs. 20,000 has been preded for building a house for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhli. Is it customary to provide buildings for District Superintendents of Polic? If not, why was this special con-

cession made.

"I desire to point out that the grant fr education has not been what it might have been. In 1896-97 the revised estimate showed that the Government were not able to spend the amount which was provided, and I find further that the estimates for 1897-98 provide lessfor expenditure on education than did the estimates for 1896-97; and I find to following explanation given at page 5:— 'The reduction in the revised stimate is owing to the grant for electric apparatus for the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur not having been fully utilised, and partly to saving from the grant for the Normal Training School.' May I enquire why the grant was not utilized, and why

savings were made?

"I wish to refer to the circular issued by Your Honour's Government to various District Boards, enjoining upon tem the propriety of devoting the whole of the proceeds of the Road Cess to the improvement of roads and communications. This is a circular which is likely to prove disastrous to the educational interests of this Province. Up to this time the proceeds of the Road Cess used to be devoted to the mainenance of roads and a portion to education; but as the Road Cess is now being exclusively spent on roads and communications, the educational grant is derved from pounds and ferries and certain Government grants which are made. I hold in my hand a Resolution of the Government on the report of the working of the District Boards in Bengal. I find from the figures in this report that for the last six or seven years the revenues from pounds and ferries have practically been inelastic and unexpansive so far as the Presilency Division is concerned, and further the grants which the Government has made to the District Boards for the purposes of education have been practically stationary. Therefore the result has been that in the Khulna district one or two schools have had to be abolished, and in Krishnagar they were saved from this situation by the timely resignation of a Sub-Inspector of Schools. I desire to refer to the reports of two Divisional Commissioners, Mr. Bourdillon and Mr. R. C. Dutt, both of

whom have been Members of this Council. They are of opinion that the circular to which I have referred will prove highly injurious to the cause of education. Having regard to the sympathetic attitude of the Government in connection with the question of education, I hope and trust Your Honour will place the District Boards in such a position that they will find themselves able to foster and promote the cause of education in the rural tracts within their jurisdiction."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said: "I have one observation to add to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend with regard to the Provincial Contract. Not only is it that in the place of the larger and more improvable sources of revenue have been substituted smaller and less improveable amounts; but, Sir, I cannot congratulate Your Honour's Government upon the fact that its financial prosperity and well-being, its capacity to carry out the many and much-needed works of improvement are now more intimately connected than hitherto has been the case with the growth and expansion of the excise revenue of the Province. I recognise that we meet under the shadow of a great calamity, and it is only natural to assign in the financial arrangements of the year a foremost position to the question of famine relief. I recognise also that this is not a very proper moment to press upon the attention of the Government questions of policy which will involve a large addition to the expenditure. I shall not, therefore, go over the ground that my hon'ble friend who has just spoken went over both on this and upon a previous occasion, or take up certain other matters which might otherwise have well claimed our attention in this debate. I will only join him in one expression of regret that it has been found necessary to place the grant for education at a smaller figure this year than in the last, and that it should have been found necessary, I will not say to force, but to enjoin upon District Boards a policy which will interfere with the needs of education. I rise chiefly to press upon the attention of the Government a matter, not of financial policy, but I was almost going to say of financial honesty in regard to which agree eventions. going to say of financial honesty, in regard to which some questions were asked in the course of the last session, the subject, namely, of the unfair and excessive charges which are thrown upon District Boards on account of the collection of the road-cess; and that is almost the only matter which I intend to refer to. The history of the matter, as it has been given in the replies of the Financial Secretary, is shortly this. The question was fully considered in 1878-79, when a certain principle of division as regards collection charges was adopted by the Government. The District Boards, having regard to the fact that the collections for public works cess which went to Government were rather greater than those for road-cess, wanted that half the collection charges should be met by the Government, the same agency being employed for both. But the Board of Revenue pointed out that, in addition to the collecting agency, a portion of the time of a Deputy Collector and of the Collector had to be devoted to the work; and, having regard to this fact, they recommended that one-third of the total collection charges should be borne by the Government and two-thirds by the District Boards. The Government was pleased to accept that principle, and accordingly a certain amount was then fixed as due from the Government to the District Boards for the collection of these provincial rates. In 1879, speaking in round numbers, the total amount of charges for collecting both the cesses was about Rs. 1,61,000, and instead of one-third, or about Rs. 54,000, the amount actually paid, Rs. 44,000, was short by Rs. 10,000. But the strangest part of the matter is that although since then the collection charges have been steadily increasing until in 1894-95—they were Rs. 2,87,186,—yet the contribution from the Government has all along stood at the same figure of Rs. 44,000, the net result being that, whereas the Government ought to have contributed something like Rs. 96,000, it was contributing only Rs. 44,500, or less by about Rs. 51,500 than the amount which ought to have been contributed by it to the funds of the District Results. contributed by it to the funds of the District Boards. I wish in this connection to draw the attention of the Council referring to this matter—the passage in the statement (page 5, paragraph 21) where, it is said that, "in view of the diminished resources of the Government, it is uncertain whether the change contemplated will not have to be deferred, at any rate for the present," namely,

to give to the District Boards really what is due to them. I would make a strong appeal to the Government not to defer the commencement of this equitable policy. I shall not now raise any question of restitution on account of overcharge in the past—probably at some more favourable moment the Government might be pleased to make over some of the payment which is really due to the District Boards; but at any rate, as regards the commencement of a fair adjustment of a ment of a fair adjustment of charges in accordance with the admitted principle laid down by the Government itself so far back as 1878, I ask that it may not be delayed. I am sure the Members of the Council will agree with me that the present state of things ought not to be allowed to continue for a single moment. The District Boards have large demands upon their resources for water-supply, sanitation, and various other demands are constantly springing up; and if the argument derived from the present financial difficulties of the Provincial Government be urged, I venture to say that the District Boards also are in the same position. The scarcity which has injuriously affected the revenues of the Government will also affect the income of the District Boards and throw extra burden on that income; therefore I hope that an additional annual payment of about Rs. 50,000 to the District Boards, demanded a like by considerations of justice and generosity, will be made without delay. In the matter of agriculture, I beg to observe that last year reference was made in the budget to a certain allotment (Rs. 10,000) to promote the establishment of an agricultural class at Sibpur. I shall be glad now to learn what progress has been made in that direction and what is the present position of the matter. I trust we shall have a statement of a reassuring character, such as will enable the Council to see that the matter has not been slept over. The present scarcity brings into prominence the question of the establishment of agricultural classes, not only with the object of giving the people the benefit of an agricultural education, but also that they may be able by the raising of additional crops to tide over times of difficulty. I would also appeal to the Government to see what steps may be taken for the establishment of agricultural banks. I will read to the Council a passage from a letter which I have received from a gentleman occupying a high and responsible position in Chota Nagpur, earnestly advocating the establishment of such banks to save the ignorant and helpless people there from the grinding exactions of the village grain and money-lenders. (Passage read).

"It is not necessary for me to say anything with regard to the condition of the people of Chota Nagpur in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley. I will only add that the state of things depicted in this letter is not confined to that division, but may be met with elsewhere also. I trust it will be possible for the Government to establish these banks, or at any rate to institute inquiries with the object of encouraging their establishment, so as to enable these unfortunate people to free themselves from the hands of rapacious and unscrupulous usurers. I hope the Government will earn their gratitude by helping to make lighter the burdens they have to bear and add a little brightness to their hard existence, because it is on the contentment and well-being of the people rests the surest foundation of the prosperity of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis said:—"Sir,—With your permission I would like to make a few remarks on the Financial Statement now under consideration. I am aware that the Members of this Council, when speaking on the Financial Statement, will have to use the greatest caution to avoid criticising the principles of the Provincial Contract on which we have just entered; but, Sir, we have been compelled to accept a revision of the Contract of 1892—97 on lines so disastrous to the financial prospects of the province over which your Honour rules, that you will perhaps treat the Members of your Council leniently should they at any point overstep the bounds of reference, and tread on the forbidden ground of criticism. The year which the Financial Statement reviews opened with the brightest prospects, the closing balance being estimated at Rs. 34,40,000, the revised estimate raising it to Rs. 41,07,000. This vast improvement, we are told, is mainly due to an increase in the provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, an ever-increasing source of income, now unfortunately lost to the Bengal Government; but, Sir, the Financial Secretary is also to be congratulated on being able to show an increase of nearly Rs. 16,00,000 under

various other headings, all of which assisted in making up the closing balance to the amount named, Rs. 41,07,000. There are, however, two heads of receipts under which I would like to make a few remarks, and they are the excess revenue obtained from Forests and Jails. These show a net improvement during 1896-97 over the actuals of 1895-98 of Rs. 1,62,000 for the former and Rs. 50,000 for the latter. We are told that the improvement under the head of Forests is due to contracts undertaken by the Department for the supply of railway sleepers to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway. This is, I fear, one of those cases in which the Government step in and compete with private enterprise to the undoubted loss of the latter, for it is hopeless for the private individual, however great his resources may be, to work on the same terms as the Government, who in this particular case stands very much in the position of the producer retailing his goods, instead of working through the wholesale buyer. It may be that the contract under reference is the only one in existence at the present time, but does that justify its existence? I think not; for what the private contractor has to fear is the extent to which such transactions might be carried on by the Government. The private contractor finds a new competitor has entered the field against him, an opponent possessed of unlimited capital, who can perfectly well carry on his business, regardless of the laws which must govern his action, for the private individual has to see that each particular venture he embarks on is worked to a profit. It has been shown that the existing contract with the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway has proved a profitable speculation to Government. I respectfully submit that the timber should be sold to the contractor direct from the forests, and he, in turn, should retail it to the Railway. This is a question which might be enlarged upon to any extent, but it is not my intention to take up the time of Hon'ble Members. I would only desire to mention that it is the principle to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Bengal Government. I now come to the question of the extra revenue obtained from jails. This is shown to be about Rs. 50,000, and is due to the supply of police clothing by the Jail Department. Here we have an excellent means for the employment of jail labour, and I would venture to suggest that the energies of those in control should be directed towards this legitimate means of increasing the revenue of jails, and in doing this I would desire to make a few remarks on the more general question of jail manufactures. In bringing this question before this Council, I am compelled to refer back to an exhaustive Resolution of the Government of India on this subject, dated 22nd September 1882. This Resolution clearly and fully restricts the production of jail manufactures to avoid their proving a hindrance to the growth of indigenous industries, or be brought into unfair competition with the products of private capital and of free labour. The history of the whole case is a very long one, and the Association to which I belong has considered it expedient on several occasions to address Government on the subject; but I trust Hon'ble Members will excuse my taking up a little of their time by making a passing reference to the question. Those who are interested in trade in India do not, for one moment, wish to deprecate the desirability of utilising convict labour, but they do respectfully protest against the production of the jails being offered retail to the public and at prices which cannot be touched by the private producer; but I will come to that point later on. I would now quote portions of the Resolution to which I have referred and which might be made to apply equally to the question of contracts for sleepers as to jail administration. [The speaker then read several quotations from the Government Resolution of the 22nd September 1882.] This, Sir, is all that can be expected. That sales of jail produce to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing direct, as a rule, only with traders, wholesale or retail; and I may venture to add that on no account should depôts be continued for the retail sale to private individuals of articles of jail manufactures, varying from a table serviette to a rocking chair, from a foot-rug to a drawing-room carpet, at rates which defy private competition. This question I feel the greatest confidence in leaving in Your Honour's hands.

"So much for my remarks on the past year's accounts; it now remains for me to refer to the estimated accounts for the year 1897-98. This period, but for the demand on our resources for Famine Relief and the immediate loss which will accrue from the new Bengal Contract of 12½ lakhs, would have

closed with a credit of about 441 lakhs. This brings me to the question of Provincial Reserve Funds, and the undesirability of accumulating large balances. I have seen a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 318, of the 17th January 1882, which refers to this question very pointedly. It reads as follows:-

"Moreover, as a consequence of the new principles laid down in the Resolution of 30th September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual allotment of one crore and-a-half of rupees for Famine Relief and Insurance, the Local Governments, while always needing a moderate reserve over and above the mere 'working balance' of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies, will no longer find it necessary to accumulate a great Provincial beserve Fund, out of which the demands of severe famine could, in future, be largely met. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, subject to the moderate reserve just referred to the provincial resources can be best utilized. subject to the moderate reserve just referred to, the provincial resources can be best utilised by being invested to the full, from year to year, in works of a productive or protective character.

Towards the middle of last year your Honour recognised that the Provincial Funds had a credit balance of 21 lakhs, and possibly with above Resolution in view, you immediately took in hand one of the most noble schemes which you could have devised to inaugurate your rule over this Province, namely, the structural needs of the European General Hospital. The Resolution No. 314T.M., of the 13th June 1896, appointing a most influential Committee, with the Honble Mr. Risley as President and Mr. W. Banks Gwyther as Secretary, to consider and report on the whole question, was hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the general public, and it is a great misfortune that the financial horizon suddenly became overcast, the Province was threatened with famine, and the Government of India enjoined the observance of the strictest economy, and the Provincial balance of 21 lakhs had to be held in reserve to meet other expenditure of an

urgent character.

"Thus, Sir, the funds which, I take it, you had intended to devote to the benevolent object named, have been diverted to other channels, but we learn that you will continue to press upon the Government of India the gradual reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital on the lines suggested by the Committee, and also that other necessary medical reforms in Calcutta will be undertaken as soon as money can be found. You also expressed a hope that the Provincial Contract, then under consideration, might possibly provide funds for the completion of a large portion of the work within the next five years. Your Honour has already commented on the disappointment which has been occasioned by the terms of the new contract; and as the conditions entail an immediate loss in the first year of some 121 lakhs, it is to be feared that the Provincial Funds will not, for some time to come, be able to bear the strain which would be put upon them for the completion of the scheme. I am sure, Sir, every Member of this Council joins with you in the hope that the Government of India may, when more settled times come, see their way to restore to Bengal some portion of the contribution which we are now called upon to meet. We have an excellent example of this having been done in the past under a Resolution, No. 3353, of the 30th September 1881, of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, paragraph 9. This Resolution, after discussing at great length the responsibilities of Provincial Governments in times of severe famine, &c., decided that it was desirable to restore to Provincial Governments certain contributions amounting to some 67 lakhs which they had made to the Imperial Government. This was actually done under a subsequent Resolution, No. 318, of 17th January 1882, so that we may hope with some degree of confidence that at no distant date the Supreme Government may take the question into consideration and decide on making the refund."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshwar Proshad Singh, K.C.I.E. of Gidhaur said :- "I do not wish to detain the Council by any lengthy remarks. I wish with your Honour's permission to make certain observations in as few words as I possibly can. Before I proceed with my observations, I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Member the Financial Secretary to the Government for the very successful budget he has been able to produce in this year of exceptional difficulties. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction to find that notwithstanding the heavy expenses required for the prevailing famine in Bihar,

there has not been such curtailment of allotments on the education and other improvements as would retard the progress of the country. I observe with special satisfaction that an allotment of Rs. 12,000 has been made for the Bihar School of Engineering. The Government were pleased last year to announce its intention of opening an agricultural class at Sibpur. The people of Bihar would be especially thankful to the generous enlightened ruler of Bengal if he could see his way to establish an agricultural school in Bihar next year, which, I hope, would be a year of prosperity. I wish the Government could see its way not to reduce the allotment for grants-in-aid to schools. This may work to the prejudice of primary schools and schools in general. I find that out of 27 lakhs and odd budgeted for education, Rs. 3,39,000 are for inspection and Rs. 66,000 for direction, i.e., one-eighth of the entire amount to be spent on education is to be spent on inspection. The proportion seems to me a little too high. I am aware of the difficulties of making any savings here. But I cannot help wishing that the grant in-aid of Rs. 5,93,000 could be raised at least to the figure spent last year by making saving somewhere else. It is worthy of notice that the reduction of Rs. 30,000 made in the budget under education this year, as compared with the budget of last year, a reduction of Rs. 27,000 has been made only in allotments under grant-in-aid. I find that a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted for the construction of a residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhally. 1 am not aware whether the Government provides District Superintendents with residences in other districts. There must have been some special reason for making this allotment, but I cannot help observing that in my district a very good and comfortable bungalow may be made for Rs. 10,000, and I do not know why the same amount would not be sufficient at Noakhally. I also find a sum of Rs. 25,000 allotted for the construction of a parsonage. I don't find any other item of expenditure for ecclesiastical purposes in our provincial budget, and this has made me doubtful whether the item is properly there. The Subordinate Judicial Service has special reasons to be thankful to His Honour for the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the residences of munsifs. The present Government is not one that is slow to remove a grievance when it is brought to its notice. By making the residence for munsifs, it would remove a long-standing grievance for a most deserving and hard-working class of officers and would earn their gratitude."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das said:-" During the discussions on the Budget last year, I suggested the importance and the necessity of appropriating a portion at least of the educational grant to schools where agriculture would be taught in a primary form. My suggestions had some support from His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor, who remarked that he had seen the experiment tried satisfactorily in the Central Provinces; I therefore expected that in the present Budget some provision would be made for giving an agricultural training in primary schools, but I regret to say that I do not find any provision made for this purpose. No doubt this is a year in which the Financial Secretary must have found it very difficult to make allotments for educational purposes; in fact he ought to be congratulated for the successful manner in which he has adjusted the revenues of the Province, and provided for the monstrous calamity of famine without trenching upon the grant for education to such an extent as to be detrimental to the department. But I maintain that in a year of famine any outlay for the promotion of agriculture would not be out of place. Prevention is better than cure, and therefore by educating the people in the art of agricultural, though we shall not be able to avert famines by commanding rainfall in proper season, it will enable the people to know what crops they can grow in a season when the rainfall is scanty. This is very desirable because the peculiarity of agriculture in this country is that the people move about in the old groove and have the same crops from year to year irrespective of the vicissitudes of season. I do not wish to take up any further time; I shall therefore only express the hope that the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary will be able to find something out of the resources at his command for this most important item of expenditure."

The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen said:—"In spite of the persuasive and eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Financial Secretary of the Government of

Bengal to the contrary, I still maintain that the discussion on the budget in the Bengal Council is of the most academic character and perfectly useless for any practical purpose whatsoever, and I am confirmed in this opinion by what was said the other day in reply to a question of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It was this, that "under the orders of the Government of India, the Financial Statement of a Local Government cannot be presented to, or discussed by, the Local Legislative Council, until it has received the sanction of the Government of India." Holding the opinion I do, I shall be very sorry indeed to criticise a budget for which the Bengal Government is not at all responsible, and the exceptional character of which, perhaps for the present, has been partly forced by circumstances, over which man has no control. But, Sir, on the present occasion, in connection with the Provincial Budget, we, the non-official members of this Council, have a duty to perform. It is to offer His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor our humble but heart-felt thanks and our tribute of admiration for the care he takes for the defence of the interests of our Provincial Revenues. If money, they say, is the sinews of war, it is no less true that it is the means alone by which administrative reforms are possible. The Government of Bengal, Sir, are entrusted with the care of the administration of the Government of this vast province in all its details, excepting its protection from outside and its communication inside and outside by Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices, branches which are in the Imperial Budget called "Commercial." Therefore, Sir, in the treatment we receive in this matter, lie the progress and prosperity of the teeming millions of Bengal, comprising nearly a third of the population of this vast Indian Empire.

"Their contribution as taxes amount to more than a third of the principal Heads of General Revenues of India, if you were to give them credit for the revenue derived from opium, got out of poppy grown in their soil or more than

a fourth, if no such credit were to be given.

"And the Provincial Revenue which my hon'ble friend shows on the Receipt side, and which every one will allow, he has husbanded to the best of his ability in the budget before us, comes up to only three crores and odd (i.e.)

barely a fourth of what Bengal contributes in a year.

"Sir, our Stamp Revenue alone comes up to 174 lakhs. It keeps on developing by some lakhs even in this year of famine, and it would cover, with its receipts, our expenditure for Administration, for Maintaining Courts, Civil and Criminal, including the High Court, for Police, and for Jails.

inal, including the righ	Jours, 10	or 1 one	, 41	101
Thus, Receipts—Stamps		•••	174	lakhs.
Courts of law	•••	•••	81	"
Jails	•••	•••	81	99
Police	•••		2	,,,
	Total	•••	193	,,
Expenditures—Administrati	ion	•••	171	lakhs.
Courts of law		***	891	1)
Jails		•••	22	"
Police	***	•••	61	"
granda negation (* 1944) George Specification (* 1944)	Total		190	25

"Our Excise Revenue, our Assessed Taxes, our Custom Revenues, our Provincial rates and the receipt on all our minor Heads of Revenue remain unaffected by the great calamity that has overspread the land.

"Our Land Revenue collections stand where they always stood uneffected by the vicissitudes of the season, and why, because we have here a Permanent

Settlement.

"Again, Sir, of all our Railways the East Bengal State Railways paid best during the year, and why, because our Permanent Settlement renders our land system certain, and secures to our raivats almost all the advantages of a profitable cultivation.

"But if we pay, we require our people to be educated, we require hundred and one administrative reforms to be introduced, and we want healthy checks introduced in the abnormal growths of some of our Revenue Heads, conspi-cuously the Excise and the Stamps, which I respectfully submit indicate

growing drunkenness and litigiousness amongst my people.

"I shan't repeat what I said on these subjects last year. In 1883-84 when the outstill and distilleries contributed only 48 lakhs, it was declared in the Resolution appointing the Excise Commission that there was a serious increase in drinking, and Government in appointing that Commission declared that no consideration of Revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so. The Excise Commission suggested some changes; these suggestions or at least some of them were adopted, and with their adoption the development of the Excise Revenue received a check.

"These checks have since been removed one by one, and the only recommendation now adhered to is the establishment of some distilleries, and some

local option in the matter of selection of sites.

"Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the checks recommended by the Excise Commission, we have increased consumption and increased revenue.
"The outstill and distillery revenue stood at 59 lakhs last year. It is more

than 60 lakhs this year.
"I was told last year that the increased Excise Revenue indicates prosperity of our people; that I should have congratulated the country and the Financial Secretary on this result. One has only to await to gather experience. This is a year of famine, and the expansion of our Excise Revenue in spite of famine is all the same, and the pet theory of explaining away increased Excise Revenue, by referring it to prosperity as its cause, must now have to be given up. If it indicates anything, it indicates that the habit is being rooted in our people, and that what used to maintain our pauper population without any Poor laws in the land, now go to the liquor-shops. It is a matter which ought to engage the attention of those who are entrusted with the care of our people.

Then, again, I find, in the latest Excise Report in hand, that a fresh experiment is now being tried at Gaya. The department, throwing aside the recommendation of the Excise Commission, with regard to the fixing of a minimum price for outstill liquor (4 to 6 pice a bottle), is now trying to introduce a system of maximum price for distillery liquor, and that so low as 7 Gorukpuri

pice, equal to 4½ pice a bottle.

"I hope the Government will not allow this system of cheapening liquor to go on notwithstanding any report that the result was proving successful at Gaya, tor the inevitable result will be to cheapen distillery liquor to a degree to which even the outstill liquors have not ever reached.

"Already in the district of Gaya country spirits brought in more money on the introduction of this rule, than has been the case for many years before this.

"I am afraid I was misunderstood last year with respect to what I said about the abnormal growth of our Stamp Revenue-what I meant to say, and I shall maintain even now, that, judging by the latest figures available, more than four-fifths of the litigation in our Courts are those in which our poor people (90 per cent. agricultural raiyats) are interested, and it were well if in the interest of these poor people Panchaiti (Conciliators') Courts were established, the panchaits to decide without charging Court-fees. A Bill to this effect could be introduced in Council at any moment, if permission was given.

"At any rate, there ought to be some system of refund of Court-fees introduced in cases where cases are decided ex-parte, compromised or withdrawn,

and the process-fees reduced in some cases.

"Another little matter, on which I like to say a word, is the subject of Assessed Taxes. Sir Charles Elliott said in his last Resolution on the Incometax, "on the question of popular feeling in regard to the Income-tax there was nothing new to be said. It is necessarily unpopular, but among the classes which are enlightened enough to appreciate the financial position and prospects of the country, the tendency is to recognise it as an unpleasant but inevitable necessity. If the minimum income could be raised to Rs. 1,000, the unpopularity of the tax would be almost entirely removed." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has in the present year's Resolution endorsed this view.

"The proceeds of the Income-tax up to minimum of Rs. 1,000 is not much. It is only 10 lakhs out of 49 lakhs to which it has grown, and the growth since its introduction has been about 10 lakhs. This 10 lakhs is paid by 87 thousand assessees out of the present total number of 114 thousand assessees.

"But I feel I am taking up the Council's time for nothing, when the Bengal Government begins the year with a deficit and all the surplus in hand

"Turning to the Budget figures I find that the receipts amount to 454 lakhs and the estimated expenditure to 485 lakhs for the present year, and if we get on to better times the next year, it will still leave us short of 9 lakhs to produce an equilibrium between our receipts and expenditure, and the only way out of our difficulty will be perhaps to make the utmost of the taxes, the curtailment of which I suggest. This is very disappointing, and I only make these suggestions in the hope that if better times come these subjects

should not be lost sight of.

"I am glad, Sir, that, notwithstanding its difficulties, Government has not thought fit to curtail any of our current expenditures under any head: on the contrary, I find a small additional grant under the head Education in the estimate for 1897-98 over the revised estimate for the year 1896-97. The country ought to be thankful to His Honour for this, as formerly under the straitened circumstances of our finance, the expenditure on Education has always been the first to receive the shears. I hope, Sir, the Provincial revenues will come to a point when effect could be given to the recommendations of the Education Commission. It were false economy to curtail our useful expenditures.

"There are only one or two items on the expenditure side on which I like

to say a few words. "The first is head 'Irrigation,' Subject-'Interest on Debt.' The amount is 24 lakhs. This is the amount of charge I have seen for a good many years. It strikes me that with the interest of Government securities at 3 per

cent. this amount ought now to be reduced to 18 lakhs.

"I like to be informed if there be any special condition of this loan, under which the loan cannot be paid off or converted. It is specially necessary to do so, as the Irrigation Works have been a heavy drag on our Provincial revenues, and here in this matter we have been spending money, something over 23 lakhs from year to year, to insure ourselves against famine, without, I am sorry, the corresponding result. Take even a circle of 10 short years, when a famine comes, we would have spent on our irrigation canals 2 crores 30 lakhs before the famine year would be reached, and we would be spending two-thirds of the amount that is now estimated for the relief of whole India for the present year, and more than double of what we shall be required to spend for Bengal.

"Another matter for look-out, when this irrigation sits so heavily on the expenditure side of our budget, is whether the working and maintenance charges cannot be reduced. A good deal has been done in this respect by the Superintending Engineer and his divisional staff, for which they have justly merited His Honour's recognition, but I like to be informed whether, when the expense per mile varies from Major Works to Major Works, and in the different divisions of the same Major Works, whether the charges are not susceptible of further reduction. The collection charges of rates are nothing compared

to the maintnance and working charges.

"And here permit me to say a passing word regarding the dire calamity we are at present passing through and which has evoked such sympathy throughout the world. India cannot be too grateful for the large sums of money that have been pouring in from England and all her dependencies for charitable relief to our poor people. That calamity has greatly affected a part of His Honour's territories. In that part of the territories under His Honour, distress and scarcity is almost chronic, and it behoves those who have any information to convey to lay it before Government. To me it appears that the classes of persons who come to be affected at every season of drought and distress in Bihar are the landless classes, and amongst these the class of Nonias, who were once prosperous as manufactures of saltpetre, and the class of Jhollas, who were once prosperous weavers. Add to this the dependants on agricultural prospects, the class serving on wages in agricultural fields. I believe this number is about 3 to 4 millions.

"I can roughly calculate the Wage Fund in Bihar in prosperous times. The whole, according to my calculation with which I need not trouble the Council, come up to 60 millions of rupees. The result is appalling, for if the whole of the Wages Fund were to be distributed, it would not be more than Rs. 20 a head. In prosperous times an able-bodied man gets for unskilled labour Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 a month, a boy able to work Re. 1-8, and a woman Rs. 2. This has been the case as long as the memory of man runneth, and it has not much improved since the time when the Ayeen Akbari was compiled, when the pay of an ordinary groom was 170 to 100 daums—Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 2-8, 40 daums making a rupee. That everyone does not get work even at this low rate is apparent from the fact that you get lots of Umedwars to serve you when you have anything to offer.

of Umedwars to serve you when you have anything to offer.

"This for prosperous times. You can then well conceive why, with the slightest vicissitudes of season, you have to take the relief of these men in hand Doubtless it is the great populousness of Bihar that accounts for a great deal of this and some of the social habits of the people with which any Government is powerless to combat. Emigration to other and less congested parts of India would go some way to relieve the congestion, but it appears to me that the best way to insure against famine is to help and encourage the growth of manufactures in this country and to rehabilitate our once prosperous

manufacturers on wage funds in their own line.

Provincial revenues, to keep up our irrigation works, to insure ourselves against famine. The Bengal Government had to spend a large sum of money in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga during the distress season 1892-93, without (I like to be corrected if I am wrong) getting anything from the Famine Insurance Fund, and we have to spend 41 lakhs for 1896-97 and 1897-98 out of the Provincial Fund. We are very grateful for the 70 lakhs we are promised for 1897-98 out of the Famine Insurance Fund; but if we have to provide even in part the famine relief expenditure out of our Provincial revenues, which are allotted for fixed and specific charges, I wonder how long the administrative machinery in Bengal can get on. But whatever views may be taken as to the liabilities of the Provincial revenues to meet relief charges, I submit local revenues raised for specific purposes ought not to be diverted to other purposes. But I am afraid I am trenching on forbidden grounds.

"I find, Sir, we had to contribute 18½ lakhs last year from the Provincial revenues for famine relief, and we are called on to contribute 22 lakhs this year for the same purpose. The local bodies contributed 4½ lakhs last year, and they are called on to contribute 8 lakhs and odds during the present year. The total amounts to something over 52 lakhs. The estimated cost of relief works in charge of Public Works Department alone is 39 lakhs, and relief works in charge of Civil Department is 21¾ lakhs. These are large sums, and if devised to excavate tanks, wells and remove silts from the beds of rivers and canals, ought to save large parts of Bengal, at least the districts affected, from water-famine in future. Early in November last year I suggested this in one of my questions, and the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane in reply in December said I understood that this is being done. The famine would leave some good behind, if, with the money now to be spent, every village in the districts

affected would get its supply of drinkable water in future.

"With reference to the Local Funds I have yet to say a word. I hope, notwithstanding his difficulties, the Hon'ble Financial Secretary shall be able to make an equitable distribution of the charges of collections between the Road Cess and Public Works Cess, and the charge of re-valuations also. The amount on adjustment shall be found to be about 2 lakhs a year, and not

40 or 50 thousand as he estimates.

"Under head Stationery and Printing, the estimate of expenditure is Rs. 11,34,000 against Rs. 11,00,000 of the revised estimate for the year 1896-97. The charges are thus distributed:—Stationery. Office at the Presidency, Rs. 1,54,000; Stationery purchased in the country, Rs. 70,000; Government Presses, Rs. 3,66,000; Printing at private presses, Rs. 1,000; Stationery supplied from Central Stores, Rs. 5,42,000; Refunds, Rs. 1,000. The receipt

under head Stationery and Printing is Rs. 1,34,000 only. I believe Government printing offices now supply printed forms to District Boards and Municipalities at certain rates; private presses could do this cheaper, and, judging by this, I beg to ask whether it has ever been thought expedient to ask private presses to do the Government printing works, at least of forms, and whether they would not do it at cheaper rates than what it now costs Government.

"As for the stationery, the country supply is Rs. 70,000, and the stationery supplied from Central Stores is Rs. 5,42,000. I like to know what kind of things are supplied from the Central Stores, and whether these could not be had in the country. If the Government of Bengal has a free hand in the matter, will my hon'ble friend arrange for getting all his stationery from the country instead of indenting for them from the Central Stores. This will stimulate private enterprises, and I am sure lead to considerable saving under this head.

"I am glad that provision has been made for larger payments under commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and under contingent charges owing to the opening of new offices and the general expansion of the department. This is but doing justice to a department which contributes 8 lakhs to our revenue, of which we share half, and I hope the opportunity shall be taken to introduce some sort of test in the employment of these Rural Sub-Registrars.

"I am sorry not to find my old friend, the Zamindari Dâk Cess, which forms a regular impost on land, contributing about 3 lakhs in the Provincial revenues. I still hold that the reason for its imposition no longer exists, but if the impost is to exist, let at least the control of receipt and expenditure be brought under the direct supervision of Government."

But what are the savings of a few lakhs here and there compared to our wants?—and they are grave and many. They are not the fancied grievance of grievance-mongers, but well established by commissions of official experts. We want money to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission, the Police Commission, the Salaries Commission; we want money to increase the number of Munsiffs, to better their prospects, and we want money for the purpose of Village Sanitation, and no one knows better than His Honour that we can't pay more, and all our reliance is on our getting justice in the matter of Provincial Revenues.

The Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur said :- "After all that has been said I shall only make a few remarks. From the recent Provincial Contract our province has lost 121 lakhs of rupees, and as the Government has to make provision for the saving of the lives of many thousands of people, it will perhaps be unreasonable to ask the Government to provide for expenditure which has not been provided for in the budget. I know from the budget that our treasury is empty, and knock, as we may, at the gate of the Treasury, the Financial Secretary will say 'you must wait for a year; this is a very bad year, and when we have a better year perhaps some relief may be given.' I appeal for that class of persons for whom my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has been appealing to-day and has been appealing for the last two or three years; I mean that half-famished class of men, the ministerial officers. From the year 1867 down to the present there have been enquiries and commissions, but nothing substantial has been done to increase their pay. It is not necessary that I should remind your Honour of the labors of the Salaries Commission, but I will call attention to the call attention to the remarks which were made by the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary on the occasion of the discussion of the last year's Budget. He was pleased to say that the recommendations of the Salaries Commission were not reasonable, but that there was no doubt the cost of living of the ministerial officers of the civil, criminal and revenue courts had increased to the extent of from 13 to 16 per cent., and it was no doubt desirable that some provision should be made for increasing the salaries of these ministerial officers. There is a Process Fees Fund, and from a Financial circular it appears that over and above the actual cost of maintaining the establishment for the service of processes there is a saving of 41 lakhs. Court-fees are levied to meet the cost of the administration of justice, and I respectully submit that the proceeds of

these fees should not be diverted from expenditure under the head of the administration of justice to any other head. On the last occasion the Financial Secretary sympathised with the condition of this class of officers, but he regretted to say that even if an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salaries was given, the expenditure would amount to 3 or 4 lakhs, and therefore he could not hold out any hope of its being done. But I would remind your Honour of the moral obligation of Government to pay the ministerial officers adequately. But nothing has been given to this very over-worked class of officers since 1867. And it comes to this, that the salaries of various classes of Judicial Officers, Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, and Deputy Magistrates have been increased, and no doubt for weighty considerations some European Officers of the Government have received exchange compensation, and even the menial servants of the Government have received something; but these unfortunate men have not received a pice since 1867. There is, moreover, a class of unpaid apprentices both in the Courts of Judges and of Munsifs; they work for five years in expectation of getting employment, but if they do not get employment within that period they are turned out. A great portion of the work is done by these apprentices, and they absolutely do not get a farthing from the Government, and I need not say how they live. When a large sum is realised in the shape of court-fees, fees specially realised to meet the expenditure on account of the administration of justice, I say these men have a right to proper remuneration. I would not have risen to address the Council on this occasion on a point on which so much has been said, but for a case which has come to my personal knowledge. The other day a case was decided in Howrah, in which a poor woman sued her husband and brother to recover Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 on a mortgage bond. The defence was that the bond was a fabrication. The Munsif went through the case for several days successively, and on appeal the Subordinate Judge heard it for some days, and it was found that the real bond was taken out of Court and a false one was substituted in its place. Such things are sometimes heard of in the mufassal, though I admit they are rare, and the most important thing is that neither the Munsif nor the Subordinate Judge could find out who committed the fraud, and no sanction for prosecution could therefore be given. There are in that Court some apprentices and some halfstarved amla. It is for the Council to consider who committed the fraud and whether or not in the name of justice such things should be stopped. In matters other than judicial, the back-bone of the mufassal Courts are the underpaid amla; they get but half salaries, and there are lots of temptations before them. I submit this is a matter which should not be left unconsidered, and that the Government should take some steps to prevent such things occurring. it from another point of view—is it dignfied on the part of a great Government of which your Honour is the responsible head, to overlook the poor condition of these officers? There is a very stringent circular of the Government against indebtedness by Government servants; the unfortunate people cannot borrow, and still they are required to act honestly and fairly. I submit that they are at least entitled to some consideration during this year. If they are given an addition to their pay of even two annas to the rupee, it will be a great boon to them, and it should be met out of savings from process fees. Then there is another point, namely, the question of water-famine. A large sum is to be spent upon people who are suffering from famine for food-grains. The Government ought also to take into consideration the question of water-famine. The people are suffering from want of water. I differ from my hon'ble friend BABU SURENDANATH BANERJEE upon the question of permissive legislation. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I said that the people are not likely to approve of it unless the Supreme Government on its part does what it should."] I say there is room for improvement under this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"Sir, this seems to be a debate de omnibus rebus et quibus dem alüs. The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen began by saying that it was of an academic character, but upon no supposition can it be said that the Hon'ble Member has tried by his speech to give it a practical bent. In my remarks, which will be brief, I shall only endeavour to answer

the questions which have been put by him and by other Hon'ble Members so far as regards the matters with which I am myself concerned. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred in very appreciative terms to the way in which the famine relief administration has been carried on. But he made a mistake. He said the expenditure in Bengal is larger than in other Provinces. The expenditure in the coming year will be larger, but taking the present and the past year, it is not larger than in other Provinces. Questions have been asked past year, it is not larger than in other Provinces. Questions have been asked about an agricultural class at the Sibpur Engineering College. The position in that respect is this. We have submitted a proposal to the Government of India; sanction has not been definitely received, but the matter has not been lost sight of, and Rs. 10,000 have been provided in the Budget for this purpose. A Conference was held in the course of the year in the office of the Board of Revenue, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens presided, for the purpose of considering the question of improving the system of education in the country generally, so as to make it more practical than it now is, and recommendations have been made. As to the expenditure upon Education, the difference between the amount allotted this year and last year upon Education is very triffing—about Rs. 24,000. The Lieutenant-Governor had intended to provide for a much larger expenditure on primary education,—but on account of the famine we have only been able to keep it as it was last year. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose made some remarks upon the establishment of agricultural banks by Government in Chota Nagpur; that is a large question which has often been considered in different parts of India. The difficulties in the way are exceedingly great, and nothing can, I fear, be done in this direction. The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley said:—"There is an old bank existing in Chota Nagpur, which was got up by the Natives." But not a Government Bank. Then with regard to Forests. The question of the supply of sleepers for Railways has formed the subject of some correspondence. The Chamber of Railways has formed the subject of some correspondence. Commerce objected to the Forest Department supplying sleepers for Government Railways. The question was referred to the Government of India, and that Government, agreeing with the Government of Bengal, ruled that the Forest Department is to be conducted in Bengal, as it is in other parts of India, on purely commercial principles, and no hope can be held out that the Government will alter that policy. Then the Hon'ble Maharaja of Gidhaur expressed the hope that agricultural schools will be established in Bihar and the Hon'ble Mr. Das referred to the same point as regards Cuttack. It is the desire of the Government to extend agricultural education and technical education as much as possible, but funds will not admit of more being done at present than is now being done. If the Hon'ble Maharaja will help to establish a school himself in Bihar, the Government will highly approve of his benevolence in this respect. A question has been asked about the expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for a residence for the Chaplain of St. John's Church. The Chaplain receives from the Government Rs. 170 a month for house rent, he asked that a Parsonage be built from the capitalised value of that allowance, and his request has been acceded to, but Government will lose nothing by this transaction. These are all the questions with which the departments under me are concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said:—"I rise only to answer a few of the questions asked in the course of the speeches which have been delivered. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the Subordinate Judicial Service, and, with reference to the provision of Rs. 45,000 for Munsifs' residences, enquired what number of residences would be constructed and in what places it was intended to provide them? It is proposed to build in the course of the year eight houses at an average cost of about Rs. 5,000, and they will be constructed chiefly in districts of Eastern Bengal.

"The Hon'ble Member also spoke of the necessity of increasing the staff of the Subordinate Judicial Service. A question on this subject was asked last year, when the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Cotton, gave an answer which still applies. He showed that the staff had been increased by thirty between 1890 and 1894. Since then there has not been so large an increase, but the Government is gradually adding to the number of Munsifs where necessity for doing so is shown, and additions will be made from time to time in future. The

Hon'ble Member also enquired why quarters are to be built for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhali? There are places in Bengal where it is difficult to find residences for all the officers, and the difficulty tends to increase from year to year. The Government has, therefore, considered it advisable to undertake in some of the worst of these stations the construction of residences for its officers. One of these stations is Noakhali, where many buildings have been demolished, through the disappearance of European residents. Not only there, but also at Darbhanga it has been found necessary to construct quarters for the District Superintendent of Police. This expenditure causes no loss to the Government, because, under the standing rules, officers are required to pay a certain amount of rent, calculated upon a percentage of their salaries, and this rent represents an adequate return upon the capital, amounting to about 4 per cent. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis drew attention to the Resolution of the Government of India on Jail manufactures recorded in 1882, and quoted the principles laid down in that Resolution. The orders now in force were issued in 1886, and Jail manufactures are being conducted in accordance with them. The manufactures supply, first, the requirements of the Jails themselves, and, secondly, the wants of the other consuming departments of the Government. But in giving employment to all classes of convicts, it is inevitable that certain articles should be manufactured which are not wanted immediately or at all by the Jail or by other departments, and these are disposed of to the Public at the full market prices. These manufactures are very small, and cannot interfere in any appreciable degree with private trade. Another matter which I have to notice is the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen's remarks regarding the reduction of the cost of litigation to poor suitors. I have had the advantage of perusing a draft Bill which the Hon'ble Member has prepared on this subject. There are many difficulties in the way of carrying out his plan, and it is for him to move in the matter at any future time if he wishes to do so. The Government is not prepared to take any action in the direction he suggests. The Hon'ble Member also expressed a hope that a test will be introduced for the admission of Rural Sub-Registrars into the Registration Department. There is in fact a test. Candidates are in the first instance nominated by District Officers, and they are subjected to examination. The test is sufficiently effective to secure a good class of officers for these appointments."

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY said:—"I shall endeavour to cover the ground over which several Hon'ble Members have gone as shortly as I can. I have to thank the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Gidhaur and other Hon'ble gentlemen for their kindly recognition of the labours of the Financial Department, and I would like in doing so to acknowledge the admirable work done in connection with the preparation of this Budget by the Registrar of the Financial Department of this Government, Babu Surendra Nath Mitter. He has been of the greatest possible service in every way, not only to myself, but to a series of Financial Secretaries going back to the time when the present Lieutenant-Governor himself held that office.

"Now as to the budget itself. The first thing I have to say about it is that it is essentially an emergency budget. Famine has upset everything, and has involved us in very great expenditure. Last year when we took stock of our resources, we thought everything was going on well, and that we should be able to carry out many useful works, but since then we have lost over 40 lakhs of accumulated balance, and besides that we lose 13 lakhs of normal and recurrent revenue by reason of the readjustment of the Provincial Contract. This is a question of fact, and not a matter of opinion; and having this loss of revenue, the only thing we can do is to make the best of it. If you look at the budget in a general way, you will find that the ordinary heads remain very much the same. There are salaries to be paid and services to be kept up, and at no time is there any great opportunity of effecting large improvements from year to year; but there are three heads under which people look for an extension of benefits, and those three heads are—Education, Irrigation and Public Works. It, however, so happens that these expansive heads of expenditure had to be reduced by reason of famine. The figures in the budget do not represent the proposals of the Government. We had to reduce 2 lakhs under

the head of Education, 3 lakhs under Irrigation and 10 lakhs under Public Works. Notwithstanding this, on finding ourselves left with nothing but a choice of evils, we have managed, as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has told you, to provide for some extension of education. We have not done all we desired to do, but at any rate we have managed not to cut down the existing scale of expenditure unduly. Under Irrigation, the next important head, the improvement and repair of the great irrigation works have been kept up, and there is reason to hope that the tendency of the Department is to extend the distributaries over a far larger area than these works at present cover. During this year there will be completed an important work which was commenced last year. We shall spend upon it nearly four lakhs this year, and we hope to complete it. I allude to the canalisation of the Bhangore khal, a very important chain of communication between Calcutta, the eastern districts of Bengal and places on the Brahmaputra and Assam. Owing to some tidal complications, the channel is extremely liable to be silted up, and boats have to go round by There will now be a regular canal with a lock at either end, the Sunderbuns. and the boat traffic over it, when the work is completed, will be very greatly facilitated. I have shown in the Financial statement the chief items of expenditure on original civil works. Some of these have been already referred to and I shall mention others later on.

"I now turn to the remarks which have been made by Hon'ble Members, but their range is so wide that I shall not undertake to reply to all that has been said. First, my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the great strain the plague is putting upon municipal revenues. There is no doubt that is so, and that plague expenditure affects the municipal revenues here in Calcutta, as well as in Dacca. Calcutta needed a great deal of cleaning, and considerable progress has, I am assured, been made; but Dacca is in a most appalling condition of filth, and most likely if the plague came round in this direction, it would settle upon Dacca, and it is reasonable and right that that Municipality should be required to repair the effects of its own disgraceful administration. Dacca has to my knowledge neglected its sanitary requirements for the last five years, and it is only fair that they should be made to pay for that which they have neglected to do. If they are not able to find the money themselves, I shall certainly demur to the proposition that because they have not done what they ought to have done, the Government should now make them a grant. On the contrary, I think the want should be supplied by their being compelled to apply for an emergency loan under the provisions of the Act which has recently been passed. They should borrow in this way whatever may be necessary to make up for their

"Then with regard to the question of water-supply, the Hon'ble Member referred to the system of permissive taxation legalised under the provisions of the Drainage Bill. As to that, I wish to explain that it was not intended at any time to force any scheme of drainage upon the people. The Bill was meant to provide legal machinery by which people who are dying with fever and want to get their district drained, should apply to the Government for a scheme and offer to be assessed for a term of years to meet the cost of carrying out the scheme. Practically, the same principle applies to the question of water-supply. The financial condition of the District Boards is such that it is out of the question for them to afford any large expenditure upon any general scheme of water-supply; their wants can only be met through some form of local permissive taxation. There is such a scheme now before the Government, and it would have been further proceeded with but for the advent of the famine. I am certain that something of the kind will have to be adopted in the interests of Local Funds, and I gather from the Hon'ble Sir James Westland's speech the other day that this will be one of the conditions on which the Government of India will be prepared to carry out a larger measure of financial decentralisation and make the term of the settle ment longer.

"Then my Hon'ble friend compared the contracts of 1877 and 1882, but there was a slight misunderstanding on his part. Take the question of Excise. In 1876-77 the proceeds from Excise were estimated at 63 lakhs. The Government of India said,—'You got 63 lakhs last year; we will make over the Excise

Revenue to you, and will put it at an increase of a lakh a year for the five years, so that you will get 68 lakhs in the last year of the contract.' Prima facie that was not a good bargain for the Provincial Government. It happened, however, that it was a period of tremendous expansion in the Excise Revenue.

The Provincial share of that revenue went up from 68 lakhs to 93 lakhs; and for that reason in 1882, when a different principle was adopted, the Government of India said,—'We will give you half of the increase in the Excise Revenue, and we will take the other half.' Therefore whereas in the settlement of 1877 the share of the Government of India being fixed and only liable to enhancement by one lakh a year, when that revenue increased by, say, six lakhs, the Provincial Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the government got five lakhs out of the six, and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the six and the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the government got five lakhs out of the gove ment of India took one; but, under the subsequent contract of 1882, the Government of India got three lakhs, and we got three. In order to understand which of these two systems is the more favourable to the Provincial Government, you

will have to go into detailed calculations.

"The question of the Salaries Commission I shall touch upon later on when I come to refer to what the Hon'ble Member for Hooghly said. My Hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee then referred to a point of considerable difficulty. He said a part of the proceeds of the Road Cess had for some years been devoted to the furtherance of education, and that the result of the circular which was issued in March last, to the effect that District Boards must spend upon roads and communications an amount at least equal to the proceeds of Road Cess, was that the cause of education suffered. The circular to which the Hon'ble Member referred was an executive order. Under the law the proceeds of the Road Cess may be spent on any purpose for which the District Board can spend their funds, but it was considered desirable as a matter of policy, not as a question of right or law, that they should spend upon roads and communications an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the Road Cess. No doubt education was likely to suffer by such an order, and also from the fact that the income from pounds and ferries had fallen off. The reason for the income from pounds falling off is this, that within the last five years there has been a disposition to lock more already into the last five years there has been a disposition to look more closely into the system of farming pounds, and it has been felt that this system, which has been extremely lucrative, does not come within the four corners of the Cattle Trespass Act. This Government has always accepted the farming principle, because it is so successful; but when we began to tie up the farming of pounds by rules, and inspection became more careful, such high bids were not received as before.

"I now come to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose upon the charge made upon District Funds for the collection of the Public Works Cess. cesses are collected together by the same establishment, and the question arises, in what proportion are you going to allot the charges? This point was gone into carefully by the Board of Revenue in 1879, and what Mr. Dampier then said was that it is desirable to avoid even the appearance of treating Local Funds with any sort of barshness. They are doubt that the proportion of one-third with any sort of harshness. I have no doubt that the proportion of one-third and two-thirds is a fair proportion, and nobody would come to any other conclusion. The Hon'ble Member is mistaken in saying that the one-third was incorrectly calculated. The amount which he mentioned is only the sum paid in Board districts, and does not include the sum paid in Cess Committee districts. The actual third comes to Rs. 46,800—Rs. 44,500 from the former districts and Rs. 2,300 from the latter. Here, as a matter of convenience, the sum was fixed at the amount that happened to stand in that year, simply as a matter of account, in order to avoid calculating every year what the one-third really is. When it was brought to notice that that sum worked out now to the disadvantage of District Boards, we recognised as reasonable the contention that it should stand at about Rs. 90,000, and we provided for this as part of the standard scale of expenditure for the Province. The provision has been disallowed, and we are now obliged to meet this demand from Provincial Revenues. I cannot give any undertaking as to the time when we shall be in a position to readjust the charge.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis spoke about the General Hospital. I am sure he must know that I am as anxious as he can be to get the work carried out as soon as possible Last year we took up a piece of land on the side of the

hospital which was required to complete the Committee's scheme. This year we have made provision for one lakh, and hope to be able to spend 1½ lakhs on the subsidiary buildings which are a part of the Committee's scheme. These will fit into the existing blocks and will tend to greater comfort and convenience in the hospital. Another Committee is now about to be appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the working arrangements of the hospital, the hours of attendance of doctors and nurses, the cooking arrangements, the supply of stores and the whole question of the administration of the hospital; and a set of rules will be drawn up dealing with these matters. I am glad to say that Mr. Arthur the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Ashton, the Honorary Secretary of the Canning Home, have kindly consented to serve on the Committee.

"I shall now proceed to consider the remarks made by the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and in doing so I may mention that I found great difficulty in following what he said. Under the head of Stamp Revenue, the Hon'ble Member plunged into a scheme of fancy finance, and constructed an ideal budget on a basis which is entirely unintelligible. Under the head of Excise he repeated what he said last year, with only one addition. I am unable to conceive a less appropriate occasion than the present for criticising the Excise Revenue and complaining that we get more than we ought to get just at the very time when the Government of India have increased the proportion of Excise Revenue from one-fourth to one-half, in order to make some compensation to the Province for the loss of a great source of expansive revenue. I have no hesitation in saying that the Hon'ble Member's attitude as regards Stamps and Excise is something very much like disloyalty to the Province. He has taken up the rôle of a financial Jonah, and I can imagine other members feeling that it is high time for the whale to appear on the scene. I cannot repeat here all that I said last year on the subject of the Excise Revenue. There is one point only about the minimum and maximum price of certain drinks to which I shall refer. The Excise Commission had an idea that for outstill liquor you could fix a minimum price, and that it would do good in two ways: that it would counteract the competition for cheapening liquor, and would lead to the manufacture of more wholesome liquor: but I may add that subsequent experience showed that the Excise Commission were totally mistaken. For none of those consequences followed, and the result was that the proposal as to a minimum price was rightly abandoned. Now as to the question of a maximum price, I may explain that in the district of Gaya a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops, that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice $(1\frac{1}{4})$ annas) a bottle. The measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillery and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system should be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. Mr. Gupta, the Excise Commissioner, is also in favour of fixing a maximum, but the Board discourage it as an interference with free trade and in itself difficult to enforce. Finally it was decided that the whole question should be discussed at length by the Board of Revenue, whose report has not yet been received.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen and Babu Eshan Chundra Mittra remarked upon the question of process-fees. I believe there are no charges more readily paid than charges connected with litigation. Litigation in this country occupies quite an exceptional position. It takes the place of Monte Carlo, the Stock Exchange, and the race course all combined, and I would object to any attempt to surrender one pice of the proceeds of process-fees and court-fees.

"Under the head of Income-tax, no doubt, Sir Charles Elliott suggested that the minimum a sessable income should be raised, but this was merely a pious

opinion, and any proposal of that kind would require the consent of the Government of India. It raises a large question of Imperial Finance, which would be most carefully considered and most jealously guarded.

"The next point which was referred to is Irrigation. My Hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen objects to the charge of Rs. 24,65,000 for interest on irrigation works. That is a charge on the Provincial Revenues, and it is quite legitimate that the interest upon the capital expended for the construction

of canals for irrigation should be borne out of those revenues.

"Incidentally, in connection with a general dissertation on the condition of the people, my Hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen wandered into a commentary on the condition of the Nunias and Jolahas. Considering that the name of the latter is a typical word for a fool, and that vernacular literature is full of stories to their disadvantage, I doubt whether they can ever have been as prosperous as my friend makes out. However that may be, Manchester cloth has no doubt affected the condition of the Jolaha as Liverpool salt has that of the Nunia. But if you compare the loss to these classes with the enormous gain to the general body of the population, no one will hesitate to say where the balance of advantage lies.

"There is a small point about the profits from printing. Both this Government and other Governments have introduced a number of forms which are a weariness to most people who come into contact with them. But they are a necessity, and you should print them as cheaply as possible. Some years ago a Committee was formed to enquire into this question, and we started an establishment for printing these forms at the Presidency Jail Press. That scheme saved a lakh of rupees in the first year, and has gone on flourishing ever since. I am certain no private press would do the work as cheaply, and I hold that it is quite legitimate that this work should be done in the jail.

"As to the supply of stationery, it is well known to everybody who looks at the reports of the Stationery Department that an enormous amount of country-made stationery is used. Within the last ten years, certainly the last five years, the effort has been everywhere to substitute country stationery for the stationery formerly procured from England, and at the present moment there is not an item of the most insignificant description which can possibly be obtained in this country that is imported from England.

"Lastly, as to the salaries of ministerial officers. I need hardly add anything to what I said on this subject last year. It is a class for whom it is impossible not to have a great deal of sympathy, and in considering our contract we included in our standard scale of expenditure a sufficient sum to enable the salaries of the ministerial officers to be raised to the extent I stated last year, but the Government of India were unable to admit the charge. The Hon'ble Eshan Chundra Mittra said a good deal about unpaid apprentices and told us a pathetic story about the loss of a document. Well, I believe that if you raise the pay of the amlah and increase their number, the custom of taking apprentices is so ingrained in this country that they will only have apprentices in larger numbers. I do not think you can get rid of unpaid apprentices, and it is not my experience of Bengal that the practice of stealing incorporate documents is whelly confined to the process?" inconvenient documents is wholly confined to the poorer classes."

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The Council adjourned sine die.

CALCUTTA;

F. G. WIGLEY,

The 4th May, 1897.) Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

GIFT BY HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF HILL TIPPERA OF A PHOTO. GRAVURE AND COLLOTYPE APPARATUS TO THE SCHOOL OF ART IN CALCUTTA.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT-EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 1st May 1897.

RESOLUTION-No. 89T.G.

READ-

The correspondence regarding the gift by His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera of a Photogravure and Collotype apparatus to the School of Art in Calcutta.

His Highness the late Maharaja of Hill Tippera lately brought out a set of photogravure and collotype apparatus from England at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and his son, the present Raja, has offered to hand it over to Government with a view to securing some improvement in the technical education imparted in the School

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has had the advantage of the advice of Sir Alfred Croft and of two specialists-Mr. A. W. Turner, of the Survey of India, and Mr. E. B. Havell, Principal of the School of Art—as to the means of utilising the apparatus. There are now nearly 300 pupils in the School of Art, and many of these might learn the processes of photogravure, collotype and (photographic) mechanical printing, which are widely distinct, but can all be carried out with little addition to the apparatus now in hand. There are now in England above ten thousand pupils at the various polytechnic and art schools learning these processes, and they seem particularly adapted to the conditions of Indian youth and society. The pupils of the School of Art might, while learning these processes, produce under direction copies of master-pieces of Indian Art, which are greatly needed for Art instruction in the Calcutta School and in Indian Art Schools generally: such works are the Buddhist frescoes in the Ajanta Caves and the interior decorations of palaces, mosques and public buildings in Northern India. The

pupils might also assist in illustrating various Government publications.

3. Government by employing this apparatus in the School of Art will supply a supplementary means of technical instruction and will afford to many young men the prospect of gaining a livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the Raja's gift, and tenders his cordial thanks to His Highness for his generosity. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit definite proposals how best to utilise the apparatus now

presented to the School of Art.

ORDER .-- Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruc-tion, Bengal, for information. Also that the Political Department of this Government be requested to forward a copy of the Resolution to His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE, Secretary to the Gort. of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 2475L.S.-G.—The 3rd May 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the district of Cuttack in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 110S .- G., dated Cuttack, the 9th April 1897. Memo. by-H. G. Cooke, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Copy with that of its enclosures forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Municipal Department, for information, in continuation of this office memorandum No. 87S.-G., dated the 30th March 1897.

No. 508, dated Cuttack, the 2nd April 1897.

From-E. F. Growse, Esq., Magistrate of Cuttack, To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 397S.-G., dated 17th December last, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., of the 12th idem, calling for a report on the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief sources of water-supply in this district, I have the honour to state that the registers of water-supply in the forms prescribed in the Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May 1896, have been opened in all the Municipalities in this district. The Chairman of the District Board states that the lists of tanks and wells have been received through the agency of the Kanungoes and the registers prescribed in Circular No. 8T.M. of the 15th May last, are being prepared and will be complete this month. this month.

2. As regards steps taken by the District Board and municipalities to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I beg to forward herewith extracts

from the letters received from those bodies on the subject.

3. Babu Joggeswar Chandra Chunder, Zamindar and Vice-Chairman, District Board, has offered Rs. 1,000 for the excavation of a tank in his zamindari, and the Board, in their meeting of the 1st February last, accepted the offer with thanks.

Extract from the Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality's No. 160, dated 17th March 1897.

The water-supply is quite sufficient and more wells and tanks are excavated according as necessity arises. The chief supply of drinking water and for ordinary purposes is drawn from the rivers Kathjuri and Mahanadi, which flow on the south and north of this municipality. The water of the Peyton Sahee tank is also used by people for the aforesaid purposes, and the water of this tank, as well as that of the rivers mentioned above, stood first in the chemical analysis, as will appear from the Sanitary Commissioner's last Inspection Report of this municipality. The waters of other tanks and wells, excepting a very few, are wholesome, though they are not so pure as the above three waters. There was no check as to the use of the water of the tanks before, and stringent measures have been taken not to allow washing of clothes by washermen and other people. The water in the Mahanadi is too abundant to require any sanitary measures, and particular care is taken to preserve the purity of the water of the Kathjuri, which has become very scanty, though the river has not yet been included within the limits of this municipality. Special care is also taken against pollution of the water of the Peyton Sahee tank, though it is not a public tank but belongs to private persons. Most of the wells—147 in number—of this municipality have been disinfected with permangangle of potash, an abundant quantity of which has been kept by us for disinfection Most of the Peyton Sahee tank, though it is not a public tank but belongs to private persons. Most of the wells—147 in number—of this municipality have been disinfected with permanganate of potash, an abundant quantity of which has been kept by us for disinfection purposes from time to time. The municipality being too poor to entertain any scheme of filtered water-supply, or even a supply of the river water by means of pipes, as was lately proposed, every effort is made to preserve the purity of the existing sources of supply.

> C. A. W. MEADOWS, Chairman, Cuttack Municipality.

Extract from the Vice-Chairman of District Board's letter No. 402, dated 30th March 1897.

Estimates for 51 tanks amounting to Rs. 64,775 have been submitted by the District Engineer and works of four tanks have been undertaken.

The work of clearing one old tank at Jagannathpur of which the estimate had been

previously passed, has been completed.

I may here mention that in regard to the Vice-Chairman's estimates for the 51 tanks referred to above, the District Board, by their Resolution of the 1st instant, passed them provisionally on condition that no work on any tank was to be started, except when the Chairman considered it necessary, of which the Board was to be informed. The list includes a large number of tanks which would only be dug if it was necessary to open relief works, whereas others are useful as ordinary works merely for the purposes of improving the water-supply.

> J. C. CHUNDER, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Cuttack,

Extract from the Chairman, Kendrapara Municipality's letter No. 4, dated 2nd January 1897.

THE water-supply of the town is fair and sufficient. The Gobri river and the Gobri canal are the principal sources of water-supply which run through the heart of the town. Besides there are a large number of public and private wells and tanks. All the information required in Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May last, has been collected, and printed forms for the preparation of the registers have been received. The subjoined statement is extract from the statistics.

Total number of villages. Total number of houses. Total population.	The second second second	Total		TAN	7K8.	101/12/	WEI	LLS.		
	Govern- ment.	Municipal.	Private.	Total.	Govern- ment.	Municipal,	Private.	Total.		
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
62	3,828	17,647		1	99	100	14	81	1,235	1,280

The tank water is not used for drinking purposes. Under section 200 of the Act, the following tanks were re-excavated in the course of the last two years :-

Rs. A. P. 1. Oriang tank belonging to Babu Nagendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, zaminder ... 1,400 0 0 Birswati belonging to Babu Nagendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, zamindar 3. Kaniya Jore belonging to Sheikh Wahed Ullah and 250 0 0 others 469 14 6

A well with pucka platform and a drain was excavated by the Municipality near the public slaughter-house newly constructed.

All the Municipal Commissioners have in contemplation to excavate a tank and dig a few more wells this year.

TARA PRASANNA ACHERJER,

Chairman.

Extract from the Chairman, Jajpur Municipality's No. 4, dated 9th January 1897.

Besides tanks and wells, the river Baitarani and its branch, Gargati, which flow past the

town on the north side, and the Jajpur canal, with its distributary No. 1, supply water for all purposes to a large number of the residents.

2. The Municipal Commissioners have fourteen wells under their charge, and these wells will be cleared carefully in April or May next. Several of the tanks are reported to be in a bad state. Notices have been issued on the owners of two tanks to cleanse them under section 200, Municipal Act, and on the owner of another either to cleanse it or fill it up with suitable materials. On the failure of the owners, the Municipal Commissioners will take steps to have them cleansed or filled from their own funds. These undertakings will, however, be costly enough costly enough.

> M. M. CHAKRAVERTY, Chairman.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXECUTI BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE AND THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 75A-D.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 3rd May 1897.

READ-

Sub-Deputy Collectorships.

The Resolution of the 20th April 1896, reviewing the result of the examination held

in March of that year, and appointing candidates to be probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

The Notification of the 18th September 1896, publishing rules for the examination of 1897 for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate

The Reports of the Examiners at the examination held on the 29th, 30th, 31st March and 1st April 1897.

The seven Probationary Deputy Collectors and seventeen Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed on the result of the examination held in March 1896 have all been absorbed into officiating or substantive pro tempore appointments. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to.

2. In September last it was notified in the same way as had been done in previous years that at an examination to be held in 1897 seven candidates would be selected for Probationary Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 a month, and seven for Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 a month respectively. It was announced that four Probationary Deputy Collectorships would be given to the first four candidates on the list in order of merit, that three would be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor from amongst those who had obtained a minimum of one-third of the total marks, and that from the remainder of those qualified by obtaining one-third of the total marks, the

3. The examination was held on the 29th, 30th, 31st of March and 1st April 1897. No fewer than 164 applicants, or one less than the number of last year, obtained permission to compete, and of these 157 (all of whom except six were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 157, only 26 were Muhammadans, 7 Behari Hindus, and 3 Uriyas. In 1896 the corresponding figures were 20, 6, and 6. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 146 against 131 in 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor would select seven more candidates as probationers for

4. Last year seven Probationary Deputy Collectors and seventeen Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors were appointed. The same number of the former is appointed this year; but in view of the great number of officers already in the Subordinate Civil Service and of the necessity of curtailingrecruitment, in order to prevent a great block of promotion hereafter, only seven candidates are selected for appointment as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors, as advertised.

5. The following four gentlemen who stood first in order of merit are entitled to appointments as Probationary Deputy Collectors:-

			Number of marks.
Babu Anath Bandhu De, B.A			587
" Ashutosh Datta, B.A.	•••		548
" Jyotish Chandra Acharjya, B.L.	•••	•••	540
", Surendra Nath Chakrabarti, M.A.,	в.А.	•••	533

6. The following three candidates have been selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for appointment as Probationary Deputy Collectors after careful consideration of the number of marks obtained, the claims upon Government

of members of the candidates' family, the interests of the different classes of the community, and the requirements of the public service:-

Piyara Meerza. Mr. J. S. Mackay. Maulvi Abdul Majid (II), M.A.

7. All these probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and if the report from the districts in which they are stationed is favourable, they will, after such period of probation as may seem advisable, be appointed to be Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. They will not ordinarily be vested with magisterial powers until they are so appointed. Separate orders will now be passed posting all the officers above named to districts. posting all the officers above named to districts.

8. The following are the seven candidates selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, from among those who have obtained one-third marks, to be

Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors:-

Babu Jogindra Nath Pal, B.A.

Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhry, B.A. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momen, B.A. Babu Baijnath Sahai, B.A.

"Mohit Chandra Ghose, B.A. Maulvi Muhan Babu Baijnath Babu Jyotish Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.

9. These probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem at present, and will, if they are satisfactorily reported on, be gradually absorbed in the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. Separate orders will at once be passed posting them to districts.

ORDER.-Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the

Calcutta Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1014 Stats. - The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,	Secy. to the Goot. of Bengal.
	7897
	[an]
	luring M
	Scient showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during Man 1897
	around (
	and
	8.88
1	Rice
	20
1	Stooks
	the A
1	wing 1
	840
	Statement

	1st week of Mds. 3,83,000 27,800 1,50,400 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,700 8,075 12,21,675 12,21,675 11,128 (1st to 3rd May 1897.) 11,128 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)
1897.	4th week of Api, 1897. Mds. 3,90,000 27,500 1,59,300 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,300 4,925 12,48,425 12,48,425 (on 24th Api, 1897.) 35,371 (24th to 26th Api, 1897.) 16,525 (24th to 26th Api, 1897.) 16,525 (24th to 26th Api, 1897.) 16,525 (24th to 26th Api, 1897.) 16,525 (24th to 26th Api, 1897.)
Stock in hand as compiled on—	3rd week of Apl. 1897. Apl. 1897. 3,98,000 2,9,500 1,68,300 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 6,4,500 10,603 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 12,64,303 13,736 19th Apl. 1897). 6,769 (17th to 19th Apl. 1897).
o coords of	2nd week of Api. 1897. Mds. 4,04,000 33,200 1,70,500 2,500 2,500,000 75,200 7,981 12,99,081 12,99,081 83,455 (on 11th Api. 1897). 19,912 (10th to 12th Api. 1897). 83,429 (10th to 12th Api. 1897).
	1st week of Apl. 1897. Mds. 4,53,000 28,200 1,77,500 2,600 2,40,000 2,40,000 81,100 13,62,950 15,917 Apl. 1897).
	8,550,000 6,33,000 6,33,000 6,33,000 8,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,40,000 2,28,000 2,40,000 2,28,000 2,40,000 2,28,000 2,40,000 2,28,000 2,40,000 2,
NAMES OF MARTS.	Baliaghatta Ultadanga Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshigani Minor bazars (1) Cther retail shops (1) Ramkristopur* Baidyabati, Nawabgani, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagoret Total On Railway premises on both sides of the river On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns By Canal returns By Canal returns

This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1013 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Gost. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 4th May 1897.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st April 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST APRIL							
		1896	1896.						
1			8	4	5				
Imports.		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.				
From Foreign Ports	::	33,092	45,042	130,243	3 1,77,275				
Total		33,092	45,042	130,245	1,77,278				
Experts. To Foreign Ports "Indian "	:::	76,763 46,802	1,04,483 63,022	107,431 4,938	1,46,225 6,721				
Total		123,065	1,67,505	112,369	1,52,946				

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		15тн то 2	1st April	
	1896		1897	•
1	2	3	4	5
To describe the second	Cwts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
Rice Paddy	20,360 10,390	27,712 14,142	104,508 23,627	1,42,247 32,159
Wheat Gram and pulses Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	2,342	3,188	1,521 589	2,070 802
Total	33,092	45,042	130,245	1,77,278

Imports.—The total imports of rice during the week ending 21st April 1897 amounted to 104,508 cwts., against 20,360 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896. Of the former quantity, Burma contributed nearly the whole, viz. 103,891 cwts. There were no imports from Balasore, which supplied 20,360 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896. The entire supply of 23,627 cwts. of paddy received during the week ending 21st April 1897 was from Burma. Balasore, which sent 10,390 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, contributed nothing during the week under report. Owing chiefly to there being no supplies of gram and pulse from Chandballi, which sent 1,478 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the trade under that head fell from 2,342 cwts. to 1,521 cwts.

April 1896, the trade under that head fell from 2,342 cwts. to 1,521 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the third week of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the

corresponding period of 1896 :-

Committee of the Commit	15тн то 21ѕт Аркіі.						
	18	96.	. 189)7.			
1	2	8	4	5			
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.			
Rice	93,642 1,291 6,694 21,268 170	1,27,457 1,757 9,111 28,948 232	105,000 558 6,583 228	1,42,917 			
Total	123,065	1,67,505	112,369	1,52,946			

The shipments of rice to foreign ports amounted to 104,319 cwts in the week ending 21st

April 1897, against 64,037 cwts in the corresponding week
in 1896. The chief fluctuations were an increase of 16,665 cwts. in the exports to Aden: Mauritius took 33,363 cwts. and States in Arabia other than Muscat 30,688 cwts., against nothing in the week ending 21st April 1896; the largest decreases were in the supplies sent to Ceylon (27,751 cwts.), United Kingdom (14,995 cwts.), and to Natal (8,885 cwts.). The falling off in the exports of wheat from 6,531 cwts. to only 252 cwts. was practically confined to the despatches to the United Kingdom, to which nothing was sent during the week ending 21st April 1897 against 6,275 cwts, in the week ending was sent during the week ending 21st April 1897, against 6,275 cwts. in the week ending

was sent during the week ending 21st April 1897, against 6,275 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896. The trade in gram and pulse aggregated 2,669 cwts., against 4,735 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the decrease being chiefly due to diminished exports to the United Kingdom (807 cwts., against 2,021 cwts) and to Ceylon (nil against 1,588 cwts.), while Mauritius took 1,711 cwts., against nothing in the week ending 21st April 1896.

There was again no trade in rice with the coast ports. The exports fell from 29,605 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896 to only 681 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1897, the decline being due to nothing having been sent to Bombay and the Madras ports during the period under report, against 18,022 cwts. and 10,317 cwts. respectively in the corresponding period in 1896. Owing chiefly to absence of exports to Bombay, which received 11,108 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the trade in gram and pulse fell from 16,533 cwts. to 3,914 cwts. The variations in the other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of suppty and the places of destination, both

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both

as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st April 1896 and 1897.

•	Ports.		111	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total
	1			2	3	4	5	6	1
	From Indian Ports			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwta
	Bimlipatam	{1896 1897		616	•••••				615
	Calingapatam	{ 1896 1897					432	293	725
Madras	Coconada	{1896	E	===		*	864 310	296	864 606
	Gopalpur	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::::		375		375
	Rangoon	{ 1896 1897	C	99,089	15,666	::::	403	****	115,158
Burma	"{ Moulmein	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	4,802	7,961	£			12,763
Balasore	—Chandbali	{ 1896 1897	11.1	20,360	10,390		1,478		32,238
	Total Indian Ports	{1896 1897		20,360 104,507	10,390 23,627		2,342 1,520	589	33,093 130,243
	From Foreign Ports		9	7		26(3)		Entra	
Straits Sett	dements	{1896 1897			1	1 1	1		
	GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND DIAN PORTS	of 1896 In- 1897		20,360 104,508	10,390 23,627		2,342 1,521	589	33,09 130,246

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st April 1896 and 1897.

		OLICE MATERIA	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	BERTHAM TERMINA				SERVICED SOUR DOLL
Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, bar-ley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	{ 1896 1897	:::	21,921 6,326		6,275	2,021 807		29,617 7,133
Cape Town	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	1,173					1,173
Cape Colony East London	{ 1896 1897	:::	371	::::::		*****		371
Algoa Bay	{ 1896 1897	::	367				::::	367
Abyssinia	{\frac{1896}{1897}}	::	9,251		===		_ ==	9,251
Eastern Coast of Africa—Delagoa	Bay $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::	367					367
Mauritius	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::	33,363		249	1,711		35,323
Natal	{ 1896 1897	:::	8,885		::::	688	96	9,669
South America—Demerara	{ 1896 1897	:::	994		3	22		1,019
Aden	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$::	4,725 21,390		===	107		4,725 21,497
Arabia Maskat	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	1,326	::: ::				1,326
Other States	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	30,688					30,688
Ceylon	{ 1896 1897	:::	27,780 29			1,588	73 147	29,441 176
China—Hongkong	{1896 1897	:::		1,291				1,291
Straits Settlements	{1896 1897	::		==	256	438 22	44	694 66
Total Foreign Po	orts { 1896 1897		64,037 104,819	1,291	6,531 252	4,735 2,669	169 191	76,763 107,431

Vivi (str	•						2	Other food-grains,	
	Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	jowar, bar- ley, oats,	Total
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000							&c.	
List of	1			2	3	4	5	6	7
	To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		{1896 1897	::	18,022			11,108		29,13
	Madras	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$		88		220	3,255 2,925		3,34 3,18
	Badagara	$ { }^{1896}_{1897}$:::	2,416					2,41
Madras	Calicut	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	5,143	*****				5,14
	Cannanore	{1896 1897		1,402	===				1,40
5	Cochin	{ 1896 1897	::				499	*****	499
	Tellicherry	{1896 1897	::	1,268					1,26
	Rangoon	{ 1896 1897	:::	732 678		147	1,214 665		2,09 1,34
	Akyab	··· { 1896 1897	:::	1 3			99 100		100
Burma	Kyouk Pyoo	{1896 1897					6	*****	0
	Moulmein	{ 1896 1897				7	102 29		110 29
	(Sandoway	{1896 1897	:::	••••		3	26	*****	29
Chittagong		··· { 1896 1897	==			6	108	*****	109
Balasore	Balasore	{ 1896 1897	=				50	•••••	
	Chandbali	··· {1896 1897				85	135 73		135 158
Nicobar	•••	{ 1896 1897							******
Port Blair	· · · · · ·	{ 1896 1897		490	===		8		489
Fravancore-		{ 1896 1897	=	489		169	10.509	1	46,30
	Total Indian Ports	{ 1897		29,605		163 306	16,533 3,914	37	4,93
		or 1896 In-		93,642	1,291	6,694	21,268	170	123,066
	DIAN PORTS.	(1897		105,000	*****	558	6,583	228	112,00

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1016 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT., The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896:—

IMPORTS.

From Foreign From Indian

n de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition			ports.	ports.	ı	otal.
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chitte cong	1 1896	•••	******	869	869	1,183
Chittagong	1897	•••	***	21,433	21,433	29,173
Narayanganj	\$ 1896					
		***	******			******
Balasore ports	1896	•••	******	314	314	427
Dutasoro P	1897	***		577	577	785
Cuttack	1896				******	
Outroca	1 7001	***	******	******		•••••
Puri	1896	•••	•••••	******		•••••
_	1897				•••••	
Total .	1896		•••••	1,183	1,183	1,610
Total .	1897	***	******	22,010	22,010	29,958
			EXPORT	ng		
Forts,			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	To	otal.
Ol tu	(1896		Cwts.	Cwts. 2,927	Cwts. 2,927	Mds. 3,984
Chittagong .	1897					
Narayanganj .			******	51	51	69
marayanganj .	1897		•••••		••••	******
Balasore ports.	1896			78,877	78,877	1,07,360
	1 1001	•••	******	23,414	23,414	31,869
Cuttack .	{ 1896 1897	•••	10,394 17,365	10,156	20,550 17,365	27,971 23,636
	1896 1897	•••	10,502 2,498	602	11,104 2,498	15,114 3,400

The rise of 20,564 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 21,433 cwts., was chiefly due to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma and Nilla. Balasore also showed an improvement of 263 cwts. on account of larger supplies of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta.

92,613

23,414

113,509

43,277

1,54,498

58,905

20,896

19,863

1896

1897

The export trade of Chittagong and Narayanganj, which fell off by 2,927 cwts. and 51 cwts. respectively, was attributed to the cessation of exports to Indian ports. Owing to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta, Balasore also showed a decline of 55,463 cwts. There having been no shipments to the Indian ports, Cuttack too had a falling off of 3,185 cwts., although Foreign ports received 6,971 cwts. in excess of last year. Mainly in consequence of smaller consignments of rice to Columbo, the export trade of Puri also declined by 8,606 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896,	1897
1	2	8	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Indian Ports. Burma {Akyab Calcutta		2,401 8,943 6		8,116		ï	480	207	389		869	10,51 8,94 20 1,76
Total		11,350		9,875		1	480	207	389		869	21,4

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICE EXPORTED.	Ri	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		AL,
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Cwt
Indian Ports. Bombay Calcutta Madras {Cochin Tellicherry	645										1,888 5 645 389	
Total .	. 2,927										2,927	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ton days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
CTV DANG DATE STREET OF OFFICE STREET STREET, STREET COMPANY OF STREET	1896,	1897,	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
t Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Own
Indian Port.							51				51	-
Total		*****				*****	51				51	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat,		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil							*****		544.41			*****
Indian Port.												
Calcutta					12	161	302	122		294	814	577
Total		.,,	*****		12	161	302	122		294	314	577

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	. 13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwis,	Owts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
NR	-											
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	56,286	19,795	15,840	2,829			6,801	790			78,877	23,414
Total	56,236	19,795	15,840	2,829			6,801	790			78,877	23,41

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

FORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.		Rice.		Pa	Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains.		Total.	
		1896.		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	
1					5									
Poreign Ports.			Cwts. Cw	Cwts.	Cwts.	ts. Cwts.	s. Cwts.	wts. Owts.	. Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle Columbo Mauritius		••	3,115 7,279	3,909 13,421						35			3,115 7,279	3,944 13,421
1	Total	•••	10,394	17,330					•••••	35			10,894	17,368
Tuticorin Allepey Ponani Cochin Calicut Cannanoro Bombay			478 1,469 438 1,466 735 3,169 1,396 9,151 19,545	17,330					508 417 1,005	35			478 1,469 1,026 1,466 735 3,586 1,396 10,156	17,365

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ri	ce.	Pad	dy.	Whe	at.	Gran pu	and	Other	food-	Total.	
	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	10,502	2.498			*****	••••	*****		••••	••••	10,502	2,49
Bombay	602	******									602	******
Total	11,104	2,498		••••							11,104	2,49

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1015 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 24th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 41,21,341 maunds. The destination of 39,37,343 maunds is specified. A little more than half of this quantity (20,32,127) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than two-sevenths (11,70,112 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (7,35,104 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 29,042 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,42,114 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 4th May 1897. (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January

STATION TO WH.	існ	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.		Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April* 1897.
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL. Hooghly.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	W		
arakeswar		243	1000			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
handernagore	•••	6	9 A 10 A 10 A		127	386	336	14)
asghora		2 4	***			••		
andua		17					10	•••
				•••				
Total Burdwan.		272			127	386		
emari		58	1000			900	346	141
asulpur		4	•••					A.S
urdwan		95	62	104				
aniganj		1,460	940	1,270	186	370		
tarampur		103				581	299	365
nuskara	***	108	•••					
Total		1,730	1,002	1,374	700			•••
Birbhum.		-		1,079	186	951	296	365
lpur	***	2		378			i	
inthia		1						•••
•			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Total Nadia.		3		378	4	-		
rpur		William H. T.	-					
uadanga		353	10,	380		373		604
ishtia		343	742	•••				
amdanga			888				735	1,850
mukdia	•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,387			567	347
							374	1,143
Total	***	696	1,630	1,767	-			1,147
Murshidabad.	-		-	1,707	•••	373	1,676	5,091
gang	***	157	154	415	115		371	1 500
		***						1,520 374
Total		157	154	445	11.			0/4
Rangpur,	j				115		371	1,894
monir Hát		EE		109				
ner		55		•••	***			i Desert
Total	-			•••				383
		55		109				- Trade Charles
ch Behar	-	755				***	**	383
Jalpaiguri.		755	377	1,498	720	752	2,613	5,464
aiguri				176				0,303
ishai	•••	392		2,336	1,505	1,398	672	374
Dazar	***		731	382			1,780 367	1,011
koba	***			394			381	370
Total	_							101
Darieelina	•••	392	731	3,288	1,505	1,398	2.000	
om						1,000	3,200	1,856
eeling "				758		2,276		874
Secur		382	346	524 201				
	***				375	374	1,400	374 1.123
Total		382	240			0/4	1,492	1,123
Pabna.		002	846	1,483*	375	2,650	1,492	1,871
				172				
Total	_					***	***	•••
		***		172			PARTY STATES	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	15	otal from st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Weel endin 10th April 1897	g er	Veek ding 7th April 897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
. 1 77 1	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
*BENGAL—concld.	1	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M		Mds.	Mds.
Faridpur.					•••		373 368	1,120	716
Rajbari							962		757
Goalundo Pachuria							649	375	
	-	6.14	A.16	10 Y	2014	2	352	1,495	1,473
Total						28 8	,862	11,489	18,538
TOTAL OF BENGAL		4,442	4,240	- 10,012	-				10,000
CHOTA NAGPUR. Hazaribagh.		750	376	3 1,101	4	28 1	,709	376	3,005
Giridih	***			_		28 1	,709	376	3,005
Total Manbhum.		750	370	1,101		10 1			0,000
Purulia		22							
Bulrampur		5							
Barakar Pradhan Khanta		3			1		485		
Total		31					485 _		
Singhbhum.		3							
Chakradharpur			_						
Total		3	_				2,194		3,00
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPU	JR	81	2 37	76 1,10		420			5,00
BIHAR. Sonthal Pargunas.							375		37
Barharwa Maharajpur Ghat			3'	72 38	36			371	
Pakour			10	6 6,8		756	2,634	1,868	1,8
Sahibganj Baidyanath		38	2 1,8	2,3	19			1,881	1,1
Total		38	32 2,2	56 9,5	14	756	3,009	4,120	3,3
			-						
Purnea. Katihar Junction									7
Bhagalpur.							376	756	
Nathnagar			***		81 ï	,183	747	3,762	2,6
Colgong Pirpainti				1.5	02 2	,254	752	2,640	1,
Ghoga			:	370 1,8	78	3,714	7,540	370	ï,
Bhagalpur			64	4,9			749	387	
Sultanganj Raghupur			***	h-m-1			125		
			04	8,7	19 19	2,101	10,164	7,915	7,
Total Monghyr.			64						
Bariarpur						765	382 371	741	
Khagaria Jamalpur		(E. C.) (L. Notae, A. (1)) (1)			373			2,236	ï
Jamaipur Lakhisarai			388	2,0	329	4,575	8,015 758	2,230	
Monghyr			382		124 385	757	2,270	5,242	8
Garhara Tegra			268 746					381 808	
Jamui							374		
Begamsarai			371			383	749	384	
Burhi Simultola					100		370	, 372	
Nawadi									
CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE		SEE BLOOKS	155	377 4	511	6,480	8,284	10,164	

STATION TO WHICCONSIGNED.	он	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1		2	. 3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—contd. Patna.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khushrupur		1,548		2,682	402	398	1,871	1,507
Barh		12,781	376 22,465	1,532 15,054	758 7,164	1,108	2,263	
Rankipore	2011	1,491			7,104	14,020 375	19,867	6,084
Digha Ghat	•••	2,876 875	889	4,158	3,794	2,245	2,295	4,128
Sadispur Bihta		1,211	126	377 376	•••			
Mokameh			756	2,340	1,859	1,498	372 4,515	374 2,623
Dinapur			375		378		375	763
Buktiarpur						375	1,119	374
Total		19,782	25,987	26,519	14,355	20,019	32,677	15,853
Gaya.			1 450			other processing		
Haya Jahanabad			1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102	2,278
								1,501
Total			1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102	3,779
Shahabad.					erich de mark			
Bedadi							3,489	
Raghunathpur			374	3,404		1,875	1,899	1,122
Arrah		1,129 1,513	370 2,664	1,896	1,133	4,496	3,402	2,246
Dumraon		378	1,117	2,268	1,160	6,010 1,125	1,126	875
Total		3,020	4,525	7,944		-	1,132	2.1(1)
Darbhanga.		0,020	4,020	7,544	2,293	13,506	11,048	3,743
Daronanga.								
akri						374		
Famaria			3,133	1,133			371	
Dalsingh Sarai		374	378	7,136 758	3,016	4,868 2,249	2,247	10,574
Darbhanga		8,169	3,791	26,144	7,951	7,912	1,129 12,714	2,225 26,395
Kamtaul Waini		1,104						
				385	366			378
Total		9,647	7,302	85,556	11,838	15,403	16,461	39,572
Muzaffarpur.			-11 200					
arai						750		
Bairagnia					374	345	373	0.00
fatipur		1,022	748					
Pholi		1,115	404					•••
duzaffarpur Bhagwanpur		6,843	9,996	40,791	9,449	5,634	10,077	16,907
Itamarhi		382		761 7,556	750	1,863	572	
lajipur			1,554	3,771	6,033	3,739 746	2,661 1,872	6,025 1,496
Total		9,384	12,702	52,879	16,983	13,077	15,555	24,428
Champaran.		56:0C= E.V		Professional Con-	rene Lumb		a Ship vin nga - Is	walke ware
laesi		1,018		3,768	1,125	050		
egowli indara		1,410		3,024	1,125	372	875	1,860
ettiah		6,735	3,417	2,984				874
ara	***	5,727	11,007	59,559 2,255	10,532	2,645	4,522	10,228
lotihari ipra			1,137	14,051	744 10,144	874 8,213	2,295 4,934	2,936 9,156
(Mariana)				373	391		1,135	9,100
Total		15,897	15,561	86,014	24,435	11,604	13,261	24,554

					de decient esclave.			445
STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—concld.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saran. Dighwara Ekma Chapra Goldenganj Daronda Savan Revelganj	11111111	 4,112 2 372 16,409 10,784	2,814 12,030 376 34,235 8,262	371 1,499 22,672 5,133 31,607 20,573	1,893 4,883 3,002 9,051 14,022 374	784 7,944 871 5,975 14,335 7,856 373	374 7,056 3,767 20,507 6,419	875 8,453 767 8,001 2,244
Mairwa Total		31,679	57,217	81,855	33,225	37,588	38,123	9,840
TOTAL OF BIHAR	1	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426	1,42,114
Total of Provinces un the Lieutenant-Go NOE of Bengal.	DEB	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541	1,46,344	1,71,291	1,63,657
NORTH-WESTERN PI INCES AND OUDH Ghazipur District.	ROV-			74-10 10 10-10 10 10-10 10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10 10-10 10 10-10 10 10-10 10 10 10-10 10 10 10 10 10 10				(8)
Dildarnagar Guhmer Tari Ghat	70	1,868 365	3,410	3,012	374	3,007	1,872 3,029	747 753
Tari Ghat Total	1016	7,585	6,072	3,385	374	6,397	4,901	1/800
Benares District.) (1)	7,000		3,000	- 1.	0,007		
Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Cantonment	11111	1,869 2,273 379 26,811	1,875 761 23,471 26,107	378 20,894	1,935 3,760 5,695	2,687 876 9,099	4,962 378 5,272 10,607	381 752 1,879
Total	•••	31,332	26,107	21,209	0,090		10,007	
Gorakhpur District Bhagalpur Gogra Chaurichaura Tahsil Deoria Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur	1.0	1,510 2,304 773	1,520	2,262 1,496	1,501 1,886	750 3,000	749 744 758 2,618	749 1,125
Total		4,587	7,177	4,134	3,387	3,750	4,864	1,874
Basti District. Khalilabad Basti Uska Bazar	23 23 23	1,933 1,146	378 6,413 1,869	782	378	794	372 	
Total		3,079	8,660	782	378	794	372	
Gonda District. Gonda Other places			8,638 6,764					
Total		2,638	15,899	6,005				
Baraick District.						757	373	
Naupara Baraich			754	1,507	875	378	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	

STATION	TO WHI	СН	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
	1 .		2	8	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WE INCES AL	STERN ND OUI	PROV-	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mirzapun Ahraura Road Chunar Mirzapur Gainpura	District	::	1,505 823 22,465 383	5,653 378 17,473 384	4,507 381 7,234	1,497 3,779 376	1,122 4,589	371 377 1,500	 ï,138
To	tal		25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711	2,248	1
Allahabad	l District			2000000				2,240	1,138
Carchana]		1 701	4.1			
Vaini				370	1,131		••		875
The second secon	•••		378 376	755		875			•••
C 10.770 NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.			15,747	2,652 21,899	5,287 15,460	1,880 2,282	2,251	3,367	1,498
			1,519		378		12,062	1,128	5,613
			48,683 7,819	56,477 6,029	21,813	648	4,905	3,736	3,064
rathu .			4,551	5,678	2,278 4,517	749	751 412		375
	•		763 376		752		372	1,116	375
ther places .	•	"" -							
Tot	al		80,212	93,855	51,616	10,934	20,753	9,347	11,300
						-			1,000
Fatchpur .	District.					State of the state			
	•			1,510	1,515	874			
11.4		1.1	14,387	21,270	2,270 10,612				
tehpur					387	2,311	1375		752
Tota	al .	-	14,387	22,780					
		"-	12,007	22,780	14,784	2,685	375	1	752
Cawnpore City			93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002	3,706	2,232	Control of
Etawah I	district.								10000
aphund			2,643 388	3,024	3,775			436	Prophenic
awah			19,017	378 14,360	8,749	1100			1700
sawantnagar			3,014	2,279	4,158	1,129	745		380
Tota	d		25,062	20,041	16,682		745		
Farukhabad	District	Market Ship of National			20,002	1,129	745	436	880
DEGETAD				373	380				
nauj			381					•	Lewern
Tota	1		381	373	380				
Mainpuri 1		-		076	000	•••			•••
er olg	nstrict.		3,782	1,535	12.200				
kohabad		10	1,966	1,137	1,126 2,642	373			beer Lifted
Total			5,748	2,672			1		
Agra Dis		-		2,072	3,768	373	•••	(2)	
Daupa			12,015	4.000					
a			20,578	4,238 13,522	6,557 34,662	774	439		CO. Yalish Market
Total		-				8,695	5,663	4,918	•••
			32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102	4,918	
Sitapur Di	istrict.				3.3			A 40	
***			379	3,022	2,635	1,125	878		1,134

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.		Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	. 8.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—conte	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Muttra	2,331 	1,997	1,173 2,628 324	₈₇₄	 875 	•••	372
Total .	2,331	1,997	4,125	374	875		372
Sikandra Rao Hattrass	753 21,667 6,414	8,797	755 30,653 4,570	2,252 769	 1,912 1,130	 396 741	396
Total .	28,834	10,612	85,978	3,021	3,042	1,137	396
Secundrabad Khurja	5,800		9,468	1,131 3,393 	375 381		
Total	6,064	4 5,329	15,137	4,524	756		
Muzaffarnagar District. Muzaffarnagar			757				-0-
	566 6,851			385 3,763	750 1,144	1,503	
Total	7,417	17,291	1 10,016	4,148	1,894	1,503	
Badansa Banda Bargarh Manikpur	1,187 742 384	2 1,50° 4 1,12°	7 3,042 9 1,133	3,806 753 748	375 3,030 375 751 747	382 372	 390
Kurwi	1,146				5,278	754	76
Total Moradabad District.	3,458	8 14,76	32,978	10,290	5,210	103	
Moradabad Chundowsi	78	37 4,91 2 15,41	10 4,148	1,514	₃₇₅		
Total	78	20,70	00 10,12	5 2,271	375		_==
Azimgarh District.						in and a	
Shahganj	• 7,55	7,55	22 37	8 777	1,990	384	
Bareilly District.	1,51					1,554	
Bareilly Total	2,71					1,554	
Jaunpur District.	-		00 20,00		-	-	
Jaunpur	14,4	96 25,2	241 5,68	37 4,895	1,497	1,876	-

-	MALE AND DESCRIPTION			l m					
	ON TO WHICE	н	Total from 1st to 80th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	27th March	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April	Week ending 17th April	Week ending 24th April
	1 34			1897.	1897.	1007.	1897.	1897.	1897.
	1		2	8 .	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-V INCES	VESTERN F AND OUD contd.	PROV-	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Shajehanpu Tilhar	Section of the Sectio		4,180 5,061 2,684	7,175 7,907 4,199	6,442 3,058 3,774		400		
Aujhi	Total		11,925	19,281	13,274		400		**
774	a District.						400		
Jaleswar R Kashganj		:::	754		386 2,266	- ::	373	-	
	Total 1	1.198	754		2,652		373		
Tacke	ow District.							11.1	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
Lucknow Alamnagar Kakori	=	:::	17,199 7,976 1,491	27,988 9,894 774	24,956 13,975 755	378 374	1,617 1,121	746 749	2,293
Malihabad	Service of		754						
	Total		27,420	38,656	89,686	752	2,738	1,495	2,293
	hit District.								
Pilibhit				1,516					
	npur Distric	t.	107	0.007	070				
Rurki Saharanpur			•••	879	373 5,253	4,169	2,986	1,871	375
	Total	200		879	5,626	4,169	2,286	1,871	375
Fyzal	bad District.			44.00		Autor a		10000	
Sahwal Radhauli Fyzabad Ajodhya Gosainganj			1,133 9,146 762	7,585 31,402 8,026 789	783 2,265 6,210	1,498 1,121	1,124 2,256 748	752 2,312	750 1,874
	Total		11,041	42,802	9,258				374
			11,041	42,802	9,208	2,619	4,128	3,064	2,998
Akbarpur	pur District		1,150	8,008	762	375	370	**	
Bahramghat	Banki Distric	t			1,881	758	381		
Duryabad Bara Banki]		378				379	
Safdarganj			8,415 8,795	3,416 17,267	4,557 14,034	755	376 3,720	874	383
	Total		12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884	4,477	753	383
Hard	ai District.	-							
Balamau Hardai	•••			755					
Baghauli			6,104 5,493	10,703	2,650 4,139			371	
Sandila			1,138	1,123	3,022				374
Bijno	Total		12,735	16,724	9,811			871	374
Dhampur Nagina	···			3,017	5,675				
Najibabad	FILE OF THE STATE			2,261	4,551		753	375	
Bijnor				2,260 1,124	6,426	1,508 1,494	374		•••
,	Cotal	-		8,662	16,652	3,002	1,127	375	100 mg

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.		Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th A pril 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PRO INCES AND OUDH— concld.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jhansi District.		1,510	1,530	382	758	2,245	12 A
Lolitpur District.		755	748	757	752	746	- ARIA
		878	2,257			754	
Hamirpur District. Mahoba	399	3,034	4,184	1,510	1,122	1,862	
Dehra Dun District.						miretrall ou	mhi i
Hardwar		#633 **1503	878	100 £	<u></u>		Popular Matterial
The said Station of Company of the State of			1,127			744	Todacide •••
Total			1,127		<u></u>	744	
Garhwal District.				are until the originate of			
		.228	750	750		THE CONTROL	A 1252045501
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	1,921	372	373	Sala Maria
TOTAL OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AN OUDH.		6,89,271	5,61,595	\$9,748	96,813	62,534	29,042
PANJAB.	101	210	201.1	881.1 91.10 207			in land brown
Amritsur District.							
Amritsur		740)			1.550	
Delhi District. Delhi	39,81		58,032	20,185	12,219	6,009	1,121
Jullundur District.							
Jullundur City	W 19	3	4	787.0			28.24.3
Umballa District.							
Umballa City	40	5,75	7,189	1,182	385	1,489	***
Gurgaon District.		9-3		8496.3		3. 74	la right
Faraknagar Gurgaon		37	8 2 1,138			3,821	2,70
Rewari	12,79					-	2,70
Total Other places	12,7					-	1,029
The same of the sa					12,000	16,169	4,855

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED,	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	28th February to	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road	3110 0	2,278	1,129	760	1,131	380	378
Katni		2,614 14,294	6,458	388	1,502		1,516
Jubbalpur Peparia		2,257	8,676	11,728 2,645	1,916 4,877		3,408 1,937
Kareli	er were Therefore	3,393	4,142	761	372		1,874
Nagpur	1,145	8,057 8,786	5,322 32,567	1,912	374		3,967
Other places		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		11,205	15,652	27,177	25,672
Total	1,145	86,629	89,521	29,399	25,824	40,577	38,743
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	andvents m	ina rwola G dirak	stoon and m Locales sul	at Irona o Libbon a	Part Hearth	rectation assessed as the participation of the	
Dholpur		1,126	Table William 11	ina.II	EVI DESA	cudas0 in	District Control
Dholpur Ajmere		376	383		a suppris		
Sutna	3,096	8,307	16,289	8,768	7,036	THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH	753
Mhow Ulwar	147 392	1,148 760	3,809	TOTAL VINE		STOUGHLAS	
Indore	750	756	9,503	Turkes la	Marwon a		
Jeypore	378	763	377	752	375		of the St.
Bawal Harphulpur	378 383	377 766	1,795	reday agonal	1,121	375	***
Other places		3,459	4,431	374	1,336		380
Total Total	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868	14,258	1,133
Hyderabad	378	778			49-1409-0-	1 4/10	
BERAR.	. Datha	Jat Jac	rogmanes a	C 18500 L	E INDICALORS	- 75.0 5.00	A secondary second
DENAIL.	The Control of	benneumn	o vini inu s	a le guiv	el lione	qui il lin	12002
Dhamangaon		•••	600		.660 BY	neg atxeaa U	380
Malkapur Khamgaon	26	381	432	10.00	407	104	•••
Akola	53	656	763	admining life	e united ign	404	
Amraoti	66	1,129	3,388	874	1,967	1,119	381
Total	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374	1,523	761
Bombay	()		874			1111	•• 1-200
Unspecified places	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058	8,949	2,682	453
GRAND TOTAL	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,088	3,07,034	2,38,644
ABSTRACT.	ring-solar (*)	.100 2000	7-11-1	osta setta Greco dano		101 July 101	
Total of Bengal	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862	11,489	18,538
" ", Bihar	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426	1,42,114
" ", Chota Nagpur	812	376	1,101	428	2,194	376	3,005
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,98,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	99,748	96,813	62,534	29,042
" , the Panjab	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169	4,855
" ", Rajputana and Cen- tral India	F 504	17 000	97.004	0.004	0.000	14.050	
" " Central Provinces	5,524 1,145	17,838 36,629	27,084 89,521	9,894 29,399	9,868 25,824	14,258 40,577	1,133 38,743
" " Hyderabad	378	778				l i	***
" ", Berar "	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374	1,523	761
" " Unspecified places	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058	8,949	682	453
dd exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800			SE	end march on transport		
GRAND TOTAL	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,758	3,16,088	3,07,034	2,38,644

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 3rd May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.38, Kalna 3.45, Katwa 4.10, Raniganj .30. Ploughing continues. Aus being sown. More rain wanted in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient generally, but water scarce in parts of Raniganj. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

				DIS.	C.		ors.	C.	
Sadar		***	•••	9	0	to	11	0	No.
Kalna	••••	2.00	- B. F. T. ***	8	0	to	9	01	per rupee.
Katwa	•••	***		8	0	to	9	0	Postupoon
Raniganj	•••		•••	8	8	to	9	0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '46, Rampur Hât '03. Weather cloudy and rather cold for the time of year. No crops on the ground. Price of rice at Sadar 81 seers and Rampur Hât 9 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura '88, Raipur '45, Maliara '51, Khatra '04, Gangajalghati 1'45, Onda '63, Vishnupur 1'09, Indas 1'06. Weather unsettled and generally cloudy with occasional dust-storms. The recent rain has cooled down the atmosphere. Ploughing renewed in most parts, but more rain needed. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Bankura and 10½ seers at Vishnupur; it is 9 seers at Chhatna and Saltora outposts and Sonamukhi thana and 11 and 10 seers at Khatra thana and Joyrampur outpost respectively.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar '82, Contai '25, Tamluk '84, Ghatal '02. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Heavy rain yesterday (2nd). Prospects of indigo and til good. Aus is still being sown, and sowing of aman commenced in Tamluk. More rain wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Moisadole, Moyna, Keshpur, Binpur, and Danton. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in Sabang. Common rice selling as follows:—

```
Sadar ... ... 10 0 Contai ... ... 11 to 12 0 per rupee.

Tamluk ... ... 9 13 Ghatal ... 10 to 11 0
```

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar '82, Serampore '91, Jahanabad '49. Prospect of sugarcane and til improved. Sowing of aus and jute commenced in places. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar '30, Ulubaria '32. Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '37, Barasat '92. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground, except sugarcane. Sowing of aus and jute going on. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

```
Sadar ... ... 8½ to 10 0

Barasat ... ... 8½ to 10 0

Basirhat ... ... 9 0

Diamond Harbour ... 8 14
```

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar '73, Kushtia '46, Meherpur 1'15, Chuadanga 1'00, Ranaghat 1'85. Ploughing for and sowing of aus going on. Cattle-pox in Chuadanga and Tehatta. Water-supply generally deficient, though better than before. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Relief-workers Dependants Otherwise relieved Test-workers	:::	 022	Women. 2,770 124 11,492 Nil	Children. 2,405 8,936 6,326 Nil	Total. 19,428 9,385 20,085 233
			Total	20 0 T.	49,131

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '55, Kandi '70, Jangipur '21. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good. Sowing of aus and bhadoi going on. State of indigo good and mulberry improving. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				DIS. C.	
Sadar		•••	***	8 0	per rupee.
Kandi	•••	•••	•••	8 12	per rupee.
Jangipur	•••	•••	•••	9 0,	

Latest price of common rice where relief and test-works opened is 8½ seers per rupee Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Sadar and Kandi-		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Test-workers	 	2,988 177	7 Nil	343	3,333 179
			Tota	1	3,517

Relieved by public subscription nearly 2,000 in all.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.27, Jhenida 2.15, Magura 1.01, Narail .40, Bangaon 1.50. Weather hot during day, nights cool, cloudy in the evening. The recent rainfall, though unevenly distributed, has done much good to the cultivation of aus and aman paddy and jute and indigo, which is going on briskly. More rain wanted. Fodder and water scarce in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

```
      Jessore
      ...
      ...
      9 to 10

      Jhenida
      ...
      ...
      \frac{81}{2}

      Magura
      ...
      ...
      \frac{81}{4} to 9

      Narail
      ...
      ...
      10 to 11
```

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.52, Bagirhat .26. Weather hot. Boro is being harvested; 8-anna outturn expected. Cultivation of aus progressing. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	C.	
Sadar	•••			9 to 10	0	-
Bagerhat Satkhira	***		•••	10	0	per rupee.
Satkhira	•••	***	***	9	5	

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	 	400	Women. Nil 3,361	Children. 315 1,579	Total. 3,764 5,360
			Tot	al	9,124

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar '52, Nator '08. Sowing of aus, aman, and jute going on vigorously. Prospects of standing crops, except sugarcane, are good. Insects to boro crop in Manda reported to have disappeared. Fodder available. Scarcity of water felt in places. Price of common rice ranges between 7 seers and 8 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	4.	768	Nil	13	781

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for jute, bhadoi, and sugarcane. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 20, Alipur Duars 87. Weather warm. Showers are doing much good to betri paddy and to sowing of jute and bhadoi. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.34, Kurseong .28, Kalimpong .10, Siliguri .49 Weather seasonable. Hills—Bhutta, bhadoi dhan, phaphur, chota marua, kangni, and sama are coming up. Terai—Sowing of bhadoi paddy and jute going on. Price of coarse rice:—

Bhutta sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01; district average ·31. Weeding of aus and jute continues. Sowing of aman commenced. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7 to 84 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall '01. Sowing of jute and aus continues. The late rain has vastly improved the prospects of aus and jute. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 8 seers 10 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 7 seers 2 chitaks to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Sirajganj ·42. Weather cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Aus sowings going on. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Men. Women. Children. Total.
391 Nil 101 492

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.22, Manikganj .67, Munshiganj 1.28, Narainganj .73. Weather hot. Harvesting of boro continues. Aus and jute plants thriving. Ploughing and sowing still going on. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in some parts of the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar '92, Netrokona '14, Tangail '56. Weather seasonable. Slight rainfall towards the end of the week beneficial for growing crops. Sowings continue. Price of common rice 8\frac{1}{4} to 10\frac{1}{2} seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.59, Goalundo .85, Madaripur .11. Weather hot. Prospect of rice and jute sowings good owing to recent rain. Price of rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.30, Pirojpur .74. Weather seassonable. Prospects of crops improved. Common rice sells from 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar '3, Brahmanbaria '32, Chandpur '19. Weather unsettled. Sometimes cloudy and sometimes bright and hot. Cutting of boro paddy and sowing of aus and aman paddy continue. Rain badly wanted. Scarcity of water throughout the district. Price of rice 9 seers at most places.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Feni '03. Sowing of aus continues. Prospects moderate. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of rabi crops bad through continued drought. Fields under cultivation for aus crop. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bikram '09, Bihar '32. Sugarcane, millets (cheena), and vegetables benefited by rain. Banga cotton and castor seeds being collected. Prices slowly rising. Fodder for cattle sufficient, but green fodder not available in Bihar. Water becoming scarce. Cattle-pox prevailing in Patna. Price of rice 83 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Constant California		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	56 7	40	16 Nil	112
	1.14		Tot	al	121

Gaya.—Harvesting of *cheena* nearly completed. Sugarcane doing well. Price of Burma rice 9½ seers and country rice 8 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Local rainfall and hail (at Sadar 43) benefited sugarcane and cheena, but did some damage to mango. Cheena sowing at places in progress; those sown early being reaped. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common nee 8 to 8 seers per rupee. Latest prices of common rice 8 seers and pea 10 seers per rupee at Bhabhua fix the relief-wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Bhabua— Relief-workers Dependants		Men. 2,861 Nil	Women. 3,185 Nil	Children. 1,517 1,358	7,563 1,358
Relieved in poor-houses kitchens Otherwise relieved	and	224 4,196	93 10,187	92 6,798	409 21,181
Sasaram — Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	26 7	15 27	6 2	47 36
Arrah— Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	:::	41	21 1	8	70 6
Dehri— Fed in kitchens		37	43	103	183
Buxar— Otherwise relieved		1	. 2	2	5
			Total	•••	30,858

Saran.—Hailstones fell in a part of the Sadar subdivision on 28th April followed by slight rain. Sugarcane and cheena doing fairly. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Sadar subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses		2,676 48	4,215 26	3,501	10,392
Otherwise relieved	•••	3,037	13,325	21 4,592	95 20,954
Siwan subdivision — Relief-workers		682	1,470	990	3,142
Dependents Relieved in poor-houses	•••	Nil 16	Nil	102	102
Otherwise relieved		949	3,362	1,038	24 5,349
Gopalganj subdivision— Relief-workers Otherwise relieved		2,807 3,550	3,832 10,478	4,501 8,423	11,140 22,451
			Total	P	73,649
Private relief—					
Hatwa—					
Relief-workers	•••	1,385	1,863	1,460	4,708
Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved		81 43	70 92	59 * 67	210
Manjha-					202
Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	•••	5 143	7 18	Nil	27 161
			Total		5,308
					-

Champaran.—No rain. Weather hot. Field preparations continue and some bhadoi crops being sown in low ground. Cheena and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle getting scarce in places. Prices risen somewhat. Common rice sells at 8½ seers, Burma rice 8 seers 14 chitaks, maize 9¾ seers, barley 13¾ seers, wheat 9½ seers, gram 11 seers, rahar 13½ seers. Rice and maize fix the relief wages. Numbers of relief on Saturday, 1st May—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—					Zotal.
Relief-workers		12,415	12,136	8,216	32,767
Dependents		12	38	2,791	2,836
Relieved in poor-houses		83	92	46	221
Otherwise relieved	•••	7,154	17,590	13,750	38,494
Bettiah subdivision—				alle .	
Relief-workers		14,833	16,714	7,713	39,260
Dependents	•••	44	96	3,065	3,205
Relieved in poor-houses	•••	169	125	100	394
Otherwise relieved	•••	5,018	10,614	6,270	21,902
The state of the s			Total	1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911	139,079
					- Proposition -

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Lands being prepared for bhadoi and rice crops. Prices are—Common rice 8 seers, Burma rice 9 seers, wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley 12 seers, gram $10\frac{1}{3}$ seers, rahar 12 seers. Barley and rahar fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	 9,640 9 26 4,067	2,453 10 9 12,081	1,676 307 6 8,235	13,769 326 41 24,383
Hajipur subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	 4,216 Nil 7 1,477	5,122 Nil 5 4,305	2,351 195 3 1,424	11,689 195 15 7,206

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	::	14,702 354 74 4,912	8,725 345 42 11,052	5,360 3,346 46 7,370	28,787 4,045 162 23,334
			Total		113,952

Darbhanga.—Rain at Samastipur '10. Mung and dhan already sown are doing well. Fields being prepared for sowing bhadoi, sawan, kauni and paddy. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of makai 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

, 18t May—		77	Warnen	Children	Total
Sadar subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Madhubani subdivision—		Men. 38,023 830 40 6,948	Women. 39,919 Nil 22 18,068	8,317 6,150 28 8,492	Total. 86,259 6,980 90 33,508
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	::	17,466 64 80 4,998	15,413 Nil 22 17,302	5,618 2,258 19 8,395	38,497 2,322 121 80,695
Samastipur subdivision— Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Test-workers		2,896 13 418 41	2,790 9 991 190	666 1 751 24	6,352 23 2,160 255 207,262
Private relief—			Property Constitution		
Darbhanga Raj— Relief-workers Gratuitous relief	:	10,212 1,980	5,081 4,816 Total	1,259 3,565	16,552 10,361 26,913

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar '33, Jamui '14. Weather hot and evenings cloudy with high wind. Ploughing of lands continues. Some makai and rice being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Common rice sells as follows:—

			8.		
Monghyr Begusarai Jamui	 ::	 $7\frac{1}{9}$ to	8 8 8	6 0	per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 21. Wind mostly easterly. Bhadoi paddy being sown and fields being prepared for the sowing of winter paddy. Standing crops (mung and sugarcane) doing well. The late rain has improved the agricultural prospects. Water sufficient. Fodder scanty in Katoria thana of Banka. Cattle-disease reported from Banka and Supaul. Prices are—

				DID. U.	
Common rice-				0.110	
Sadar	•••	•••	***	8 147	
Banka	•••	•••	•••	8 7	0.000
Supaul	•••	***	•••	8 8 8	
Madhipura	•••	***	•••	8 0	
Kurthi-					
Sadar			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12 10	per rapee.
Banka		**1		11 14	Porter
Supaul	•••	•••	***	12 0	
Madhipura	•••	•••	•••	13 0	
Marua —					
Madhipura	•••	***		13 0	
Supaul	***	***	4	12 8	
IIIice of rice remain	ne neerly static	mary whil	e that of	COSTROT	grains (kurth

The price of rice remains nearly stationary, while that of coarser grains (kurthi and maruz) has risen.

Madhipura subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Dependents Otherwise relieved		8,222 3 377	7,518 15 1,064	2,256 625 389	17,996 643 1,780
Supaul subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Otherwise relieved Sadar subdivision—		901 4 214	1,648 29 625	304 411 164	2,853 444 1,008
Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	:::	41 13	62 16	7 3	110 32
an and approximately			Total	+ solelvii Dava sta s	24,861

In addition to the above, 8,307 persons relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is only approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar '08. Bhadoi paddy and jute plants coming up well-Winter rice being sown. Prospects of standing crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Araria and Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

Sadar		16:20 322111111	HT YTHI	Srs.	and the state of
	***		ALLERT STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	8	per rupee.
Kishanganj Araria	•••	•••	2	84	per rupee.
Alara	***			8 to 9	E de la company

Malda.—No rain. The sky was cloudy, but it has cleared up. Prospects of all crops favourable. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall—average 14, but more since has benefited sugarcane and enabled people to plough. It has improved fodder and drinking-water. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Godda. Price of rice 7½ to 9 seers, at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers, maize 10 to 12 seers. Five test-works in Rajmahal open, but not frequented much. Employment given from private and local funds. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 1st May—

Jamtara-		Men.	Women.	Children.	g	Cotal.
Relief-workers Dependents Otherwise relieved		795 10 85	701 13 124	684 87 12	• 2	2,180 110 221
			Tota	ıl	2	,511
Private relief— Works	entrope.	884	1,167	90	2	.141

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar '09, Jajpur '03, False Point '01. Weather hot. Harvesting of dalua still in progress. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease reported from all subdivisions. Fodder and water generally available. Common rice sells as follows:—

0-4-3			a arbaltum mer	HELLING ALL SAN	Srs. c.	
Cuttack	•••	***	***		11 13	
Jajpur Kendrapara		GOTTO ***	no 19. •••	•••	14 7	
Kendrapara	•••		342 20 · · ·		13 2	per rupee.
Banki	***		1506		14 13	per rupee.

Balasore.—No rain at Sadar. Weather hot. Harvesting of dalua crop over. Beali seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Ploughing going on. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 89. Dalua paddy and cheena being harvested. State of these crops good. Sarad paddy lands being tilled and manured. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

Otherwise relieved Test-workers		Men. 2,040 7 53 226	Women. 113 8 68 13	759 32 61 27	Total, 2,912 47 182 266
ran interest majore sul	igas majas	ed (sair) de mercia	Total	arias (**)	3,407

Angul.—Rainfall 1:31. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Cattle-disease still continues. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 133 seers per rupee in Khondmals.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.47. Weather cool with thunderstorms. Rice becoming scarcer. Sufficient supplies of other foods. Mahua harvest over. Rice sells between 7 and 8 seers in inland markets; it is slightly cheaper in towns. Price of makai and mahua as in last week. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	1.21	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision— Test-workers Fed at kitchens Cotton-workers, 757.	::	1,155 253	585 287	539 697	2,279 1,237
Giridih subdivision— Otherwise relieved Test-workers	1410 T	62 715	58 199	46 215	166 1,129
			Total		4,811
Private relief— Workers	Lila si Lila si Lila Lila	130	85	66	281

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1.27. Ploughing continues. Both upland and lowland dhan are being sown. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall '35. Weather excessively hot until Friday (30th April); storms with rain and hail since then. The little tewa paddy grown, also sugarcane, cheena, paddy and indian-corn doing well. Prices still rising; 7 markets against 3 in the last week selling at under 6 seers, of which 1 market at 5 seers per rupee; 7 against 9 at 6 seers; 26 against 22 above 6 seers, but under 7 seers; 14 against 15 at 7 seers; 27 against 29 above 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 10 against 9 at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 11½ chitaks, against 8 seers 8½ chitaks last week; barley at 12 seers, against 12 seers 1 chitak; gram 10 seers 4½ chitaks, against 10 seers 3 chitaks; and mahua at 27 seers 12½ chitaks, against 33 seers 5½ chitaks. Under the bounty system 184 maunds of Burma rice and 183 maunds of country rice were imported. Cattle-disease prevalent everywhere.

Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	:::	•••	Men. 1,378 543	Women, 1,128 1,128	Children. 333 318	Total. 2,839 1,989
ASA T				Total		4,828

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '50, Gobindpur '36. Weather hot at first; stormy and cooler afterwards; cloudy towards the close of the week. Prospects of crop on ground (a little sugarcane) improved by rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur, Baghmundi, and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur and from thanas Chandil, Gourangdi, Raghunathpur, Chas and Jhalda. Common rice sells at Purulia 9 seers and Gobindpur 8 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present.

Gratuitous relief Test-workers	Ξ	Men. 1,167 2,214	Women. 2,840 1,394	Children. 1,925 291	Total, 5,932 3,899
and the Bond of	antiett. Satastos		Total	•••	9,831

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1.38, Chakradharpur .78. Rice plentiful. Price of rice from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—General and in places heavy rain fell over the greater part of Bengal Proper and in Chota Nagpur, and scattered showers in Bihar and Orissa. The ploughing and early sowings are everywhere in good progress, and the prospects of sugarcane, millets and other standing crops are favourable. Early rice and jute where sown are coming up well. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still reported to be deficient in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Prices are still reported to be rising in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 8 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (common rice) 8½ seers, Patna (common rice) 8½ seers, Shaha-bad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 to 14 seers, Champaran (maize)

9\frac{3}{2} seers, Muzaffarpur (barley) 12 seers and | (rahar) 12 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7\frac{1}{2} seers and (makai) 9\frac{1}{2} seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 and 8\frac{1}{2} seers and (marua) 12\frac{1}{2} and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 7\frac{1}{2} to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 7 to 8 seers, Palamau (rice) 6 to 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 8 to 9 seers.

	Week under report.	Preceding week
Nadia	49,131	52,433
Murshidabad	3,517	2,393
Khulna	9,124	9,125
Rajshahi	781	1,000
Pabna	492	448
Patna	121 •	126
Shahabad	30,858	31,801
Saran	73,649	68,248
Champaran	139,079	146,804
Muzaffarpur	113,952	110,516
Darbhanga	207,262	211,160
Bhagalpur	24,861	22,500
Sonthal Parganas	2,511	2,306
Puri	3,407	3,067
Hazaribagh	4,811	3,396
Palamau	4,828	4,833
Manbhum	9,831	8,320
		0,020
Total	678,215	678,476
	and the same of the same of the	010,110

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:-

Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Test-workers		Men. 157,284 1,662 903 52,234 5,920	Women. 129,921 673 525 150,493 2,381	Children. 57,832 29,663 396 87,116 1,212	Total. 345,037 31,998 1,824 289,843 9,513
Private relief-					
Relief-works—			en med Interesting	1-0-6	
Darbhanga Raj Hatwa Sonthal Parganas Giridih	:::	10,212 1,385 884 130	5,081 1,863 1,167 85	1,259 1,460 90 66	16,552 4,708 2,141 281
Gratuitous relief—					
Darbhanga Raj Saran Hatwa Manjha		1,980 124 148	4,816 162 25	3,565 126 15	10,361 412 188
			Total		34,643
(BESTELL CONTROL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STA					

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

				W	HEAT			Ва	RLEY.		B	10E,	BEST	801	RT.	R	ICE,	CON	IMOI	я.	i	Jowan Sorghi	or On	lgar
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A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch), and Ranigani 10½ seers (panga).

B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers (panga), and Ghatal 10 seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
El. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8¾ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 9 seers.
C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali,) 10½ seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch), Kandi 11 seers and Jangipur 10½ seers.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers (karkatch), Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

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Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1897. WHOLESALE PRICES

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J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers 2 chitaks and Satkhira 9½ seers.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers.

In this purpose of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

M. Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Gaibanda 8 seers.

O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 10 seers 5 chitaks, and Mirkadim 10 seers 5 chitaks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 7½ seers, Kagmari 8 seers and Netrokona 8 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 9 seers (pan a).

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur and Patuakhali no reports, and Bhola 8 seers

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

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Present returns not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupes are:—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers,

U. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupes.

V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers and Dinapore 10\frac{1}{2}\$ seers.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9\frac{1}{2}\$ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bhabua 9\frac{3}{4}\$ seers, Sasaram 10\frac{1}{2}\$ seers, Buxar not reported.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 1 chitak, and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 11 chitaks.

At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

STATE OF	TANIN	KAKUI IILLET alica.)	998	CH	GR. HOI OR	AM,	CH	ANA, DALAY GA.
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Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1897-(concluded). WHOLESALE PRICES

			PRICES OF 40	MAUNI SEERS	WHO PER											
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Number,	rrs.	DISTRICT	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return,	Corresponding return of last year,	return,		Present return,		Corresponding return	Next preceding return.	Present return.
led.	-concli	BENGAL-	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch. 1	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	8. Ob.	(h)	h. 8.	S. ()	h	. s. t	S. Ch.	Ci
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Published for general information.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9\(^n\) seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 9\(^n\) seers.

In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara in the Jaipur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

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	60 *			1	Rici	S (BI	IST E	SOR	r) .		1	Co	мм	on I	RICE	(mo	ita e	raul).		W	REA	т (2	Criti	oum	sati	ivum).		Ва	RLE	Y ()	Horde	eum v	ulge
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7	Chittagong		5	8	0	5	4	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	10	0		•••			•	
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* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th May 1897.

UAR O	vulgare).		BAJRA	OB CUMBU (typhoideum	Pennisetum	MARU	a or ragi (Eleusine	GRA KAI	M, CHANA, OR SI Cicer arietin	CHOLA,
	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. 1
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		D. Company
PRICES	DITT	
LILLES	PER	Mare

Indian	N-CORN OR M	AIZE	ARHAR CADJAN PE	DAL OR THU A (Cajanus i	IR—indious).	j	LINSEED.		MUSTAR	D AND RAPE
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
27	28	29	30	31	32	83	34	35	36	87
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
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1768b

AR OF	vulgare).	Sorghum	Bajra o	R CUMBU (F. typhoideum).	ennisetum	MARUA	or RAGI (A corocana).	Heusine	GRAM KADA (Ca	CHANA, C LAY, OR SU cer arietinu	HOLA, NAGA
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.,P.	Rs. A. F
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PRICES PER MAUND

	INDIA	N-CORN OR M	IAIZE	ARHAI CADJAN P	B DAL OR THE EA (Cajanus	un— indicus).		LINSEED.		Mustai	RD AND RAPES	SEED.
-	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of
r	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	87	38
-	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a
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	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ī	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A, P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F.
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ND	ARD	SEE	RS.																											
TIL C	e JII	(JILI	SEED.				Sug	AR	(RA	w).					Co	TTO	N, C	LEA	NED.							Jut	E.		,	TOWN STATES
	Nort procedure Artes	vovs brecoung recur.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	last year,		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	į		Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding solven of	last year.	
	4	0	41		42			43			44			45			46			47			48			49			50	
L. P.	Rs.	А. Р	Rs. A. F	-	Rs.	A. P.	F	ls. A	. P.		Rs.	A. P		Rs.	. P.	1	Rs. 1	A. P.	В	ts. 1	т. Р.	R	8. 4	. P.	B	ls. 1	. P.	Re	. A.	1
0	4	4 0	4 12 0		5 0	0	5	0	0		4 4	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	14	0
		•			4 5	0	4	5	0				18	0	0	18	10	0		•••									_	
				4	1 12	0	4	6	0				20	0	0	20	0	0					•							
				5	8 8	0	3	12	0				24	0	0	24	0	0		•••		4	3	6	4	12	0	5		
			-	5	8	0	5	0	0								•••					3	8	0	4	0	0			
		•	-	4	8	0	5	0	0													3	8	0	4	0	0			
	•			5	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	8	0	13	8	0	16	0	0								•	
0	3 1	5 0		8	12	0	3	8	0				15	0	0	15	0	0				2	8	0	2	8	0			
																						٠.					1	•		
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20 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	-			{5 5	11 to 14	6	5	to 11	0	}			20	0	0	20	0	0												

															Hides (cow	۸.		0-
GHI (C	ARIFIED	BU	TER).				Т	ОВА	000	LEA	AF.							GRASS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.		7	Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Prosent return.	Next preceding return.
51	52		53		,	54			55			56		57	58	59	60	61
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A	. P.	Rs	. Δ.	P.	Rs	. Д.	P.	1	ls. A.	Р.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
80 0 0	80 0	0	34 0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0			{	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces,	}	7 0 0 pe	6 8 0
26 0 0 32 0 0 27 0 0	26 0 32 0 28 0			{	5 6 8	to 8	0 0 0	5 6 8	4 to 4	0 0 0	}		{	to 2 2 0	med hides, por 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	r piece.	}	
80 0 0	30 0	0			8	8	0	3	0	0						-		8 bundles per rupee.
33 0 0	35 0	0			7	8	0	7	8	0		•••			27 0 0 naund.		3 8 0 per 1	1 3 8 0 naund.
30 0 0	32 0	0	38 0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0		•••		18 0 0 per	18 0 0 maund.		-	0
2 0 0	22 0	0			3	0	0	3	0	0					-	-	0 6 0 per	0 6 0 maund,
22 13 9	22 13	9			11	7	0	11	7	0				-	-	-	-	-
80 8 0		0			4	0	0	6	0	0		_	1	22 0 0 per	22 0 0		20 0 0 per l	20 0 0 cahan,
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 to	0	}		{8 18	0 to	0 0	8	0 to	0	}		1	2 0 0		} -	0 4 0	1 0 4 0 maund.

s undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th April 1897.

										PI	ICI	S P	EF	M S	AU	ND	01	F 4	08	TA	ND	Al	RD	SE	ER	s.				_		
	STRAW.		Ju	AR STALE	S.				Iro	on.						Fı	REV	V00	D,							Sai	Æ,					,
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return,			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of			Present return.		Want managading sofusm	Next preceding returns		Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.	1		Corresponding return of			Marts.
3	64	65	66	67	68		69		7	0		71			72	1	7	3	1	7	4	1	7	5	1	76			77			, 78
. д. Р.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							10										1			. Rs			Ra				1. Calcutta,
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per l	7 0 0 kahan.				{	4	4 to 8	0	4	0 00 8	0				4				0			1	3 1	1	0 : Par 0 :	nga 3 1	2	0 }		14 (3. Midnapore.
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10	per maund				-	6	0	0	6	0	0			0	5	0	0	6	0				4	0	O) Pa	4 ngs		0		•		5. Rangpur.
bund	lles per rupee		-			5	8	0	5	8	0			0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	4	0	0 Par			0[6	3 1	2	0	6. Dacca.
. •						5	4	0	5	4	0	5 4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0		•		5	0	0)	4	8	0	3 1	2	0	7. Chittagong.
5 0	1 - PESSHER STRONGS					3	0	0	3	0	0			0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	8	8	0)	3	8	0	3 1	2	0	8. Patna.
per 	maund.			-	-	8	0	0	8	0	0			0	4	0	0	4	0				8.	10	0	4	0	0[•	•		9. Muzaffarpu
									5	4	0						0		0								0					10. Bhagalpur,*
3 0	3 3 0 per kahan.	280	-		-	4	8	0	4	8	0	4 4	(0	4	0	0	4							Ka	rks	tch	•				11. Cuttack.
No fir	ged rate.				-	1	5 11	0	5	11	0	••		0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	8	0	12, Ranchi

M. FINUCANE, Secretary to the Goet. of Bengal,

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th April to 1st May 1897.

		1	lo su	meter	1000	Темре	RATURI	3.		Hygron	IETRY.		WIND.			
Month,	Date.	Maximum n sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Mean,	Maximum,	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb,	Vapour tension.	Dew point,	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded,	Rain.	Weather,
- 1897.		0		Inches.	0	0	D	D	0	Inches	0	1%			Inches.	
April.	25th	156.7	7.6	29.722	89•9	102.5	21.3	81.2	79.0	0.848	74.2	63	S W by S, S S W, and variable.	108	Nil	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	26th	156.5	9.9	•734	90•0	101.8	21.4	80•4	80.9	-932	77:1	68	S by W, and	170	,,	Chiefly clear, t.
n	27th	153-5	10.6	761	90.1	99•5	17.5	82.0	81.5	-960	78.0	70	SSW, and S	203	n	Day clear, night partially cloudy
	28th	155.7	9+6	•781	88.0	99.2	184	80.8	79-9	•918	76.6	71	S S W, and variable.	187	0.27	Partially cloudy
"	29th	150-2	3.6	.790	84.1	94.9	21.5	73.4	76-0	·797	72.4	69	S S W, and variable.	138	0.02	Chiefly cloudy. o
b	30th	153-3	10.0	*732	86.1	97'4	25.3	72:1	77.0	·810	72.9	66	ssw	105	Nil	Chiefly clear,
May.	1st	158•3	5.0	•763	84.0	95.7	16.5	79*2	77:5	*858	74.6	74	S, S S W, and variable.	150	n	Chiefly cloudy, o,

		THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		
The mean pressure of the seven days			Inches, 29.755	
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24	years, Su	rveyor-		
General's Office		***	29.721	
The total number of house of hills 1:			Hours.	
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	***		56.3	
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	***		90.2	
			0	
The mean temperature of the seven days			07.5	
The average temperature of the commend in it	***	***	87.5	
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24	years, Sui	veyor.		
General's Office	***	***	85.3	
The extreme variation of temperature			30.4	
The maximum temperature			102.5	
		•••	Miles,	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour			15	
The mean relative humidity			0/0	
The mean relative number	404		69	
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period	od for 24	years.		
Surveyor-General's Office			72	
			- Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 25th April to 1st May 1897			0.29	
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Su	TERRYOF Co	nouell's	0.20	
Office	ii veyor-de	Herai 8		
	•••	***	0.84	
The total fall from 1st January to 1st May 1897	***	***	3.83	
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Su	rvevor-Ge	neral's		
Office			4.90	
mean processes town control P. 11 16		***	100	

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; < lightning; lr, lightning reflection; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 3rd May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th April to 1st May 1897.

		10 A.M.			Темре	RATURE,			Н	YGROMETI	RY.	ours,
Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Daily mean.	Maximum,	Range,	Minimum,	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10	Rainfall, past 20 ho
1897. April	25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 1st	Inches, 29·800 ·803 ·814 ·836 ·851 ·815 ·809	92·9 92·8 92·4 92·1 85·0 86·4 89·8	104·0 104·8 102·9 102·8 96·2 99·5 98·8	22·3 24·0 21·1 21·5 22·4 26·2 18·1	81·7 80·8 81·8 81·3 73·8 73·3 80·7	92·8 97·2 97·9 94·4 83·0 91·6 85·7	79·5 82·2 79·7 81·4 78·0 80·5 76·5	1nches. -830 -898 -769 -897 -893 -892 -790	78·6 76·0 71·4 75·9 75·8 75·8 72·2	% 54 51 43 55 79 61 4	Inches Nil
Th	e mean l	empera	ture o	f the se	ven da						Inches. 29.818 ⊖ 90.2	
	e extrem				rature						31.5	
The	mean 1	ll of rai	n from	0541					 and mini	•••	% 58 Inch.	****

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, The 3rd May 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of May 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE	OF CARGO.		WEEK 3	INDING SATUR	DAY, THE	WEEK E	NDING SATUR	DAY, THE
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage,
Rice and paddy			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute Firewood Other articles	=	=	93 17 78 534	33,585 13,675 40,475 1,65,335	449 169 604 2,354	119 6 92 615	30,362 1,975 54,475 1,48,5.25	511 30 812 2,219
RECEIVE TO	Total		722	2,53,070	8,576	831	2,35,337	3,584

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 1,701:11 miles open.

- 6-	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE	AND MINEBAL		Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUS,
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of rallway For previous 147 weeks of half-	*317,624	Rs. A. P. *3,16,244 13 0 185 14 6	42,54,574 30	Rs. A. P. 8,51,233 1 0 500 6 4 1,32,22,241 15 0	22,164 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,89,641 14 0 699 5 6	90,122 1,398,303\}	154,742 2,347,428	3,745,7
year	+4,741,308 5,058,932	150,66,780 9 0 53,83,025 6 0	40,20,	1,40,73,475 0 0	3,59,200 0 0	1,98,15,700 6	1,488,425}	2,502,170	3,990,5
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year Par mile of railway corresponding week of previous year Total for corresponding 163 weeks of previous year	 K 501 974	3,68,870 10 5 216 15 6 63,05,681 11 10		424 9			7 80,150 4 4 1,389,189	130,913 2,348,819	

* The decrease is due to heavier pilgrim traffic and to movements of marriage parties in 1896.

† Added No. of passengers 2,833 and Rs. 19,850

† Deducted Mds. 2,98,922 and

" 55,647

Deducted Mds. 2,98,922 and

" 59,144

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks and light March 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 22-23 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	ND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILES
	Number of	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total carnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.
	passengers.	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		7,000	89
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	21,481	5,052 15 0 227 4 10	24,419 20	734 14 0 33 0 11	5 0 0 0 3 7	5,792 13 0 260 9 4 1,13,731 2 0		1,498
For previous 16; weeks of half- year	000,211	*1,02,793 8 0 1,07,846 7 0	and the same of th	†10,856 10 0 11,591 8 0	\$81 0 0 86 0 0	-	-	1,582
Comparison. Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year Total for corresponding 163 weeks of previous year	494 3803	4,925 2 221 8 1 1,08,688 9	7 13,249 10	473 10 9 21 4 11 8,338 8 6	0 9 6	243 7 8		98 1,400

^{*} Added No. of passengers 325 and † Ditto Mds. 265 and ‡ Ditto

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks and 13th March 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL		Total	TRAFFIC	
	Number of passengers.	r of Coaching	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merci dis
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 15% weeks of half- year Total for 16% weeks	17,130	Re. A. P. *17,149 11 0 106 13 11 †2,23,501 7 0 2,40,651 2 0	MDS. 8. 1,06,549 10 214,72,504 20 15,79,053 30	Rs. A. P. 10,857 4 0 67 10 7 41,71,937 0 0 1,82,794 4 0	§869 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28,076 15 0 174 15 6 3,96,307 7 0 4,24,384 6 0		
comparison. otal for corresponding week of previous year er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year otal for corresponding low weeks of previous year	343 809è	11,454 6 2 70 15 6 2,81,848 2 7		9,889 7 6 61 4 5 1,52,378 5 7	0 5 10	21,402 11 11 182 9 9 4,35,245 13 11	111,936	andra 6

* The increase is due to a deduction in 1896 on account of N.-W. Ry. proportion of two troop trains run in previous week.

† Deducted No. of passengers 765 and added Rs. 916
438
On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended the producted Mds. 42,116 and March 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFI	c.		MERCHANI	TRA	AND MIN	ER	AL	Other ear	nin	gs				TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ESRUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coach			Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		(includ	ing).		Total ear	nin	ga.	Coaching.	Mercon dise.	Total.
		Ra.	۸.	Р.	M Ds.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.			İ
raffic for the week mile of railway revious 15 weeks of half-	191,190 235	1,03,870 128			6,61,180 812	0	1,07,730 132			26,510 *25	0	0	2,38,110 *285	0		40,198	29,475	69,673
,	3,027,517	16,50,628	0	0	1,17,02,886	0	17,63,720	0	0	2,05,962	0	0	36,20,310	0	0	507,848	499,665	1,007,513
Total for 16 weeks	3,218,707	17,54,498	0	0	1,23,64,066	0	18,71,450	0	0	2,32,472	0	0	38,58,420	0	0	548,046	529,140	1,077,186
for corresponding period of hous year	203,319	98,310			7,26,999	0	1,09,433	0	0	48,454	0	0	2,51,127	0	0	31,241	29,586	60,827
reck of previous year to corresponding date revious year	250 3,465,352	121 17,49,614		46	1,35,87,508	0	135 20,30,022		0	43 2,59,466	0	0	- 299 40,39,102	0		521,194	509,434	1,030 628

Excluding Steamer Earnings,
 Audited up to 27th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAPFI	c.		MERCHANI T	RAF	AND MIN	ER.		041			Total	.1		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coach			Weight carried.		Receip	ots.		Other ear	ning	8.	earnir			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Ra.	۸.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	۸.	Р.	Rs.	A. 1	.	Rs.	A.	P.		100	
affic for the week nile of railway evious 15 weeks of half-	19,090 222	6,450 75	0		21,830 254	0	2,190 26	0			0		8,740 102	0		2,937	895	3,832
	325,592	97,104	0	0	495,521	0	43,718	0	0	2,786	0	0	1,43,608	0	0	39,578	14,888	54,466
Total for 16 weeks COMPARISON.	344,682	1,03,554	0	0	517 351	0	45,908	0	0	2,886	0	0	1,52,348	0	8.	42,515	15,783	58,298
corresponding period	20,861	3,980	0	0	26,772	0	2,524	0	0	391	0	0	6,901	0	0	2,489	950	8,439
corresponding date of	243	46	0	0	311	0	29	0	0	. 5	0)	80	0	0			*****
us year	382,611	1,21,494	0	0	439,497	0	41,069	0	0	4,251	0 ()	1,66,814	0	0	40,553	13,721	54,274

^{*} Audited up to 27th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAPPIC		MERCHAND	ISE TRA	AND MIN	BR	AL				١			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES BUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coachir		Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		Other ear	nin	gs.	earnin			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDS.	8.	Rs.	۸.	Р.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. 1				
the for the week mie of railway wooks of half-	30,561 244	11,670 94		64,244 514		3,666 29			914 7	0		16,250 130			4,397	3,019	7,41
***	484,728	1,86,861	0 0	10,08,667	0	57,460	0	0	3,912	0	0	2,48,233	0	0	58,885	36,328	95,21
Con-	515,289	1,98,631	0 0	10,72,911	0	61,126	0	0	4,826	υ	0	2,64,483	0	0	63,282	39,347	102,62
Companison. Corresponding week																4	
of rail-	34,621	10,142	0 0	50,823	0	3,432	0	0	501	0	0	14,165	0	0	3,836	1,864	5,700
ek of previous year corresponding date of	277	81	0 U	407	0	27	0	0	5	0	0	113	0	0			
	529,367	1,82,911	0 0	10,41,850	0	62,562	0	0	2,934	0	0	2,48,407	0	0	58,941	29,662	88,603

^{*} Audited up to week ending 18th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and M.leage for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHAND	RAFI	ND MIN	ERAL			. Total es			C TRAIN-MI	ILE8
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts,	Weight carried.		Recei	pts.	Other ea	rning	. Total el	cruing	Coaching.	Merchan.	
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		Rs. A. P	MD8.	8.	Rs.	A. P	Rs.	А. Р	Rs.	A. 1			T
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	29,5471 236	11,938 0 0 95 0 0	58,790 470		3,699 30	0 0	748 6	0 0		5 0 0		3,058	
For previous 15 weeks of half- year*	515,847	1,99,007 0 0	10,73,408	0	60,981	0 0	4,869	0 0	2,64,85	7 0 0	62,511	40,118	1
Total for 16 weeks	545,3941	2,10,945 0 0	11,32,198	0	64,680	0 0	5,617	0 (2,81,245	0 0	66,923	43,176	1
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,003	11,071 0 0	55,171	0	3,850	0 0	112	0 0	15,033	3 0 0	3,740	1,932	
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	256	88 0 0	441	0	31	0 0	1	0 0	120	0 0		*****	1
fotal to corresponding date of previous year	561,370	1,93,982 0 0	10,97,021	0	66,412	0 0	3,045	0 (2,63,43	0 0	62,681	31,594	

* Audited up to week ending 20th February 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and a additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	PIC	Other earnings (estimated).	Motol cont.	TRAPPI	C TRAIN-MI	LES RU
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Top
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	14,992 54.72	8,571 0 0 31°28 0 0	2,12,370 0 742.55 0	7,317 0 0 25.58 0 0	249 0 0 *87 0 0	16,137 0 0 57-73 0 0	3,070 11.20	6,476 22'64	0.3
For previous 14 weeks of half- year	277,104	1,59,301 13 11	18,18,329 0	1,08,763 2 0	5,761 4 3	2,73,826 4 2	52,149	86,753	D 18
Total for 15 weeks	292,096	1,67,872 13 11	20,30,699 0	1,16,080 2 0	6,010 4 3	2,89,963 4 2	55,219	93,229	148,
COMPARISON.		to the second							
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	12,594	6,876 14 0	2,34,071 0	4,211 11 0	131 1 9	11,219 10 9	1,858	4,801	6,
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	80°22 247,238	43.80 0 0 1,60,550 0 2	1,490°90 0 33,68,820 0	26°83 0 0 67,098 10 3	*83 0 0 2,643 7 9	71°46 0 0 2,30,292 2 2	11°83 38,497	30°58 66,164	104

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

	es for week I rh April 1897.			rs FOR WEEK TH APRIL 189			RECEIPTS FR.			RECEIPTS FRO		Total	Total
Mean mileuge worked.	Receipts.	Per mile work-d.	Mean mileage worked,	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	increase in 1897.	1897.
286	Rs. 16,137	Rs. 57.73	157	Rs. 11,220	Rs. 71'46	286	Rs. 40,829	Rs.	157	Rs. 29,660	Rs.	Rs. 11,169	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Ap woximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th April 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COVORING	TRAFFIC.		PPIC.	Other earnings (estimated).		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL
	Number of passengers.	Raceipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	Totalearnii gs.	Coacning.	Merchan- dise.
		Rs.	Mps.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.		
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open Or per mue of railway	152,780 186.48	63,090 77:04	5,19,030 633'74	66,660 81'39	17,840 21:78	(a)1,47,590 180°21	16,365	(6)25,024
For previous 14? weeks of half- year (c)	1,440,322	6,13,958	65,37,217	8,26,546	2,11,964	16,52,468	221,998	307,811
Total for 15% weeks	1,593,052	6,77,048	70,56,247	8,93,206	2,29,804	18,00,058	238,363	332,835
COMPARISON.		. *						
Cotal for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	134,186	52,372	4,55,462	64,519	13,851	1,31,072	14,075	(d)23,936
Per mile of railway correspond-	177.49	69*28	602:46	85.78	18.23	173:38		350,407
for to corresponding date of previous year	1,729,576	7,18,066	75,51,179	10,21,959	2,19,160	19,59,125	216,997	300,

Approximate earnings for the Corresponding period of 1896	week endi	ng 24th Apr	il 1897		=	Rs. 11,665 16,479	860A500	
Decrease			•••			4,814	7	(
Receipts per mile for the weel Corresponding period of 1896	ending 2	4th April 18	97			228, 323	11	7
Decrease	***				***	94	6	5
Receipts from 1st January to 2 Corresponding period of 1896	4th April	1897	74.	***	•••	1,89,269 2,34,221	0	0
Decrease	•••		•••	***		44,952	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupee per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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INTRODUCTION OF THE PIECE-WORK SYSTEM ON RELIEF WORKS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT-AGRICULTURE.

Dargeeling, the 6th May 1897.

RESOLUTION-No. 181 T.R. (Fam.)

- (1) Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. 16 F,
- dated the 13th February 1897, with enclosures.

 (2) This Government's letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 519Agri.—Fam., and circular to other Commissioners, No. 48 (Fam.), dated the 22nd February 1897.

 (3) Letter No. 713T M.B., dated the 7th Moreh 1807, from the Commissioners.
- (3) Letter No. 713T.M.R., dated the 7th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.
 (4) Letter No. 727F.G., dated 15th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Patna Division.
- (5) Letter No. 348F., dated the 20th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, with enclosure.
 (6) Letter No. 368F., dated 26th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, with enclosure.
- pur Division, with enclosure.

 (7) Letter No. 958M., dated 28th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Rajectory. shahi Division, with enclosures.

(8) Letter No. 97G., dated 8th April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Daces

(9) Letter No 112F.R., dated 10th April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.
(10) Letter No. 6R.G., dated 23rd April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan

Division

(11) Proceedings of a Conference held at Darbhanga on 4th March 1897.
(12) Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. 20 F., dated 19th April 1897, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{753}{8-73}$, dated the 16th March 1897.

In the enclosures to the Government of India's Circular No. 16 dated the 13th February 1897, the leading principles that regulate expenditure on public works in time of famine were succinctly described. It was explained that where acute distress or famine prevails, so that the general population is affected and it is necessary to provide employment not only for the able bodied labourers, but also for a large proportion of inefficient labour, task-work must be rigorously enforced, nobody being allowed either to do more than the fixed task, or to earn more than the fixed maximum wage; but that when distress, though present, is not so acute as to drive on to the works a large proportion of inefficient labour or of persons unaccustomed to work, payment by results is more economical than task-work; for so long as an able-bodied labourer can earn enough to enable those of his family, who do not work, to live at home, he will support himself and them more cheaply than Government can do. Payment by results, it was pointed out by the Government of India, might either take the form of an expansion of ordinary works under the usual system of petty contracts, or of the intermediate or gang piece-work system of the North-Western Provinces. The former was deemed to be sufficient when distress is slight, but as scarcity becomes more acute and threatens to deepen into famine, the latter should, it was said, be substituted, since it secures proper remunera tion to the individual workman, which, under the urgency of distress, the latter fails to do.

2. The rates offered for the system of piece-work were to be so regulated as not to attract labour for which there is existing employment elsewhere. It was left to Local Governments to judge of the local conditions and to justify to themselves or to the Government of India, as the case may be, the action to be taken under the principles laid down. The Government of India's circular orders, with enclosures, were forwarded to all Commissioners for report on the continuous law for either of the systems described above was applicable. on the question how far either of the systems described above was applicable to tracts affected by, or threatened with, scarcity in their respective divisions. At a Conference held at Darbhanga on 4th March 1897, it was pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor that the intermediate piece-work system of the North-Western Provinces, as then in force, was a system of petty contracts, pure and simple, and it was indicated that if the piece-work system was to be introduced in any tract, His Honour would prefer payments to be made, according to results, by the paid agents of Government, or by gang mates without the intervention of contractors. It was also remarked by His Honour that the task-work and piece-work systems could not be advantageously worked side by side in the same neighbourhood, since all the able-bodied members of families would resort to works conducted on the piece-work system, and earn on them more than enough for their conducted on the piece-work system, and earn on them more than enough for their own subsistence, while the weaker members of families would go on to works conducted on the task-work system, and earn enough to keep themselves in health and strength. The piece-work system then suggested has since been modified by the North-Western Provinces Resolution No. $\frac{753}{8-73}$, dated 16th March 1897. Under the modified system no contractor or middleman is employed, the work is laid out, supervised and measured, and payments are made by Government officials. No dependents are recognised, and payments are made in accordance with the amount of work actually done.

The reports of the Commission of the first

3. The reports of the Commissioners on the system described in the first circular of the Government of India, quoted in the preamble, which have now been received, are summarised below, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observa-

tions and orders are recorded upon them.

4. PATNA DIVISION. - The Commissioner reports that the Samastipur subdivision of the Darbhanga district is not so severely affected by distress as the other parts of that district, and recommends that the test of modified piece-work be tried in that subdivision. The Collector suggests giving out piece-work contracts to small gangs of from 20 to 50 persons at the rate of Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet of ordinary soil with 50 feet lead or 3 feet lift, an addition of 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet being giving for each additional 50 feet of lead of 3 feet of lift. The Commissioner proposes to try piece-work in this subdivision at 33 per cent above the ordinary contract rates for earthwork.

At a meeting held in Calcutta on the 10th April, at which Messrs. Bourdillon, Glass, Finucane and Vincent were present, the question was considered of introducing the piece-work system on the following major works in

the Patna Division:

The Tribeni and Bhagmati Sakri-Jaynagar ... Railway lines. ... Bettiah-Bagaha Raksaul-Ramnagar

The conclusion come to was that the system should be at once introduced on these works, that a zone of five miles should be left clear of all other relief works on either side of the lines of rail or canal, and that the initial rate to be offered should not be more than 40 per cent. in excess of the rates ordinarily current for work of this kind in the locality. Save to the extent indicated above, the Commissioner does not think it advisable to introduce the piecework system in the Patna Division, where distress has deepened into famine.

5. BHAGALPUR DIVISION. - The Collector of Bhagalpur (Mr. McIntosh) reports that there is considerable demand for employment in certain tracts of North Bhagalpur, but so far little acute distress. The existing circumstances are such that by giving advances under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts to high-caste agriculturists, by affording employment to the labouring classes where needed, and by distributing a little gratuitous relief to the helpless and indigent, acute distress may, he thinks, be escaped. He writes-

"The stringent and at the same time rather complicated provisions of the Bengal Famine Code, although no doubt well adapted to areas where actual famine exists, seem unsuited to the requirements of North Bhagalpur, where only scarcity in a modified form has appeared. In order to apply the provisions of the Code effectually, a very large petty establishment has to be kept on the works, and this in itself is an item of considerable expense. The Code system also, I think, attracts a number of persons to the relief works where the price work system would not come and the wage covered by the family is much who on the piece-work system would not come, and the wage earned by the family is much greater than what would otherwise be earned. If the head of the family were able to earn a good wage by ordinary piece-work labour, he would not require to bring his wife and children on to relief works. In North Bhagalpur there is at present a tendency to work up to the minimum or even the penal rate only—a sure sign, I think, that distress is not acute. This evil, and the well-known evil of appearing on Saturday to earn the Sunday wage, would be entirely obviated by the piece-work system.

Mr. McIntosh quotes with approval the following extract from a note by the District Engineer:

Gratuitous relief for those who, according to the Piece-work system be introduced on the Bhagalpur relief works, both roads and tanks, while gratuitous relief.

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H. J. "I would strongly recommend that the change to the piece-work system be introduced

left vacant, would thus be all the field accounts, besides an ordinary measurement-book, vouchers, cash-book and daily report post-card of mere numbers."

Mr. Carstairs, Deputy Commissioner of the Southal Parganas, is also of opinion that the modified piece-work system is suited to his district.

The Commissioner (Mr. Oldham) agrees with these views.

6. CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.—Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, writes-

"The population, generally, of Chota Nagpur have means at their disposal, both direct (see of forest edible products and indirect (s.g., from the trade in lac and tusser, &c.), for supplementing their food-supply, which are not to be found in distressed areas (such as North Bihar), where the country is densely populated and every available acre of ground is under oultivation; and I have often felt of late that the provisions of the Famine Code require modification in the direction now proposed to meet the more favourable circumstances in which the people of these districts are placed in the above respects.

"The difficulty I have felt is that throughout the Famine Code the principle insisted upon is task-work (with a number of nunecessarily troublesome qualifications), even in respect

to test-works; instead of being, as I think it should be, in all but the most extreme cases, a

system of piece-work, pure and simple."

"Officers are enjoined on the one hand to exact the full task, while on the other hand they are told that they are not to allow any worker to leave without giving him a certain fixed wage. It is not a matter for surprise that under such mixed orders results vary with the idiocynerasies of the officers in charge."

"The idea apparently was that the wage under the Famine Code is pitched so low as to be unattractive to any but people really in want of food. The fact, however, is that the wage, being based upon the market rate of food, is, in affected tracts, very often, if not usually, higher, than the ordinary market rate for labour. Test-works opened on such principles of course offer an illocative to every man, woman and child in the land to flock to work, whether in need or not, and there is no feeling of the pulse at all. The result must necessarily be entirely misleading, to say nothing of the almost certain overcrowding and consequent confusion on the works at the outset."

"The misleading and mischievous prominence given in the rules to the amount of daily wage of each separate man, woman and child should give place to considerations of the rates to be given, under varying circumstances, for piece-work. I think that every one concerned, both workers and especially relief officers, would find their duties very much simplified in this way, and we should certainly not witness the very anomalous results we at present so often meet with. Test-works will open on such a low rate per 1,000 cubic feet as will not attract workers unless really in want."

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.—The Commissioner of Rajshahi (Mr. Nolan) says-

"In this Division there are at present no famine works; test-works have been opened in Rajshahi and Pabna. I have insisted on their being conducted from the first on the precise system laid down by the Code, and they have proved most valuable by enabling me to conclude that in those districts matters were not so bad as they were in some quarters represented to be. Should they hereafter lead to the inference that there is really a demand for labour on famine terms, the intermediate system under discussion may prove useful, but at present I would deprecate its adoption. It does not lead up to the immediate object, which is not to relieve, but to test. The expense of establishments and the labour of supervision is re-paid many times over by preventing an unnecessary outlay on extensive works.

Mr. Bose, Collector of Rajshahi, is in favour of the introduction of the system in his district; he writes

"The ordinary rates of earthwork in this district vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic feet with a lead of 50 feet and under and a lift of 3 feet and under. The District Board rates with contractors are Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet for soft and medium soil and Rs. 3 for hard soil. The Local Boards, when they deal directly with the labourers, somet mes pay Rs. 2 per 1,00 cubic feet. If the rates are fixed at the following figures, I do not think the rel ef works will attract labour for which there is existing employment elsewhere, viz., Re. 1-8 for soft soil, Re. 1-12 for medium soil, and Rs. 2 for hard soil with 50 feet lead and 3 feet lift, and 3 annas added for every 50 feet lead or 3 feet lift (or depth). As a matter of fact, we are paying at these rates at our test relief

The Collector of Pabna (Mr. Maude) remarks-

"I was not at first in favour of the scheme of piece-work by small local contractors, but in deference to the fact that it seems to have been worked successfully here in 1891, I am willing that it should be tried again in this district. One great gain would be that it would enable us to scatter work more widely throughout the district than can be done under the system of fixed relief at centres under a sub-overseer in particular charge. I would still keep

this system at Dazuria on the Sara road, where there are now over 100 workers, and where the number seems likely to increase."

"The rate of Re. 1-9 per thousand cubic feet would give only the bare famine wages to the workers, and allow nothing over. I think we should have to allow a slightly higher rate, say Re. 1-11, which is well below the ordinary contract rate here of Re. 1-14 for soft soil. Higher rate would of course have to be allowed for heavy soils."

8. Presidency Division.—The Commissioner's report has not yet been received, but Mr. Finucane recently visited some of the relief works in progress in the Khulna, Nadia and Murshidabad districts, and having discussed the subject with District Officers on the spot, recommended that the system should be adopted in the Khulna and Murshidabad districts, and also at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted that recommendation.

9. CHITTAGONG, BURDWAN, DACCA AND ORISSA DIVISIONS.—There are no relief works open in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, and no report on the subject has been received from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, in which there is some distress in certain tracts bording on the Chilka

Lake in the district of Puri.

10. After careful consideration of the reports received on this subject, Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that the piece-work system should be substituted for the task-work system, as prescribed in the Code, in the Samastipur subdivision of the Darbhanga district, and on the major works of the Patna Division mentioned in paragraph 4 above, in the Chota Nagpur Division, in the Khulna and Murshidabad districts, and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district of the Presidency Division, in the Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions, in parts of which there is distress not amounting to actual famine, and also in the Rajshahi Division as soon as the test-work stage has been passed. His Honour is also of opinion that the system might be introduced at the Commissioner's discretion on the larger works in the Saran district.

11. The advantages of adopting the piece-work system where there is scarcity not amounting to acute and widespread famine are these, namely,-

1st.—That the system obviates the necessity for the large establishment requisite for the enforcement of the task-work system with its complications of maxima, minima and penal wages. When distress is not acute, relief works are scattered and labourers comparatively few, and under those conditions the cost of the establishment necessary for enforcement of the Code system of tasks is out of proportion to the expenditure on actual wages that reach the labourers relieved.

2nd.—That it enables the male able-bodied members of families to earn enough to support their females and children. This consideration is of particular importance in the districts of Lower Bengal, where women cannot be induced to work publicly on relief works. As the maximum wage is calculated on the principle of its affording a subsistence to the actual worker and no more, it follows that it leaves nothing for the support of female members of families, who, when they will not work on relief works, must either be put on the gratuitous relief lists or left to starve.

3rd.—In tracts in which distress is not acute, the piece-work system will probably afford all the relief that is necessary, more cheaply than the task-work

system prescribed by the Famine Code.

The drawbacks of the system, on the other hand, are that, if the rates are not very carefully regulated, professional labourers accustomed to work and the stronger able-bodied labourers not accustomed to work may earn more than is sufficient to keep them in health and strength, which is all that Government undertakes to do, while the weaker people of the non-professional class may not be able to do, while the weaker people of the non-professional class may not be able to earn enough to give them and their families a bare subsistence.

12. Having regard to these considerations, the question of fixing the rates for piece-work is a difficult one, and the Lieutenant Governor thinks that in deciding it a large discretion must be left to local officers.

A cardinal principle to be borne in mind is that the rates should be so fixed as not to attract labour for which there is a demand by private individuals or companies who are willing to pay a reasonable wage; but here it must be remarked that cases have come to the knowledge of Government in which private persons and companies taking advantage of the present necessities of the people have offered to employ famine labour, but only at rates that were inadequate at current prices to yield a bare subsistence to the labourers, thus leaving nothing for their women and children. In such cases the private individuals or companies concerned should be asked to raise their rates to what are deemed to be reasonable and sufficient to provide the labourers with at least a bare subsistence. When the wage offered by private persons or com. panies is sufficient to give the labourers a bare subsistence or more, care must be taken that Government relief works do not compete with them.

13. It has been suggested that the piece-work rates might be fixed at a certain percentage over the ordinary Public Works contract rates of the district, but this would obviously be a wrong way of fixing rates, and it would lead to anomalous results. For example, 50 per cent. over the ordinary contract rates for medium soil would, in Rajshahi, result in Rs. 4 per 1,000 cubic feet, and would enable an able-bodied man performing Mr. Glass's task to earn 41 annas a day, while in Bihar the rate fixed on the same principle would

be Rs. 2, and a labourers would earn only annas 2,12.

As the price of food-grain is nearly the same in Rajshahi and the Bihar districts, it would follow that a labourer would, if the rates were fixed with reference to contract rates, receive twice as much in wages in the former as in the latter districts for the same amount of work, and the cost to Govern. ment of relieving any given number of persons would, in Rajshahi, be double

what it would be in the Bihar districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that the rates should be fixed, not with reference to the contract rates of the Public Works Department, but with reference to the price of food, the quantity of it required in order to keep the labourers and their dependents in health and strength, and the quantity of earth that a famine labourer may be expected to be able to excavate and carry. The price of good-grain being the same in any two districts the piece-work rates should also be the same, whatever the Public Works Department contract rates of the districts may be.

With rice selling at about 9 seers the rupee, as it now is, the Code wage of an able-bodied man performing the task prescribed in Mr. Glass's tables

would be about

 \dots $2\frac{1}{3}$ annas. ... 2 annas and 1 pie. of a woman " big child ... 1 anna and 2 pies.

To enable labourers to earn the above wage on performing the tasks laid down in Mr. Glass's tables, the piece-work rates for earthwork with a lead of 50 feet and lift of 3 feet would be-

Rs. A. 1 12 per 1,000 cubic feet. Soft soil 2 4 ditto ditto. Medium 2 12 ditto ditto. Hard ...

The effect of the adoption of the piece-work system at these rates will be to enable labourers to earn more than they now do by working harder, thus providing a surplus for their dependents, while there will be no danger that even the weakest of them will not be able to earn enough to purchase the Code ration which is deemed to be sufficient for their own subsistence.

The above rates are accordingly sanctioned as the standards, but discretion is left to local officers to increase or reduce them, having regard to local conditions and especially to rise or fall in prices. An additional 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet may be allowed for every additional 50 feet of lead or 3 feet

of lift. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the 14. system after the test stage has been passed, where it has not been already introduced, and its continuance where it has been introduced, in the following Divisions and local areas:-

Chota Nagpur whole Division. Bhagalpur ••• Rajshahi ... Substitute Aug. Orissa +4+ 4

Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, and major works mentioned in paragraph 4 above, and in other major works at the Commissioner's discretion and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, and the

in the Patna Division.

district of Saran ... In the Khulna and Murshidabad districts and in the Presidency Committee Section Danger

Division.

Where the piece-work system is adopted, the following instructions are to be observed:-

(1) For every work carried out under this system an estimate of the quantity of work to be done should be framed before the work is actually started, so as to admit of the measurements on which payments are made being readily checked. The cost of the work based on the rates at which it is to be carried out should also be estimated.

(2) Piece-work should in every case be carried out without the intervention of contractors. The people should be encouraged to form themselves into gangs of as large a number as possible, and each gang should select one of its members to receive and distribute the amount earned. In fact, the man so selected will take the place of the petty contractor who is ordinarily employed under the piece-work system. There will be no maximum or minimum or penal wage, as the earnings of the people will depend entirely on the amount of work done by them.

(3) Payments should at first be made daily. This can be arranged for by making a rough measurement of the work executed, and paying on account, care being taken that the amount paid on any day is not more than the aggregate wage which the gang would receive if working on the daily wage system. At the end of each week or oftener the work of each gang should be accurately measured up and the amount earned paid, after deducting the payments made on account. It will probably be found, when the people have got into the swing of the work and understood the arrangements, that it will be sufficient to measure up and make payments once a week.

(4) There will ordinarily be no allowances given to dependents of reliefworkers on works carried out under the piece-work system, as the working members of families will be generally able to earn enough to support their dependents.

(5) The names of labourers employed on the works should be entered in registers to be kept for the purpose once for all on their joining the works, and copies of the nominal rolls thus prepared should be sent to the Circle Officers so as to enable the latter to see that the dependents of relief-workers do not receive gratuitous relief, or at least that they do not receive more of it than is necessary.

(6) Care should be taken by Circle Officers, when labourers on relief works earn enough to support their dependents, that the latter do not receive gratuitous relief also when such relief is not necessary. Gratuitous relief to dependents will only be necessary and should only be given by Circle Officers when the dependents are so numerous as to render it impracticable for the working members of the family to earn enough to support all of them.

(7) When a relief work is open on the piece-work system in any locality, no relief-work on the task-work system should be opened within a distance of at least five miles.

(8) For the purposes of the weekly and fortnightly returns, daily muster rolls need not be prepared. It will be sufficient to count the number of persons daily employed.

(9) Such of the forms prescribed in the Famine Code as are required

(9) Such of the forms prescribed in the Famine Code as are required under the system now sanctioned should be used with the term "piece-work" substituted for "task-work," and columns not required may be left blank.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and that copies of it be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Public Works Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 2618L.S.-G.—The 11th May 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the district of Burdwan in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

> H. H. RISLEY. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 251L.S.-G., dated Chinsura, the April 1897.

From—G. Stevenson, Eso., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 24L.S.-G., dated 9th January 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith a further report in connection with the progress made in collecting information regarding the water-supply of the district of Burdwan.

No. 859G., dated Burdwan, the 13th April 1897.

From-C. Fisher, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, Burdwan, To-The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

In continuation of this office No. 2286G., dated the 28th December last, in connection with the progress made in collecting information regarding the water-supply of this district, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. As regards the Kalna subdivision the water-supply registers of thana Kalna have been completely written up, and those of the Purbusthali and Montesser thanas have also been

written up, except for five and nine villages, respectively, which have not been traced.

3. For the Raniganj subdivision the registers have been written up in respect of 63

villages in thana Raniganj, 4 villages in thana Asansol, and 9 in thana Kaksa. This leaves 35, 67, and 12 villages, repectively, for which statistics have still to be collected.

4. As regards Katwa subdivision the prescribed registers have been written up for the whole subdivision, except for 11 villages which have not been traced. I have asked the Subdivisional Officer to make further enquiry in respect of these villages and supply details as soon as possible.

5. As regards the Sadar subdivision the registers have been written up in full for thanas Burdwan, Sahebganj, and Raina, while in thanas Budbud, Ausgram, and Khandoghosh, there remain only 2, 4, and 1 villages, respectively, in respect of which statistics have yet to be collected. The registers in respect of the villages in thanas Satgachia and Jamalpur have only been partially written up. The statistics for the remaining villages of these thanas are being collected.

6. I beg to note below the sources of water-supply, their sufficiency or otherwise and

other details in connection thereof in the municipalities of this district.

7. In the Burdwan Municipality the water-works supply a greater portion of the municipal area with filtered water. Those that live in quarters situated at some distance from the street hydrants resort to the neighbouring tanks for supply of water. The Banka river and the Eden Canal form the sources of supply of drinking water to a large number of the people living in the southern portion of the Municipality. There are also some wells for the use of the public.

8. In the Kalna Municipality 30 out of 83 perennial tanks have run dry, and the Municipal Commissioners propose to excavate "chowkas" in the bed of dry tanks where necessary; four such wells have been made up to date. The Bhagirathi river supplies drinking water to the residents of the north part of the town. The Commissioners also contemplate sinking a tank well in a suitable levelity, and are restricting with Marra delivery. sinking a tube well in a suitable locality, and are negotiating with Messrs. Leslie and Company, Calcutta, for the same. A copy of the general abstract of the sources of water-

supply, submitted by the Chairman, is submitted herewith.

9. The town of Katwa is situated at the confluence of the rivers Bhagirathi and

Ajai, which form the main sources of the water-supply. There are also several tanks from which the people draw water. The Municipal Commissioners do not think it necessary therefore to take steps for improving the existing sources of water-supply of the town.

10. In the Dainhat Municipality the Chairman reports that the existing sources of water-supply are sufficient for the requirements of the people. The people get their drinking water from the Ganges and the adjacent "bawars," that is back-waters left by the floods of the river Bhagirathi; these are annually flushed by the floods. A few people use the water of tanks for drinking purposes.

the water of tanks for drinking purposes.

The Municipal Commissioners excavated a good tank last year near the Municipal office in Ward No. 3 at a cost of more than Rs. 1,000. They also propose to spend Rs. 500 this year in re-excavating two private tanks in Wards Nos. 1 and 2, where scarcity of water is fall.

is felt.

The following table shows the present sources of water-supply in the Raniganj Municipality :-

Wards.		Tanks, wholesome.	Tanks, unwholesome.	Wells, wholesome.	Wells, unwholesome.
II	 	 6	12	80 50	37 54
III	 	 		25	15

Mr. Walmsley, Chairman of the Municipality, reports that a sum of Rs. 2,456 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1897-98 for improvement of water-supply in the Municipality. The present supply is not exactly satisfactory, but there is no reason to fear that it will be exhausted.

12. Lastly, in the newly-constituted Municipality of Asansol, a large well in the bazar has been deepened, and a well is being sunk by some Marwaris in the middle of the bazar. The East Indian Railway Company's hydrants are expected to supply the bazar throughout the hot weather. The District Board is also deepening an old well on the Grand Trunk

13. A tabular statement showing the progress made in filling in the water-supply registers in the District Board office during the quarter ending 31st March last is herewith submitted.

Statement showing the progress made in filling in the water-supply registers during quarter ending 31st March 1897.

Number of the regi	villages sters fo thana.	entered in reach	n	Number of villages for which entries have been made during the quarter.	Number of villages for which entries were remaining to be made.	Remarks,
	1	Linj ii		2	8	4
Burdwan			21	21		
Sahenganj .			62	62		min or minimize
Satgachia			83	20	63	et part
Jamalpur	•••	•••	64	83	31	
Budbud	***	•••	67	65	2	
Ausgram			66	62	4	
Khandaghosh	,		42	41	1	
Raina			93	93		
Kalna			63	63		
Purbusthali			53	48	5	
Montesser			48	39	9	
Katwa		•••	45	38	7	
Ketugram		•••	50	50		
Mangalkote	***		49	45	4	
Raniganj			98	63	35	
Kaksa			21	8	13	
Asansol	•••		71	4	67	
1	Cotal		996	755	241	03.2 13.5 25.

C. FISHER, Magistrate.

WATER-SUPPLY FORM I-MUNICIPAL.

KALNA MUNICIPALITY.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

General Register of sources of water-supply.

	18.	NUMI	BER OF	WARD	So	URCES			CTER SUPPI		NFILT	ERED			0	WNERS	нгро	R CONT	ROL.				
	t cens	water-	river,	tanks		tanks.	1		ls.					Gover	nment.		Мп	nicipal.			Priva	ate.	
Serial number of ward or mahalla.	Population by last census	Supplied from w works.	Supplied from rkhal or canal.	Supplied from tor wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tar	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	fanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Ward No. I	=	Ξ	2	13 13	10 16	33 101	43 117	=	=	1:	48 117	19 32	24 85	=		2 2	::	-	=	1:1	41 115		Yes.
				n	20	68	88				88	32	56			1		۸.		-	87		in di
Total for Mu- nicipality.	9,466		2	37	46	202	248				248	83	165			. 8			-	-	948	-	

WATER SUPPLY FORM I-MUNICIPAL.

BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY.

General Register of sources of water-supply.

		NAME OF W	ARD OR M.	AHALLA.	Sou	RCES .	AND C	HARAC ATER-8	TER C	U U	NFIL	TER	ED				Owne	RSHIP.		Name of			adequate	
	t census	water-	river,	nksor	4	nks.			wells.					Gover	nment.		M	unicipa	1.		Pri	vate.		1.
ber	Population by last	Supplied from works.	Supplied from khal or canal.	Supplied from tanks or wells,	Wholesome tanks,	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells,	Unwholesome we	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.	Is permanent supply to population.	
Ī	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	1 2
		Most part of ward No. 1.	A very small portion.	A very small portion.	28		28	1	-	1	29	29	-	3	1	-	2	1					ıt.	
	:	Ditto 2 Ditto 3 Nil	Do Do A greater portion	Do Do Do	2 14 12	:::	2 14 12	10	Ξ	10 4	2 24 16	2 24 16	=	=	:: ₁	:	:	=	::	::	2 14 12	10 3	y sufficient.	
		Nii	from Eden Canal and Banka. Do	Do. ,	19		19	1		1	20	20					_		1		19		Water-supply	
	34,477				75		75	16		16	91	91		3	2		2	1	1	-	47	13		

JAGADBANDHU MITRA, Chairman.

M. FINUCAN', Secy, to the Gost. of Bengal,

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1153 Stats. - The following is published for general information.

Statement showing the Stooks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1897.

Stock in hand as compiled on-

	Zn. M	3,83,000 3,89,500 27,800 23,500	1,50,400 1,72,500	2,100 1,800	88,600 83,100 2,40,000 2,41,000 2,50,000 2,50,000 71,700 66,700		12,21,675 12,37,675	1,17,648 46,078 (on 1st May (on 8th May 1897.)	29,553 37,849 (1st to 3rd (8th to 10th May 1897.) May 1897.)	11,128 4,288 (1st to 3rd (8th to 10th May 1897). May 1897.)	13,79,904 13,25,890
	4th week of Apl 1897. Mds.	3,90,000 27,500	1,59,300	2,100	1,04,300 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,300	4,925	12,48,425	23,222 (on 24th Apl. 1897.)	35,371 (24th to 26th Apl.	1897.) 16,525 (24th to 26th Apl. 1897.)	13,23,543
Stock in nand as compiled on-	3rd wack of Apl. 1897. Mds.	3,98,000	1,63,300	2,200	1,06,200 2,40,000 2,50,000 64,500	10,603	12,64,303	79,736 (on 17th Apl. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apl.	1897). 6,769 (17th to 19th Apl. 1897).	13,73,626
DIOUR III II	2nd week of Apl. 1897. Mds.	4,04,000	1,70,500	2,500	1,15,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 75,200	7,981	12,99,081	83,455 (on 11th Apl. 1897).	19,912 (10th to 12th Apl. 1897).	33,429 (1)th to 12th Apl. 1897).	14,35,877
	1st week of Apl 1897.	4,53,000 28,200	1,77,500	2,600	1,17,500 2,49,000 2,50,000 81.100	13,050	13,62,950	1,31,583 (on 4th	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897).	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897.)	15,34,778
	1st week of May, 1896.	Mds. 6,63,000 61,500	6.33,000	3,000	2,28,000 2,40,000 2,50,000	1,836	20,80,936	8,650 (on 3rd	1896). 16,438 (on 3rd	1896). 7,282 (1st to 3rd May	21,13,306
	lither of Marts.	Ballaghutta	Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culvi Ghat	Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and	hetla, Kidderp niganj 1) ops (1)	Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres-	Total	On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	By Canal returns	Grand Total of Stocks

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1137 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 11th May 1897. M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Gost. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 9 days from 22nd to 30th April 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

			22ND TO 30	TH APRIL	
	,	18	96.	189	07.
1		2	3	4	5
Imports.	The Control of the Co	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ,, Indian ,,	:::	32,427	5 44,187	9,993 412,734	13,601 5,61,777
Total		32,431	44,142	422,727	5,75,378
Exports.			uden.	art .	
To Foreign Ports " Indian "	:::	328,549 63,430	4,47,192 86,335	27,272 7,648	37,120 10,410
Total		391,979	5,33,527	34,920	47,530

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the last 9 days of April 1897 are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

Description of the Control of the Co		22ND TO	30th April	
	188	96.	18	97.
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice Paddy Wheat Gram and pulses Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	20,027 9,798 2,606	27,259 13,336 3,547	350,074 63,562 9,091	4,76,489 86,515 12,374
Total	32,431	44,142	422,727	5,75,378

Imports.—Of the total import of 340,081 cwts. of rice from Indian ports, Burma contributed 284,244 cwts. or 83.58 per cent, against 103,891 cwts. in the preceding week. Balasore sent 21,002 cwts., against nil in the corresponding 9 days in April 1896, and Chandbali the remainder, viz. 34,835 cwts., against 20,021 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896. The whole of the import of 9,993 cwts. under the head Foreign ports was received from the Straits Settlements, which sent nothing in the period ending 30th April 1896. The imports of paddy from Burma amounted to 60,736 cwts. or 99.55 per cent. of the total supply, viz. or paday from Burma amounted to 60,735 cwts. or 99 55 per cent. of the total supply, viz. 50,562 cwts. Balasore sent 1,946 cwts. against nil, while nothing was received from Chandbali against 9,798 cwts. in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896. The rise in the trade under gram and pulse from 2,606 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896 to 9,091 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1897 was almost entirely due to the supplies from the Madras ports having risen from 470 cwts. to 3,357 cwts., and to those from Chandbali from 2,136 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the last 9 days of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the

corresponding period of 1896:-

		22ND TO 3	OTH APRIL	
	189	06.	189	7.
1	2	8	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	321,749 495 4,895 57,464 7,376	4,37,936 674 6,663 78,215 10,039	24,409 29 937 9,389 156	33,223 40 1,275 12,780 212
Total	391,979	5,33,527	34,920	47,530

There was a large falling off in the exports of rice to foreign ports, viz. from 287,866 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896 to 23,182 cwts. in the same period in 1897. The decline was chiefly due to absence in 1897 of shipments to "Other States" (besides Maskat) in Arabia, Mauritius, Abyssinia, Bremen, and Aden, to which ports 52,383 cwts., 31,442 cwts., 29,794 cwts., 26,026 cwts, and 24,107 cwts. respectively were exported in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896; the despatches to Ceylon also diminished by 26,891 cwts. and to the United Kingdom by 19,228 cwts. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom during the 9 days ending 30th April 1896 aggregated 4,004 cwts., while in the period under review nothing Kingdom by 19,228 cwts. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom during the 9 days ending 30th April 1896 aggregated 4,004 cwts., while in the period under review nothing was sent, and this is the chief cause of the fall in the total shipments to foreign ports from 4,758 cwts. to only 279 cwts. The shipments of gram and pulse during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897 were only 3,782 cwts. against 28,646 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896, owing chiefly to there being no exports to Mauritius, which received 16,167 cwts. in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896; the exports to the United Kingdom also declined by 3,637 cwts. and to Natal by 3,144 cwts.

The exports of rice to Indian ports fell from 33,883 cwts. to only 1,227 cwts. in the period under review, the decline being chiefly due to the Madras ports. Madras ports having received only 1 cwt., against 20,045 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896, and to the shipments to Bombay having diminished from 11,756 cwts. to only 499 cwts. The decline of 23,211 cwts. in the supplies of gram and pulse was chiefly due to the exports to Bombay having fallen off by 18,803 cwts., and to the Madras ports by 5,293 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th April 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

	Posts.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
2 1 2 2 4	1 . 1 . 1	Mariana de Araba Georgia - Maria Araba	C	2	3	4	5	6	7
	From Indian Po			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras	{1896	::		******		178	<u></u>	178
	Coconada	{ 1896 1897	:::		880		470 3,179		470
	Rangoon	$ \left\{ \substack{1896 \\ 1897} \right.$		2	48,936		483		4,059
Jurma	Moulmein	{ 1896 1897	::	24,424	3,173				308,252
James A	Akyab	{ 1896 1897	::	987	8,627	··· ··			27,597
dasore	Balasore	$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$:::	21,002	1,946			,	9,614
	Chandbali	{1896 1897	::	20,021 34,835	9,798		2,136 5,251	===	22,948 31,955 40,086
	Total Indian Port	ts { 1896 1897	::	20,023 840,081	9,798 63,562		2,606 9,091		32,427 412,734
	From Foreign Port						-	10	
ina-Hongkong		{ 1896 1897	:::	4					4
raits Settlements		{1896 1897	:::	9,993	:::: ::			:	9,993
Total Fore	ign Ports	{ 1896 1897	::	9,993	A				9,993
	FOREIGN AND DIAN PORTS	OF 1896 1897		20,027 350,074	9,798 63,562		2,606 9,091		32,431 422,727

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th April 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

-	Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total
	1			2	3	. 4	5	6	1
	To Foreign Ports.	1	a mil	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwta
United Kingdom		{ 1896 1897	=	27,094 7,866		4,004	6,072 2,435		37,170 10,301
	(Hamburg	{ 1896 1897		2,002 4,004			*****		2,002 4,004
Germany	Bremen	{ 1896 1897		26,026					26,026
	Cape Town	{ 1896 1897		3,864 1,264		607	59		4,530 1,264
	Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 1897		3,014 295					3,014 295
Cape Colony	East London	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$		809 147					809 147
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 1897	:::	5,231 924					5,231 924
Factor of	Mossel Bay	{ 1896 1897		1,476					1,476
Abyssinia	•••	{ 1896 1897		29,794					29,794
Eastern Coast of	Africa—Delagoa Bay	{\frac{1896}{1897}}		2,395 440					2,395 440
Mauritius		{ 1896 1897	:::	31,442		147	16,167	6,452	54,208
Natal		{ 1896 1897		42,269 376			3,291 147	309	45,869 523
Aden		$$ $\begin{cases} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$		24,107			73		24,180
L	(Maskat	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$		2,828 2,447					2,828 2,447
Arabia	Other States	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$	-	52,383	:::::	·····			52,383
Ceylon		{ 1896 1897		32,166 5,275	29		2,028 413		34,194 1 5,727
China-Hongkon	ng	{\\ \begin{align*} 1896 \\ 1897 \end{align*}		7 30	495	44	8 6		510 80
Straits Settleme	nts	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$:::	1 114		225	562 781	23	585 1,120
Turker is 1	Sagdad	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$::	6	===		*		
Turkey in Asia	Bussora	{ 1896 1897	:	148	*****			*****	148
New South Wal		{ 1896 1897	=	790			215	::::	1,005
Fiji Islands	•••	{ 1896 1897	::	14	===		171		185
	Total Foreign Ports	{\frac{1896}{1897}}	:::	287,866 23,182	495 29	4,758 279	28,646 3,782	6,784	328,549 27,272

	Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, bar- ley, oats, &c.	T-4-1
	1	el or men		2	3	4	(5)	6	7
	To Indian Por	ts.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	`	{1896 1897	:				19,053 250		30,803 749
	Madras	{ 1896 1897	=		 		4,935 1,535	330	5,265 1,618
	Badagara	{ 1896 1897	:::	A STORMANDE DESIGNATION	====				2,553
	Calicut	{ 1896 1897	::	4,836			499		5,335
	Calingapatam	{ 1896 1897				 1	:::::		₁
sdras	Cannanore	{ 1896 1897	:::	2,258			88		2,346
	Cocanada	{ 1896 1897	:::	*****		33	30	·	30 36
	Cochin	{ 1896 1897		1,583			776 183		2,359 183
	Nagapatam	{ 1896 1897		······1		29	660	<u>:</u>	660 30
•	Tellicherry	{ 1896 1897	_.	8,815			76		8,891
	Rangoon	{ 1896 1897	:::	1,507 711			1,998 3,254	262 113	3,767 4,078
	Akyab	{ 1896 1897	:::	61		:::::	293 91	6	354 110
īms.	Kyouk Pyoo	{1896 1897	::				10	:::::	10 1
	Moulmein	{ 1896 1897				15	89 58		, 89 , 73
	[Sandoway	{1896 1897	:::				17 6	* e	32 6
ittagong		{ 1896 1897					103		103
18070	Balasore	{ 1896 1897	=		*****	100	10	4	50 14
e Point	Chandbali	{ 1896 1897		3		122 580	232 63 4		354 646
h-Mand		{ 1896 1897 { 1896		15					15
ancore—A		{ 1896 1897 { 1896 { 1897		499	100			*****	15
	Total Indian Ports			33,883	*****	137	28,818	592	63,430
	GRAND TOTAL	or (1896	"	321,749		658	5,007	156	7,648
	FOREIGN AND DIAN POETS.	IN- { 1897		24,409	495	4,895	9,389	7,876	34,920

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1139 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT., The 11th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Gort. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	1	otal.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong \ 1896	•••	•••••	693	693	943
Chittagong \ 1897	•••	******	11,903	11,903	16,201
Narayanganj { 1896			2,571	2,571	3,499
Marayangan [1897	•••	••••			******
1 (1896		•••••	718	718	977
Balasore ports \ \ \frac{1896}{1897}			546	546	743
Cuttack \ 1896			1	*****	
1897	•••	•••••	•••••		
Pari \ 1896	3	•••••	•••••		******
1 1897	7	Alex 1 70 - 1 - 1 - 1	645	*****	•••••
(1896	3 	420	3,982	3,982	5,419
Total \ 1896	,	in home	12,449	12,449	16,944
		and the second			

EX	PC	TR'	TR	

l'orts,		To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports,	T	otal.
Chittagong	j 1896	 . Cwts.	Cwts. 2,538	Owts. 2,538	Mds. 3,454
Narayanganj .		 •••••	882	882	1,201
Balasore ports		 	73 90,207 56,226	73 90,207 56,226	99 1,22,782 76,530
	{ 1896 1897	19,679 27,079	1,467	21,146 27,079	28,782 36,857
Puri	\ \ \frac{1896}{1897}	 1,036	309	1,345	1,830
Total	$$ ${1896 \atop 1897}$	 20,715 27,079	95,403 56,299	116,118 83,378	1,58,049 . 1,13,486

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 11,903 cwts., showed a rise of 11,210 cwts. chiefly on account of larger receipts of rice and production. and paddy from Burma, while the imports into Narayanganj

an l Balasore fell off by 2,571 cwts. and 172 cwts. respectively.

Owing to the absence of despatches to Foreign and Indian ports, the export trade of Chittagong and Puri declined by 2,538 cwts. and 1,345 cwts.

Exports.

off of 809 cwts. and 33,981 cwts., respectively. Narayanganj and Balasore also showed a falling Chittagong and Calcutta, while the trade of Cuttack, which was limited to Foreign ports only, improved by 5,933 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	R	Rice. P		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		tal.
Professional Response Comment	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.
The second of th	2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Indian Ports. Maungdow		1,872 5,623	184	808 3,408		6	103 259 147	113 73		·	184 103 259 147	808 5,2-0 5,623 119 73
Total	******	7,495	184	4,216		6	509	186			693	11,90

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Fareign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	R	ice.	Pa	ddy.	W	ioat.	Grar	n and lse.	grains jowar,	er food- , such as , barley, s, &c.	To	PAL.
and the same transfer of	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*11	19	18
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Indian Ports. Madras—Cochin Burma—Akyab Total	£,5%4 	<u>===</u>			<u></u>				14		2,524 14 2,538	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports prom which imported.	Ri	ce.	Paddy.		Wheat,		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
Charles and the second	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	٠	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owt
Indian Port.												
Thittingong	2,571		••••							•••••	2,571	
Total	2,571										2,571	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Pad	Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		her rains, s jowar, oats, &c.	Total.	
And the second of the second	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts
Nil	******		•••••	******	******	******		******				*****
Indian Port.	147						785	73			882	73
Total	147						735	78			882	73

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1,00	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts,	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,
N9							•••••					
And Shares whole the same												
Indian Port.												Secure Control
Calcutta					45	150	673	184		212	718	546
Total					45	150	673	184		212	718	546

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains, such as jowar, bariey, oats, &c.		Total.	
The second secon	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897,	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.
1 '	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwis.
Nii												
		4000							7.550	en Earl		913
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	59,440	51,044	26,361	1,904			4,406	3,278			90,207	56,226
Total	59,440	51,044	26,361	1,904			4,406	3,278	,		90,207	56,226

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Pa	Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food- grains.		Total.	
	1896,	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Poreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owte	
Oolumbo	6,430 13,249	27,079									6,430		
Total Indian Ports,	19,679	27,079									13,249	27,07	
Madras—Cannauore Bombay	1,001 147	-					319				1,320		
Total	1,148				•		319			K	147		
GEAND TOTAL	20,827	27,079					319				21,146	27,079	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

POETS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	R	lice.	Pac	ldy.	Wh	eat.	Gran	m and		r food-	T	otal.
- colors a	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897
and the grade of the second	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Owts
Dolumbo	1,036					••••					1,036	
Indian Port.	309										309	
Total	1,345										1,345	

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1138 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 1st May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 44,22,463 maunds. The destination of 42,36,031 maunds is specified. A little less than half of this quantity (20,78,811) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (13,54,119 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (8,03,101 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 46,684 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,55,818 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 11th May 1897. tatement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 1st May 1897.

	O WHICH	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February	ary to 27th March	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
		1897.	1897.	1897.	April 1007.	1097.
	1	2	3	4	5	6 *
BEN	GAT.					
Hoo	Miller Control of the Control of the State o	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tarakeswar	••				990	247
Chandernagor	е	. 6				•••
		2 4			10	••
Control of the State of the Sta	••	17				***
Dathen	V.			N. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10		
Tot	tal	. 272			1,000	247
Bure	lwan.	-				
	••					•••
	•••	05	62	100		
		1 460	940	104 1,270	370 1,428	2 000
10 Part 10 Cap 10 25 East		10	Company of the Control of the			2,099
Mh. a - le a a a	Sales Acid	103			C. 347M, 90, 00	PARAMETER :
			-	-	-	
Tot		. 1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209
	hum.					
	•••		•••	378		
		$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	***		***	•••
Rampur Hát	- conserve models	Apple 12 (1)	Alex Tron	3977	1,000	158
amput 11ac					-	400
Tot	al	. 3	1	378		158
Na	dia.		-		-	
				380	977	372

Anna dan an			742 888		2,585	400
21	••			1,387	1,517	***
1.1:-					1,147	698
D. Javel		Objective of the purpose of the				1,054
		-	-			
Tot		. 696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530
	idabad.	157	154	445	9.000	2,279
Azimganj Jiaganj					2,006 374	370
raganj	•••				97.4	
To	tal	. 157	154	445	2,380	2,65
				-		
Raj	shahi.					0.57
Maihar						376
Tot	lal.				(F) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	376
10			***		And the same	-
Ran	gpur.					
Saidpur		•••	1			384
				109		
Lalmonir Hát		. 55		•••		302
Domer Kaunia			11	111	383	378
Kauma					***	011
To	tal	. 55		109	383	1,059
Cooch Behar		. 755	377	1,498	9,549	2,999
Jalpa Haldibari		Service Service		170	1,046	471
r-1		900		176 2,336	5,694	6,752
Damaka:			731	382	737	NAME OF STREET
Mal Bazar		Control of the Contro		394	381	370
Belakoba					101	
		1	-			7,598
Tot	tal	. 392	731	3,288	7,959	1,000

STATION TO WH CONSIGNED.	ICH	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total free 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1		2	8	4	5	6
BENGAL—con Darjeeling.	old.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Siliguri Ghoom			•••	758	2,650	878
Darjeeling		382	346	524 * 201	5	492
Kurseong		7; T			3,364	
Total Pabna.		382	346	1,483	6,388	865
Sirajganj		7	•••	172		748
Total				172		740
Faridpur.						748
Pangsa		·			0.000	070
Rajbari Goalundo	•••				2,209 1,125	378
Pachuria					962	
		***	******	ionach•••	1,024	
Total				•••	5,320	378
TOTAL OF BENGAL		4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	2,1817
CHOTA NAGPU Hazaribagh.	R.					la a su
Giridih		750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138
Total Manbhum.		750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138
Purulia		22				1,851
Bulrampur Barakar	***	5				
Pradhan Khanta		3 1			485	383
Total		31			485	2,234
Singhbhum.		4017771	-		200	2,204
Chakradharpur		31				•••
Total		81				•0•
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGP	UR	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372
BIHAR. Sonthal Parganas.			and the Armer			4
Barharwa				ora est sustantial	754	380
Maharajpur Ghat Pakour			372	386		371
Sahibganj		380	1,878		371	745
Baidyanath		2		6,839 2,319	7,138	3,787
Madhupur	•••				3,015	2,464 414
Total		382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082
Purnea.		28 0			300	
Katihar Junction			10.		756	•••
Bhagalpur. Nathnagar				497		
Colgong	-::-			901	1,525	14.00
Pirpainti		Secretary - 1		381	8,281	7,869
hoga	***		370	1,878	7,156	746
Bhagalpur Sultanganj		764		4,958	18,105	3,001
Raghupur		***			1,885	746
Pertabganj		, a 1870			370	374
Total					100	
+ oual		764	370	8,719	37,322	12,736

	TO WHICH	ж	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.		Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.		Week ending 1st May 1897.
	1		2	3	4	5	6
	R—contd		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bariarpur		•••				382	
Khagaria	•••				373	2,620	1,559
Jamalpur Lakhisarai	•••	Sarry-II.	388	:::	2,629	10,956	2,26
Monghyr			382		1,124	1,524	779
Garhara	•••		2,268	377	885	12,047	2,29
Tegra	***		746			2,642	1,111
Jamui Pogomonyoi	•••		371	1.		1,182	•••
Begamsarai Burhi	**					1,516	38
Simultola						742	
Nawadi	***		4 · · · ·	1		371	
T	otal		4,155	377	4,511	33,982	8,78
	/tai				3,021		
	atna.						
Masaurhi Khushrupur	**	***	***	***	2,682	4,178	375 1,906
Barh			1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247
Patna			12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	7,631
Bankipore (1,491			375	748
Digha Ghat	•••		2,376	889	4,158	12,462	2,625
Sadispur Bihta	and the second	***	375 1,211	126	377 376	746	379
Mokameh		×.		756	2,340	10,495	377
Dinapur				375		1,516	753
Buktiarpur						1,868	
Fatua	••		•••	•••			750
	otal		19,782	25,987	26,519	82,904	17,791
Gaya -	aya.		Comment of the parties	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764
Jahanabad	•••					1,501	***
m.	otal		-	1.455	F 071	17 000	0.70
	abad.	•••	190000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,76
Bedadi						3,489	***
Raghunathpu			***	374	3,404	4,896	391
Arrah		•••	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918
Buxar Dumraon	•••	***	1,513 378	2,664 1,117	2,268 376	8,671 2,257	746 772
Dumraon	il i sentat temperatus.	•	676	1,117	870	2,201	- 112
	otal bhanga.	•••	3,020	4,525	7,944	80,590	3,827
Sakri						374	
Tamaria	**			****	1,133	371	
Samastipur Dalsingh Sara	••• ••		374	3,133 378	7,136	20,705	10,675 5,268
Darbhanga Darbhanga			8,169	3,791	758 26,144	5,603 54,972	19,131
Kamtaul	or held offered to		1,104		20,111	01,012	
Waini		•••			385	744	376
	tal		9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	35,450
Muza	farpur.						
Janakpur Ro Sarai		•••	•••	•••			382
Bairagnia		***				750 1,092	372
Kanti	•••	•••	- 10 All 1995	748			381
Matipur Dholi		•••	1,022				376
Muzaffarpur	***		1,115	404	40.701	40.007	99,008
Bhagwanpur			6,843	9,996	40,791	42,067	23,008 380
Sitamarhi			382		761 7,556	3,185 18,458	4,899
Hajipur				1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131
m.	tol.						
10	otal	•••	9,384	12,702	52,879	70,043	80,829

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.		н	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
	1		2	3	4	5	6
	IAR—concld		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Oh	amparan.						
Maesi	•••	***	1,018		3,768	3,857	1,116
Segowli Jindara	September 1		1,410 6,735	3,417	3,024 2,984	2,248	874
Bettiah	•••	•••	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896
Bara Motihari	•••	•••	507	1,137	2,255	6,849	2,617
Pipra	***			1,107	14,051	32,447 1,526	6,811
	Total		15,397	15,561	86,014		
		100			00,014	73,854	16,941
Dighwara	Saran.			-	371	4	
Ekma			1.	2,314	1,499	3,376	875
Chapra	•••	***	4,112	. 12,030	22,672	23,336	1,121
Goldenganj Daronda	***	***	372	376	5,133	371 13,511	1,502
Savan	***		16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113
Revelganj Mairwa	**		10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541 747	4,499
	Total		31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610
TOTAL	OF BIHAR	1000	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818
		-5.00					1,00,010
	ROVINCES UNITED ANTI-GO BENGAL.		99,464	1,32,388	8,30,427	6,07,833	1,84,007
INCES .	ESTERN P	l.		The second of the second of the second of			
Ghazi							
T. 11.1	pur District.		the street	4-69-1		in the second	
Dildarnagar			1,868	3,440	3,012	6,000	1,132
Dildarnagar Guhmer Tari Ghat		***	365			6,000	1,132
Guhmer Tari Ghat	=	::	365 5,352	2,682	3,012 873	6,000 7,172	1,132 1,888
Guhmer Tari Ghat	 Total	***	365				
Guhmer Tari Ghat	=	::	365 5,352	2,682	373	7,172	1,888
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur	 Total	::	7,585	2,682	373	7,172	3,020
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania	Total res District.	***	7,585 7,585	2,682 6,072	373	7,172	1,888
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha	Total res District		7,585 7,585	2,682	3,385 3,385	7,172 18,172 18,172 381 10,386 370	1,888 3,020 1,505
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania	Total res District		7,585 7,585	2,682 6,072	3,885 3,885	7,172 13,172 18,172 381 10,336	3,020
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can	Total res District		7,585 7,585 7,585 1,869 2,273 379	2,682 6,072 1,875 761	3,385 3,385 6,017	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can	Total Cos District. Cos District. Cos District.		365 5,852 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 28,471	3,885 3,885 6,017 378 20,894	7,172 18,172 18,172 381 10,336 370 378	1,888 3,020 1,505 376
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,852 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 28,471	3,385 3,385 6,017 378 20,894 27,289	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chau	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,852 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107	3,885 3,885 6,017 378 20,894 27,289	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 31,476	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chaur Tahsil Deori	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,332	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107	378 3,885 6,017 27,289 27,289	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chaur Tahsil Deori Gorakhpur Sahjanwa	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,852 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 28,471 26,107	378 3,885 6,017 378 20,894 27,289	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 31,476 3,000 1,493	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chaur Tahsil Deori Gorakhpur Sahjanwa	Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,332 1,510 2,304	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107	378 3,885 6,017 27,289 27,289	381 10,336 370 373 20,010 31,476	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chaur Tahsil Deori Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur	Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,332 1,510 2,304 773	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107 2,998 1,136 1,520 1,523	378 3,885 6,017 27,289 27,289 2,262 1,496 376	381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476 3,000 1,493 758	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chaur Tahsil Deori Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382 1,510 2,304 773	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107 2,998 1,136 1,520 1,523 	378 3,885 6,017 378 20,894 27,289 2,262 1,496 376	381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476 3,000 1,493 753 8,629	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332 375 1,866
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chauri Tahsil Deorii Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur Bast Khalilabad	Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382 1,510 2,304 778 4,587	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 23,471 26,107 2,998 1,136 1,520 1,523 	378 3,885 6,017 378 20,894 27,289 2,262 1,496 376	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476 3,000 1,493 753 8,629 13,875	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332 375 1,866 2,241
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chauri Tahsil Deorii Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur Bast Khalilabad Basti	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382 1,510 2,804 778 4,587	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 28,471 26,107 2,998 1,136 1,520 1,523 7,177	378 3,885 6,017 378 20,894 27,289 2,262 1,496 376	381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476 3,000 1,493 753 8,629	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332 375 1,866
Guhmer Tari Ghat Benar Shiupur Zamania Sakaldiha Mogulsarai Benares Can Gorakh Bhagalpur G Chauri Chauri Tahsil Deorii Gorakhpur Sahjanwa Bhatpur Bast Khalilabad	Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		365 5,352 7,585 1,869 2,273 379 26,811 31,382 1,510 2,304 778 4,587	2,682 6,072 1,875 761 28,471 26,107 2,998 1,186 1,520 1,528 7,177	378 3,885 6,017 27,289 27,289 2,262 1,496 376 4,134	7,172 13,172 13,172 381 10,336 370 373 20,010 81,476 3,000 1,493 753 8,629 13,875	1,888 3,020 1,505 376 3,451 5,332 375 1,866 2,241

STATION TO WHIC CONSIGNED.	п	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1		2	8	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN I INCES AND OUD contd. Gonda District.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gonda Other places		1,485 1,153	8,635 6,764	4,878 1,127		
Total		2,638	15,399	6,005		
Baraich District.						
Naupara	•••				1,505	
Baraich			754	1,507	753	***
m 4.1						
Total			754	1,507	2,258	
Mirzapur District.						The control of the control
Ahraura Road		1,505	5,658	4,507	2,990	758
Chunar		823	378	381	877	380
Mirzapur	***	22,465	17,473	7,234	11,006	758
Gainpura		383	384	•••	376	373
Total		25,176	23,988	12,122	14,749	2,264
477.1.1.1.774.14					,	2,20-1
Karchana						
N. i. i.		•••		1,131	875	745
Manwari		378	370 755			•••
Jasra		876	2,652	5,287	375	***
Mija Road		15,747	21,899	15,460	8,996	2,280
Nahwai		1,519		378	21,085	6,423
Allahabad		48,683	56,477	21,813	17,353	6,466
Bharwari		7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	
Sirathu		4,551	5,673	4,517	412	
Shiurajpur	***	763	•••	752	1,863	1,883
Other places		376	***			
Total		80,212	93,855	51,616	52,334	17,797
Tatalana Distairt	-		-	-		
Fatehpur District. Bahrampur						
Khaga			1,510	1,515	374	
Bindki		14,387	21,270	2,270 10,612		7100
Fatehpur			21,210	387	3,438	1,125
	-					•••
Total		14,387	22,780	14,784	3,812	1,125
Cawnpore District.						
Cawnpore City		93,071	1,38,222	87,057	14.040	900
	-	A COLUMN		07,007	14,940	380
Etawah District.			Water San Co.			
Phaphund Bharthna		2,643	3,024	3,775	436	
Ptomob		388	378			***
Jasawantnagar	***	19,017	14,360	8,749	2,254	
	-	3,014	2,279	4,158		•••
Total		25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	
Farukhabad District	-					
Farukhabad			070			e de
Kanauj		381	878	380		
	_	001				***
Total		381	373	380		
Walania Bridge				000	***	
Mainpuri District. Kaurara	100	0 500				
01 1 1 1 1 1		3,782	1,535	1,126		
Snakonabad		1,966	1,137	2,642	878	***
Total		5,748	2,672	9.700		
	ALCOHOLD BY	77	4.014	3,768	373	***

	FION TO WH	псн	Total from 1st to 30t January 1897.	1 31st Janu	h ary to 27th	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
	1		2	8	4	5	6
INCES A	WESTERN ND OUDI	1—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Firozabad Agra	gra Distric	t. 	12,015 20,578	4,238 13,522	6,557 84,662	1,213 19,276	
	Total		32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	380
Sitapur Sita	apur Distri 	ct	379	3,022	2,635	2,632	
Mu	ttra Distric	ot.	and American Street, 278		CONTRACTOR AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	2,002	1,140
Kosi Muttra Brindaban			2,831	1,997	1,173 2,628 324	749	391
	Total	-	2,331			372	Jec. 151
Ali	ghur Distri	"-	2,001	1,997	4,125	1,121	391
Harduagan Sikandra R Hattrass Alighur			753 21,667 6,414	 8,797 1,815	755 30,653 4,570	4,956 2,640	• 375
Ruland	Total shahar Dist		28,834	10,612	35,978	7,596	375
Chola Secundrabad Khurja Dibai	Allena de la compania		5,308 756	747 3,826 756	1,138 1,510 9,468 3,021	1,506 8,774	
	Total nagar Dist	rict."	6,064	5,329	15,137	5,280	
	Control of the State of the				757		
	ut District.					10.0	THE STATE OF
Ghaziabad Meerut			566 6,851	1,512 15,779	1,143 8,873	1,135 6,410	•
Band	Total a District.		7,417	17,291	10,016	7,545	
Badansa Banda					390	1,133	751
Bargarh	•••		742	5,666 1,507	11,376 3,042	7,608 1,540	•••
Manikpur Kurwi			384 1,145	1,129	1,138	1,499	377
		-		6,465	17,032	5,343	
Moradal	Total pad District	. "	3,458	14,767	32,973	17,083	1,128
Khanth Moradabad	•••			874	1,136	875	
Chundowsi			782	4,910 15,416	4,148	1,889 382	
1	otal		782	20,700	10,125	2,646	100
Azimgar	h District.					2,040	
onanganj	y District,		7,558	7,522	378	8,151	1,135
Aonia	y District,		1,510	3,865	2,252		
Bareilly			2,711	26,824	12,773	2,303	
	otal		,221	30,689	15,025	2,303	
Jaunpur Jaunpur	District.	14	,496	25,241	5,687	8,268	

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	8	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Shajehanpur District, Shajehanpur Tilhar Aujhi	4,180 5,061 2,684	7,175 7,907 4,199	6,442 3,058 3,774	400	871
Total	11,925	19,281	13,274	400	871
Eta District. Jaleswar Road Kashganj	754		386 2,266	373	
Total	754		2,652	8:3	***
Lucknow District. Lucknow Alamnagar Kakori Malihabad	17,199 7,976 1,491 754	27,988 9,894 774	24,956 18,975 755	5,034 2,2±4 	2,640
Total	27,420	38,656	39,686	7,278	2,640
Pilibhit District.		1,516		Transfer Tr	
Saharanpur District. Rurki Saharanpur	:::		378 5,253	9,401	•··
Total		879	5,626	9,401	
Fyzabad District. Sahwal Radhauli Fyzabad Ajodhya Gosainganj	1,133 9,146 762	7,585 81,402 8,026 789		4,124 7,563 1,122	1,887 376
Total	11,041	42,802	9,258	12,809	2,26
Sultanpur District.	1,150	8,003	762	745	<u></u>
Bara Banki District. Bahramghat Duryabad Bara Banki Safdarganj	3,415		4,557	379 1,131	1,904 760 814
Total	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	3,484
Hardai District. Balamau Hardai Baghauli Sandila	6,104 5,493	4,143	2,650 4,139	374	₈₇₁
Total Bijnor District.	. 12,785	16,724	9,811	745	371
Dhampur Nagina Najibabad Bijnor		3,017 2,261 2,260 1,124	4,551 6,426	1,128	:
Total		8,662	16,652	4,504	

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concld.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jhansi District. Jhansi		1,510	1,530	3,385	
Lolitpur District. Lolitpur	one i venerite	755	748	2,255	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Kheri District. Lakshmipur	,	378	2,257	754	
Hamirpur District. Mahoba	399	3,034	4,184	4,494	747
Dehra Dun District.					
Libert to the property of the second second second			378		
Ait Kalpi	::		1,127	744	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total			1,127	744	
0.7.15					1
Garhwal District. Haldwani	•••		750	750	
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	2,666	• • 100
Total of the North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684
PANJAB. Amritsur District.	Association of the second	1757 g			4, 2, 270
Amritsur				1555	
Delhi District.		740			•••
Delhi	39,817	63,298	58,032	39,484	3,486
Jullundur District.					
Jullundur City	3			1	连过数。
Umballa District.			a de son	23-075 23	
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	3,006	757
Gurgaon District.	2 29 A 1 4			effet fan	
Faraknagar	12,795	378 752 18,118	1,138 18,154	10,732	 875
Total	12,795	19,248	19,292	10,782	
Other places	12,187	30,867	26,241	24,457	Transport
The state of the s	A CHARLES HE WAS A				•••

	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNERS OF THE PERSON OF T	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
	1		2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL	PROVINC	ES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
				2,278	1 100		
Sehora Road Katni				2,614	1,129 6,458	2,646 5,692	748 1,515
Jubbalpur				14,294	31,227	21,167	4,899
Peparia		•••		2,257	8,676	12,088	1,534
Kareli	•••	•••	•	3,393 3,057	4,142 5,322	3,768 9,476	749
Nagpur Other places			1,145	8,736	32,567	79,706	10,658 40,614
	otal		1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,543	60,701
RAJPUTAN TRAL	IA AND	CEN-					
Dholpur			•••	1,126			
Ajmere	•••	•••		376	383		•••
Sutna	•••		3,096 147	8,307	16,289	28,560	
Mhow Ulwar	•••	•••	392	1,148 760	3,809		1,543
Indore			750	756			
Jeypore	***		378	763	377	1,498	***
Bawal	•••	•••	378 383	377 766	1,795	1.400	•••
Harphulpur Other places				3,459	4,431	1,496 3,599	•
	otal		5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543
Hyderabad			378	778			
BE	RAR.					myserkodki (* 197	
Dhamangaon					600	380	
Malkapur			26			407	
Khamgaon	***		53	381	432	404	1,135
Akola Amraoti		* ***	66	656 1,129	763 3,388	3,841	
	otal		211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,185
Bombay					374		170 marries
Unspecified p	laces		15,820	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434
GRAND 7	COTAL		6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122
ABS	TRACT.						
Total of Beng			4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817
" "Bihar	Namo	•••	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818
the	a Nagpur North-W	estern	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372
" "Provi	inces and	Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684
	Panjab		65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618
	outana an India	d Cen-	5,524	17 999	27,084	35,153	1,543
" " Cent	ral Provin		1,145	17,838 36,629	89,521	1,34,543	60,701
" " Hyd	erabad	***	378	778			
" " Bera		•••	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135
	pecified pl	aces	15,320	44,902	374 24,834	11,142	2,434
Add exports from 1st t 1897, the are not ava	from Ca o 30th Ja details W	alcutta	87,800	***,502	24,004		
GRAND T	COTAL		7,68,170	10.49.000	11.40.550	11 50 510	3,01,122
CILARD 1	CIAL	***	1,00,110	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	0,01,22

EXPORTS OF FOOD GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 1132Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 24th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 2,30,651 maunds. The destination of 2,28,983 maunds is specified. A little less than three-fourths of this quantity (1,59,790 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 7,871 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-seventh (36,087 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-tenth (22,950 maunds) to places in Assam and the rest (2,285 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE, Secretary to the Gart, of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 10th May 1897. Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 24th April 1897.

Station to which consigned.			to 30th		Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
24-P	arganas.								
Barrackpore					102	51			51
Shamnagar	444		5					The state	
Kankinara	***		261			•••		•••	•••
Naihati	•••			48	40		40		***
Kanchrapara				20	14	•••		n interes	
Duttapukur Bobardanga	···· ·		15 94	28 133	1114	56	40 67	23	
Akra Junction	digital e e e esta la segui de Si cerca de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión de la compansión	,		9	The same of the same	Chipping and the second			7.
Muslandpur			•••		2		•••		•••
Mugra Hât	ales ottor ii	,	6**		~	4			
Juma	all the term							20	
	Total		375	238	273	111	147	43	12
	ndia.								- 12
. 440					The Committee of				
Chakdaha	,		8	7			28		4
Ranaghat				438	10				12
Aranghata			8	22	5	10			
Bagula	•••		30	2	9			6	2,01
Kishanganj	***		1,953	142	28	35		304	6
Banpur	*** (1000)	••	72	521				***	***
Ramnagar	•••	,	267	306		8	•••		
Jairampur Chuadanga	•••	•••	1,723	1,099			9		50
Munshiganj	••	•••	1,720	1,099		167	197	25	1,01
Alamdanga		•••	12,937	2,857		132	120	3,019	14
Halsa			523	832	1,028	20		118	22
Poradaha			1,683			1			
Jagati			10		10	6		5	
Kushtia	•••		7,227	2,030	1,783	587	716	30	1,75
n umarkhali		***	2,797	290	14	304	104		34
Koksa Mirpur						**:			88
Bhairamara	10 · · ·	•••				452	898	1,252	90
Damukdia	rediction of the second	•••	10,998	S. Britanis and Carlo		164	204	246 300	1,51
Gangnapur			3		10			2	
	Total		-						
		•••	45,677	11,36	4,166	1,830	2,276	5,307	3,01
Chandpara	Jessore.								
Bangaon	•	••	DATE OF STREET PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	68			10		
Gopalnagar		••	17				97		
Benapol		•••	O				10		
Nabharan			10/				24		
Jhikargacha			0 10					2	4
Jessore	***		0.0						
Rupdia	***			6	6 1		14	4	
Singia	•••		. 3	5 5		7	38		
Naral				5	15				
Binodpur	••	•	. 2	5					
	Total		3,89	7 1,78	7 68	7 198	528	3 97	3

The second secon	Walter Strangers Strangers	GONGSPEENSMEN							400
Station 1	Station to which consigned.		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	January	to 27th	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Khulna.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara				7					
Phultala Daulatpur	•••	•••	2				•••	•••	•••
Khulna		•••						•••	28
Bagir Hât		***	63	42	62	2	4	•••	14
	Catalan Care	11	1	1	11	2	/		60
	Total		, 66	50	73	4	4		102
				tion (1997)		t may be			102
	Rojshahi.								
Gopalpur	•••				4				
Nator	•••	•	2	425		61			69
Attrai Raninagar	•••	•••	32		5		*		•••
Alipur		***	100	8.				• • • •	
Rampur Boal	ia		1,827	2,123	2,885	1,578	597	***	
	Total		1,961				4	••••	1
•	2000		1,901	2,556	2,894	1,639	601		70
Di	najpur.							*	
Charkai			10						
Phulbari			12 18	10	30			20	
Raiganj Dinajpur	90 1			1	6	22			
Dinajpur	•••		100	94	57				
	Total		130	105	93	22			23
		ŀ						20	23
	alpaiguri.								
Chilahati Haldibari	•••		70	. 1	7				7.5
Jalpaignri	•••		2,207	341	393		68	82	2,027
Kamshai Hat			2,434	81	855	16		100	
Chalsa Road C	hat		•••	943	2,341	749			
Malbazar				1,220	500				1
	Total	-							•••
			4,711	3,091	4,089	765	68	182	2,027
	jeeling.								
Siliguri			708	60					
Lurseone			2	63	577	513	527		20
Sonada Ghum			"	202000000000000000000000000000000000000	306	3	7		•••
Darjeeling	•••		119	387		254	54	400	100
-Jennik	•••		541	327	140	60	60	400	436 10
	Total		1,370	779	1,047	830	648	400	466

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.			Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8
Ra	ngpur.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur			264	128	72	4	£1	31	84
Kaunia		•••	64	•••	4	5.300 · · ·	•••	•••	•••
Badarganj Saidpur	•••	•••	134	90	165		41		213
Nilphamari		***	96	63	10		***		
Domar	•••		65	12	288		587	•••	1,861
l'ista			6		*** 11	•••	***		•••
Lalmonir Hât			•••	22	11	***	•••		
Magal Hât	•••	•••	301	800	32		•••	21	41 58
Kurigram Jatrapur			2		20				
Porabari		•••	16				•••	•••	•••
Madarganj	_ ···	•••		•••	4	1.5444		••	***
Kamarjani	•••	•••	47		3	•••	•••		80 143
Chilmari . Rowmari	•	•••	6						2
NO WIEMER	Total		1,009	617	609	4	628	52	2,482
			1,009				020		2,402
В	logra.								
Jamerbari			35	4	4	hales			107
Sultanpur	***		82	43	16		5		•••
Akkelpur	•••		10	370	10	•••			•••
Hili	···	•••	48		4				•••
Jamalganj		•						***	107
	Total	•••	175	417	84	***	5		107
P	abna.					Contract accord			
			to one of		23				
Nagarbari			8	2 8		3			5
Banagram Belkuchi			6	42	7		101		
Serajganj			605	196	174	•••	35	46	199
	Total	,	623	248	204	3	136	46	204
				77.45			y 140-1 (1)		r magazina magazina
Auc	h Bihar,							102	
Chausha Hât			41	19	41	•••		***	*1,394
Torsa		•••	1,601	377	1,247	•••	29	103	1,094
Other places	•••				7				
	Total	,	1,642	396	1,295		29	103	1,478
1	Dacca.							143032	
Elashin									6
Narayanganj	•••	•••			20		1		51
Dacca	***	•••	90		40	20		21	•••
Kadirpur		•••		22	26				
Tarpasa Kamalaghat			3 - Fred 7 St. 1964	*	20				
Bahar				11				7	•
	Total		20	48	88	20	1	28	57

STATIO	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED,		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	January	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Weel ending 17th April 1897	ending 24th
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
non ingradis	Mymensingh.	stri d	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafarga Mymens		•••		16	S				
Bhairab		14.00	112 41	•••	4	10		4	
Bahadur	rabad		126	70	7				1000
Hargilad			10	12				•••	
Jaganath	nganj	194	17	39	5		•••		
Subarna	khali	•••		14			100		
	Total		306	151				•••	200
	Faridpur.	1.3		101	16	10	100	4	200
	zurupur.								
Daulatdi			137	174	773				
Lallgolla			314	3	39	· · ·	98	4	320
Pangsa	•••		5,940	1,497	64		304	385	1
Belgachi Rajbari	•••		237	129	568		283	, 19 147	16 212
Pachuria			73		458	266	349	622	905
Goalundo			2,193	2 5	984	1,254	1,504	501	494
Faridpur	Professional Company		2,100		1,263	1,328		•••	175
Madaripu	ır		1		6			11	4
•	Total		0.550	1.010			***	•••	*Macality
	rection to the second		9,559	1,810	4,155	2,848	2,932	1,689	2,127
	Backergunge.	.	100	+	460				
Jhalakati			40	3.30	100				
Barisal			44	140	100	80	20 20		•••
	Total		84	140	124	80	40	-11-0-1	
		-					40		11/49
ani	Tippera.	0i -			20				
Comilla				171	100	68		*	
Chandour	1.136		•••	•••	6			10	
Akhora	Mark ted Conference States (1991)			***	0	2		138.04	
	T-4.7	-				7			•••
16	Total				6	9		10	
	Noakhali.			1,2,1	10-1	96.1			71 (10)
Noakhali									52000 7 (9)
		" _	19	11					
	Chittagong.							2000	
hittagong						- 1			
чевопв	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		24					.	0/86
	Burdwan.								•••
asulpur		100							
					3 .				
anigani			THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	NEW YORK AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	ACCRECATE TO THE RESERVE TO THE	CHARLEST COME TO SELL VIII	***	***	1000 NO. 100 N
aniganj	•		428	.,.					
aniganj	Total	_	428			•-			

STATION TO	WHICH CONSIGNE	ED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.		Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
	1			3	4	5	6	7	8
	Birbhum.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bolpur Sainthia		:::	5			2			1 ···
	Total		5			2		D	
11	Iurshidabad.			1					
Azimganj Jiaganj	enter the second		20	312		5		:::	
	Total		20	312					-
Total o	of Bengal		71,611	24,121	19,856	8,375	8,143	7,981	19,703
Giridih 1	Hazaribugh.		20			8			
Chandil	Manbhum.		10						
Katrasgarh	Property of the second		8	179.00	13 T 1	16			•
	Total		10		•••	16			
	Singhbbum.		41.0	1.3			411 111 111	(mag)	
Chakradharp	pur		20	1	1				
Total of Cho	ota Nagpur		50		1	16			
	Bihar. athal Parganas.								
Pakur	The second secon			- 6		-			
	Bhagalpur.		224						
Colgong	•••	•••	384						
	Monghyr.								
Barowni Khagaria				***	10		371	371	371
	Total		-	·	10		371	371	371
	Patna.				-				
Diga ghat Bakhtiarpu	r			***	370	370		877	-::
	Total				370			877	377
	Purnea.								*
Kishanganj	·					1		koj.	1

-									
STATION T	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED,		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	Gaya.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya									370
M	luzaffarpur.						90		
Muzaffarpur			746	392	1,120		,		
The second	Champaran.		7 200						
Bettiah					370				
2000	Saran.				070		•••		•••
	Saran.								
Chapra Savan	***			427 1,850			•••		370
	Total			2,277		***		***	
m-4-1	of Bihar		1.100						370
		•••	1,130	2,675	1,870	370	371	748	641
NORTH-W	ESTERN PROV	INCES							
	Ghazipur.							1000	
Ghazipur					1			·	
	Gorakpur.								
Gauri Bazar Chauri Chaur				370 370					
						•••			
	Total	•••	•••	740	···	- 7****	•••		
	Mirzapur.								
Mirzapur					385				
A	Mahabad.								
Mija Road	**************************************			385					
Allahabad		***	2,204	753	745				***
	Total		2,204	1,138	745				
I	attehpur.	İ							
Bindki				385					
			***						•••
	Cawnpur.								
Cawnpur			4,951	740	2,274				
	Etawah.	100							
Etawah			2,004	379					•••
A	lainpuri.							10	
Shakohabad			375		031	1			
			0.0	"]	

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		Question of the con-	CONTRACTOR OF STATE		Mark & Control of the Control			
STATION TO WHICH CONSIG	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Firozabad		767						
Muttra.			100					
Muttra				379		•••	4	
Alighur.		100						
Hattrass Alighur		715	388	385 375			396	394
Total		715	388	760			396	394
Meerut.								
Meerut		758						
Moradabad.								•
Moradabad				385				
Barielly.								
Aonla Barielly				379 1,143				
Total	•••	·		1,522				
Jaunpur.		17.000						
Jaunpur Jalalganj		8 6		·				
Total		14						
Shahjehanpur.								
Shahjehanpur		374		758		•••		
Tilhar		1,134	380	385				
	•	1		385	:			—
Total		1,508	380	1,528		***		
Lucknow.						- 40	2005-43.	200
Lucknow Alamnager		749 3,401	978	754				398
Total		4,150	•••	754		***		398

			1	1					
STATION TO	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.		Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	January	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
			2	8	4	5	6	7	8
F	yzabad.	41	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad Gosainganj			:::	385	379			442	
	Total			385	379		<u> </u>	442	
Ho	ırdai.		<i>f</i>						
Hardai Baghauli	::	:::	373 748				•		•••
	Total	•••	1,121				1		
Other places			1,119		1,124				
Total of the Province	ne North-Wo	estern	19,686	4,535	10,236			838	792
Panjab					1,121			395	
• Central Province	es			385					
Rajputana and	Central Indi	a		384					
As	SAM.						٠.		
8	ythet.								
Budderpur	•••		2,925	678	50			910	040
Balagunge	•••		***		505			318	349
Karimgunge Chuttack			750		•••	•••			
Other places				3 1	4	4		***	•••
	Total		· · · · · ·	·		-			
C-	char.	***	3,675	682	559	4		318	349
	mar.						S. Charles		weight.
Silchar	•••		98	1,423	396		295	632	***
	lpara.								
Kamarjoni Goalpara				14				13	
THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Total			14	10		···	13	
Kan	rup.								
Gauhati Durr			4	4			3		
	ung.		4 6						
Tajpur Mungledye			18		152		:::	::	
	Total		18		152				

	国际的企业						
STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.		Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	Mds.	6 Mds.	7	8
Sibsaugar.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
Nigritting Desangmuk Dekumuk	505 166 461	542 310 747	170 219 921	 38 99	205 38 96	112 157	103 190 109
Kokelamuk Other places		60	122 81		295	42	
Total	1,132	1,659	1,513	186	634	311	410
Luckhimpur.							
Debrugarh Palasbari	1,299	2,388	2,273	645	508	797	521
Total	1,300	2,388	2,274	645	508	797	521
Nowgong.	1	6		1			
Other places					1		14
Total of Assam	6,228	6,176	4,904	836	1,441	2,071	1,294
Unspecified places	346	211	864	79	38	30	100
GRAND TOTAL	99,051	38,487	38,851	9,676	9,993	12,063	22,530
Abstract.							
Total of Bengal Ditto Bihar Ditto Chota Nagpur	1,130		19,856 1,870	8,375 370 16	8,143 371	7,981 748	19,703 641
Ditto North-Western Prov- inces and Oudh.		100 CONTANDED TO STORY DESCRIPTION	10,236			838	792
Ditto Panjab Ditto Central Provinces Ditto Rajputana and Central India.		385 384	1,121	:::		395	
Assam Unspecified places	010		4,904 864	836 79	1,441	2,071	1,294
GRAND TOTAL	99,051	38,487	38,851	9,676	9,993	12,063	22,530

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of March and April 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of March and April 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 11th May 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

Distri	OTE			18	97.		1896.				
DISTRI			15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	30th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	30th April	
1			2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	
			8. сн.	S. CH.	S. сп.	8. сн.	8. сн.	S. сн.	S. сн.	S. c	
MMON RICE-											
Burdwan	•••		10 8	9 12	9 12	8 7	16 8	16 8	15 8	16 4	
Birbhum			9 12	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 8	16, 8	16 8	18 (
Bankura			11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0		10 0	10	
Midnapore			11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	17 0 19 4	18 0 20 0	18 (
Hooghly			9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 (
Howrah	***		10 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	13 (
24-Parganas	***		10 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	14 8	15 0	14 8	14	
Calcutta			8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	12 1	
Nadia	***	***	9 11	9 10	8 10	8 3	15 7	14 9	14 9	14	
Murshidabad	***		9 8	9 8	8 12	8 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	13	
Jessore	***		11 0	9 4	10 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	15	
Khulna	•••	•••	11 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	16 0	17 0	17 0	14	
Rajshahi	***	***	9 12	9 0	8 1	8 1	15 12	14 4	13 8	13 1	
Dinajpur	***	***	10 3	9 9	9 9	9 11	18 0	18 0	16 13	15	
Jalpaiguri	***	•••	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17	
Darjeeling	***	***	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 (
Rangpur		***	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 8	14 61	15 0	14 (
Bogra	***	***	10 8	9 6	8 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 (
Pabna	•••	•••	10 0	9 0 9 8	8 4	9 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 (
Dacca Mymensingh	***	***	10 0	9 8 9 0	9 8 9 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	12 12	12 (
Faridpur		***	9 12	8 2	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 (
Backergunge		***	11 0	8 10	8 12	8 15	14 0	13 12	13 0	12 13	
Tippera			10 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	12 12	14 0	14 (
Noakhali			9.8	9 0	9 0	8 8	14 0 15 0	14 0	18 5	12	
Chittagong			10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 15 13 0	13 15	12	
Patna			10 8	10 0	9 12	9 0	18 8	19 12	13 0	12	
Gaya		3	8 12	8 8	8 0	7 12	16 4	16 8	18 8	17 8 16	
			(9 4)			国际和约1500		10	10 0	16 (
Shahabad	•••		and { 9 8 }	9 8	9 8	8 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 (
Saran			10 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 8 .	16 0	16 (
Champaran	***		8 8 and }	8 12	9 8	8 12	18 0	17 8	17 8	17	
Muzaffarpur		CONTRACT.	(9 4)	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14			
Darbhanga		***	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	14 8	
Monghyr	414		8 0	7 151	8 6	8 1	18 0	18 0	18 12	18 (
Bhagalpur	•••	***	9 6	8 14	8 131	8 14	14 8 17 10	14 8	14 0	13 1:	
Purnea		68.	9 8	8 8	8 4	7 8	20 0	17 10 18 0	17 10	16	
Malda			9 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0 16 0	19 0	16	
Sonthal Parga	nas		10 4	9 10	9 4	8 2	16 0	16 8	15 8 16 8	14 (
Juttack			12 8	12 8	12 8	11 13	23 0	23 0	23 0	16 4	
Balasore			12 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 17	
Pari			11 13	13 2	13 2	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 19	23 10	
Hazaribagh	•••		9 8 8 0	(8 0)	8 12	8 0	14 4	14 8	13 8	12 8	
Lohardaga			to	} to {	{ to {	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Palamau			8 8 8	8 21	(8 12)	6 14	14 10	14 10	14 1	12 6	
Manbhum			10 0 }	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 0	16 8	15 0]	16 0	
Singhbhum			(10 8)		100		tradiction of	e ceresto la cerest	(16 0)		
Битици	434	***	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	

			and Or	189	7.	SEE	1896.					
District	rs.		15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	Soth April.	15th March.	R1st March.	15th April.	30th April		
1	. 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		i	8. сн.	S. CH.	8. сн.	S. сн.	S. сн	S. сн.	S. CH.	8 .0		
VHEAT-			G. CH.				(12 0	13 8	14 0			
				10 8	10 8	11 0	and	and	and	14 and		
Patna	••		10 0		1.0	9 4	11 8	14 8 12 0	15 0 13 8	15 13		
Gaya			9 12	9 12 9 8	9 4 9 8	9 8	11 0)	(13 6	12		
Shahabad			and	and	and	and	12 0	12 0	and 14 0	and		
			(10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	13 13		
Saran			9 10	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	12 8	13 8	16		
Champaran	•••		8 0	8 0	8 4 9 8	9 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	14		
Muzaffarpur	***		8 0	9 8 8	8 4	8 8	11 0	12 8	13 2	14		
Darbhanga	•••	4	6 0	8 8 8		ENT THE	(Old))	4117242			
			8 0	to {	9 7	9 15) 11 0 (New)	{ 15 O	15 4	15		
Monghyr			007	9 10			(15 0)	2 10 101 960			
71			8 12	8 14	9 21	9 8	12 10	15 2	15 2	15		
Bhagalpur			10 0	9 4	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16		
Purnea	•••		Ser we used	errel aug		estroll in	the state		agent of			
NDIAN-CORN OR M	AIZE-			and the state of		00 00 12 0 0 L	27 0	27 0	25 0	24		
Patna		•••			A Company		21 4	22 0	22 8	20		
Gaya .		•••	7	18 13 1	17 19 11 10/7	lesson of	C 40 15 - 30	The page	00 6	8 4		
Shahabad	*		11 0	10 12			22 0	20 0	20 0	20		
Saran			10 10	10 8	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 0 23 8	24		
Champaran			9 12	9 10	8 0	9 4	26 0	24 0	23 8 25 0	23 24		
Muzaffarpur			10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0 28 0	28 7	26		
Darbhanga	***				9 0	9 0	28 0	24 8	24 0	23		
Monghyr			12 0				24 8	27 11	25 11	2		
Bhagalpur	***		11 4	- 11 6	12 0	11 6	25 4 24 0	25 0	25 0	2		
Purnea				*****	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	2		
Sonthal Parg	anas		12 0	12 0	11 8 10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	1		
Hazaribagh			10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	1		
Lohardaga		•	9 0				18 0	18 0	16 14	1		
Palamau Manbhum			10 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	2		
Мацицип			1	Linear La	r Regard	1,000,000	Aller Aller	attractions	A Land Street Cont.	•		
				No	RTH-WEST	EBN PROVI	NCES.	The same of the same of the	190- of	T		
Common Rice-		1824 1	7 0	#9 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	1 1		
Jaunpur			0 6	8 9	8 9	7 10	14 4	14 14	14 14	1		
Gorakpur	•••	••	0 7	No report	7 0	7 9	No repor	t. 13 0	13 0	1		
Mirzapur	••		0 11		7 9	7 9		12 3	12 3 13 0	1		
Benares Ghazipur			. 9 4	9 0	8 12	8 12		13 8 14 0	No report.	1		
Ballia			0 0	No report	. 8 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	Tro repert			
					A Selection				13 8	1		
WHEAT			. 98	9 8	10 0	10 8			The second secon	1		
Jaunpur Gorakpur			. 10 1	10 13	10 13	10 13				1		
Mirzapur			. 8 9	No report	8 15	9 10			11 8			
Benares	•••		. 9 3	9 12	9 3	8 13		A Colonia Carlo Carlo Carlo	12 12			
Ghazipur	***		9 0	9 0	8 12			HSP TREE CALLS THE ENGINEERING	AT			
Ballia			9 0	No report	10 0	10						

* Burma rice.

Assam.

Prices of common rice fo	r the week ending	22nd April 1897	·-
	Week of report.		Corresponding week of 1896.
	8. сн.	8. сн.	S. ca.
CACHAR-	d. 56 organization in a filtra-bi-		Charles to be produced to see the
Janiganj Bazar Hailakandi	9 1 8 8	9 1 9 9	12 1 13 13
SYLHET-			21 19
Kazi Bazar	8 12	8 12	11 12 13 0
Chhatak Bazar	9 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj	9 0	9 0	12 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	10 0
Karimganj	8 8	8 8	11 0
Maulvi	98		Control of the Contro

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar '98, Kalna 2.97, Katwa 2.28, Raniganj '97. Ploughing going on. Aus is being sown. More rain still wanted in Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs	. C.		Srs.	C.	
Sadar	***	***	•••	8	8	to	10	0	
Kalna	1	•••		8	0	to	9	0	per rupee.
Katwa	Well-stated to the			8	0	to	9	0	per rupee.
Raniganj	Acres Day	Section of the	***	8	8	to	9	0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '04, Rampur Hât '41. Weather unusually het. Plonghing continues. No want of fodder. Price of rice at Sadar 84 seers and Rampur Hât 9 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Maliara ·1⁸, Khatra ·42, Gangajalghati ·12, Raipur ·20, Indas ·93, Katalpur ·73, Weather generally fair and very hot. Rain urgently needed to facilitate ploughing. Fodder sufficient. Export of rice continues. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Vishnupur; it is 10 seers at Onda, 9 seers at Gangajalghati, 8 seers at Saltora outpost, and 8³/₄ seers at Raipur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.81, Contai 2.13, Tamluk .08, Ghatal 1.41. Weather hot. More rain wanted in parts of Contai and Ghatal. Prospects of sugarcane, aus, boro and indigo good. Ploughing and sowing of aman going on. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbetta, Keshpur, Binpur, and Chandrakona. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water in Sabang has been relieved to some extent owing to recent rain. Common rice selling as follows:—

```
Sadar ... ... 10 0
Contai ... ... 11 to 12 0
Tamluk ... ... 9 12
Ghatal ... ... 10 to 11 0
```

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.88, Serampore 3.54, Jahanabad 2.21. Sowing of aus and jute going on. Rice sells at 8 to 9\frac{2}{3} seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.75, Ulubaria '83. Weather very hot. Sowing of jut commenced in Ulubaria. Ploughing for aus and aman going on. Fodder sufficient. Wan of water reported from thanas Baguan, Singti and Amta in the Ulubaria subdivision Common rice sells at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '41, Barasat 1.53, Basirhat 3.62, Diamond Harbour '28. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Sowing of aus and jute going on. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

```
Sadar ... ... 8½ to 10 0
Barasat ... ... 8½ to 10 0
Basirhat ... ... 9 14
Diamond Harbour ... 8 12
```

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.51, Kushtia 2.99, Meherpur 2.38, Chuadanga .76, Ranaghat 1.14. Ploughing and sowing operations in full swing. Early rice doing well. Cattlepox in Chuadanga continues. Water-supply now better everywhere. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. The latest price of rice where testworks are open is 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers		***	THE PROPERTY OF STREET	3,014	2,546	18,190
Dependents		•••	299	129	6,008	6,436
Otherwise relieved	•••		1,460	9,088	5,666	16,214
Test-workers	•••		252	Nil	Ņil	252
			Spirit services	Total		41,092

Figures said to be incomplete.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2:12, Kandi 1:57, Jangipur 1:18. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good. Sowing of aman and aus going on. State of indigo good. Boro paddy doing well. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

		14、风景图《图图图》		Srs.	
Sadar Kandi Jangipur		345 T.	10 Table 100	$\begin{cases} 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 9 \end{cases}$ per rupee.	
Kandi	•••	1000	•••	94 per rupee	
sangipur	•••	•••	•••	9)	

The latest price of common rice, where relief and test-works are opened, is 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions— Relief-workers Test-workers Otherwise relieved	::	2,270 1,002 174	17 6 1,175	341 102 95	2,628 1,110 1,441
			To	tal	5,182

Jessore.—Weather hot and oppressive with occasional storms and slight showers of rain. Rainfall at Sadar 1.04, Jhenida 1.56, Magura 3.87, Narail 1.47, Bangaon 1.38. Sowing of aus, aman, jute and indigo going on briskly. The seedling have been much benefited by the recent rain. More rain is wanted in places. Harvesting of boro paddy going on rapidly and that of til commenced. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Drs.	C. E	rs.	C.		
Sadar				8	8 to	9	8)	All the	
Jhenida	•••	•••	•••	0	4 +-	0	0	per rupe	e,
Magura		A 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			4 10	0	10 /		
Narail		•••	***	10	04-		10		
Bangaon	***	•••		10	0 to	11	رں		

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.09, Bagerhat 1.59, Satkhira 2.87. Weather hot and cloudy. Cultivation of aus going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

Parties of the second	Jacker Jacker	SE KINDS	au die po	8	rs.	C.	
Sadar				8 to	9	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat Satkhira	•••	***	•••		9	0	per rupee.
Satkhira	***	***	***		9	0	

Relief wages calculated at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

Relief-workers Relieved in two poor-houses	(9)	Men. 4,194 11	Women. Nil 8 4,202	Children. 440 29 1,919	Total. 4,634 48 6,565
Otherwise relieved	•••	444	4,202	1,919	0,000
			To	tal	11,247

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·13, Nator 2·46, Naugaon ·63. Prospects of standing crops reported to be good. Sowing of aus, aman, and jute going on. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges between 7 and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	637		18	655

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 39. Weather very hot. Sowing of bhadoi and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers and Thakurgaon 8 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.07, Subdivision 2.40. Weather cloudy with showers at times. Prospects of betri paddy and jute favourable. Sowing of bhadoi going on. No want of fodder or drinking-water. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.38, Kalimpong .87, Kurseong 2.37, Siliguri 1.98. Weather seasonable. Hills—Bhutta, phaphur, potatoes, shama, kangni, chota marua, bhadoi dhan, and bara marua are progressing favourably. Terai—Sowing of jute and bhadoi dhan going on. Price of coarse rice—

Hills ... 7 to 8 per rupee. ... 8 to 10

Price of bhutta 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.61, district average 2.84. Weeding of aus and jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 6½ to 8 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3.62. Aus and jute on poli soil flourishing. Sowing of aus on khiar soil continues. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice at head-quarters 9 seers and in the interior from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·10, Sirajganj 3·23. Weather hot, doudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Aus practically all sown and coming up finely. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Men. Women. Children. Total.
Test-workers ... 383 Nil 59 442

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.67, Manikganj 3.29, Munshiganj 3.04. Weather very hot, with high wind. Harvesting of boro nearly finished. Aus and jute plants thriving. Recent rain has improved their prospects. Fodder available. Cattle-disease in some parts of Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.78, Netrokona 2.27, Kishorganj 3.58, Jamalpur 15, Tangail 89. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain on the 7th. Aus and jute are coming on well. Sugarcane promising. Price of common rice 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.30, Goalundo 1.87, Madaripur 1.37. Weather hot. Recent rain has done much good. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices hardening. Price of rice 8 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.79, Pirojpur 26, Patuakhali 25, Bhola 1.09. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.22, Brahmanbaria 2.9, Chandpur 1.11. Weather cloudy and hot with occasional rain. Sowing of paddy going on. Fodder available. Price of rice 9 seers per rupee in most places.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar '46, Feni '44. Sowing of aus nearly finished. Preparation of lands for aman commenced. Prospects moderate. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Great difficulty about drinking-water in chur lands and nearly all over the district. Price of common rice 6 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1.03. Weather very hot with occasional showers. Rabi crop is being harvested. Fields are under cultivation for aus crop. Water and fodder sufficient, Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops, viz., sugarcane, cheena, cotton and vegetables, are doing well. Prices tightening gradually. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Green fodder-supply somewhat improved by occasional recent showers. Water becoming scarce. Price of rice in Patna 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	 Men, 52 12	Women. 45	Children. 16 Nil	•	Total. 113 13
Otherwise reneved	 1.0	Tota			126

Gaya.—Rainfall at Jahanabad '28; other stations nil. Sugarcane doing well. Price of Burma rice 9 seers and country rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Harvesting of *cheena* commenced in places. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Latest prices of rice 8 seers and of pea 10½ seers per rupee at Bhabhua fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Bhabua-		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers		2,856	3,360	1,714	7,930
Dependents		Nil	Nil	1,815	1,815
Relieved in poor-houses	and				
kitchens		256	83	89	428
Otherwise relieved		3,942	9,979	6,668	20,589
Sasaram —					40
Relieved in poor-houses	***	26	14	8	48
Otherwise relieved		3	11	1	15
Arrah—					20
Relieved in poor-houses		42	13	8	63
Otherwise relieved		6	3	12	21
Dehri-				harrighe	
Fed in kitchens		40	45	111	196
Buxar-					
Otherwise relieved	***	Nil	1	1	2
			Total		31,107

Saran.—Slight rain on 2nd towards Gopalganj. Sugareane and cheena doing well. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

and a com mind						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Sadar subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved		2,379 Nil 47 3,245	4,188 Nil 27 13,982	3,256 616 23 4,772	9,823 616 97 21,999	
Siwan subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved		940 Nil 15 1,067	1,813 Nil 5 3,850	1,431 122 4 1,383	4,184 122 24 6,300	
Gopalganj subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Otherwise relieved		2,194 Nil 3,666	3,427 Nil 10,739	3,294 1,381 8,675	8,915 1,381 23,080	
			Total	•••	76,541	
Private relief—					-	
Hatwa— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	***	1,416 Nil 75 45	2,190 Nil 70 89	1,545 1,030 65 70	5,151 1,030 210 204	
Manjha— Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	***	5 144	8 23	15 Nil	28 167	
Koildwa— Otherwise relieved		36	104	14	154	
			Total		6,944	

Champaran.—No rain. Weather hot. Field preparations continue. Chesna and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in some places. Prices, except of rice at Motihari, have risen. Common rice sells at 8½ seers, maize 9½ seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 13 seers, rahar 13 seers, and gram 10¾ seers. Rice and maize fix the relief wages. Numbers on relief—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—					
Relief-workers	•••	15,670	14,582	8,673	38,925
Dependents		39	67	2,680	2,786
Relieved in poor-houses		89	97	45	281
Otherwise relieved		7,381	18,560	14,757	40,698
Bettiah subdivision—					
Relief-workers		14,315	16,419	7,253	37,987
Dependents		66	113	3,954	4,133
Relieved in poor-houses		152	152	145	449
Otherwise relieved		5,293	11,251	6,643	23,187
			Total		148,396

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for bhadoi. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 8 seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, rahar 13 seers. Barley and rahar fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Sadar subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved	•••	8,088 50 31 3,595	2,624 77 12 10,427	1,827 651 5 8,269	12,539 778 48 22,291
Hajipur subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved		5,022 Nil 8 1,632	6,008 Nil 6 4,450	2,182 605 11 1,021	13,212 605 25 7,103

Sitamarhi subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-house Otherwise relieved	8	14,306 119 90 5,626	8,600 204 46 12,675	4,072 2,403 57 10,077	26,978 2,726 193 28,378	
			Total		114,876	4

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar '06, Madhubani '10. Dhan and mung doing well. Fields being prepared for bhadoi sowing and in places sown. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of makai 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Sadar subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses		39,102 721 56	40,110 Nil 41	7,557 5,101 81	86,769 5,822
Otherwise relieved		7,276	19,288	9,052	178
Madhubani subdivision— Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses		24,996 53 85	23,804 Nil 26	7,185 4,897 21	35,616 55,985 4,950
Otherwise relieved		5,692	20,072	9,515	132 35,279
Samastipur subdivision— Relief-workers Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Test-workers	***	2,333 14 454 62	2,778 9 1,136 252	955 1 987 78	6,066 • 24 2,577
			Total		233,790
Private relief—					Contract of the last
Darbhanga Raj— Relief-workers Gratuitous relief	•••	11,507 2,380	6,056 6,710	1,554 6,311	19,117 15,401
			Total		34,518
					WAR TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE P

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar '08, Beguserai '08, Jamui '14. Weather hot and sultry. Ploughing of lands and paddy sowings going on. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from both the subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	
Monghyr	•••	•••	7½ to 9 0	
Begusarai Jamui			81 to 8 15 (Burma rice) per rupee	
Jamui			8 0	•

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot with westerly wind. Rainfall at Banka '03. Sowing of bhadoi paddy completed in Madhipura. Cheena is being harvested. Mung and sugarcane doing well. Water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported, more or less, from all parts of the district. Prices are—

Common rice-				Srs	о.	
Sadar			***	8	14	
Banka	***	***	***	8	12	
Supaul	•••	•••	•••	8	0	
Madhipura Kurthi—				8	0	
Sadar				12	10	
Banka	***	•••		11	4	per rupee.
Supaul	•••	•••		12	8	
Madhipura Marua —	***	•••		13	0	
Madhipura					. 1	
Supaul	***	***	***	12	8	
caham	***	***		13	0)	

	No.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—		0 200	0.001	0.011	10 140
Relief-workers	***	8,728	8,201	2,211	19,140
Dependents		11	18	699	728
Otherwise relieved		397	1,060	346	1,803
Supaul subdivision—					
Relief-workers		675	1,435	261	2,371
Dependents		6	21	440	467
Otherwise relieved		219	601	160	980
Sadar subdivision—					
Relief-workers		49	45	9	103
Otherwise relieved		13	16	3	32
			Total		25,624

In addition to the above, 3,892 persons, were relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is only approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar '46, Kishanganj '50, Araria '64. Rain has facilitated the sowing of jute and winter rice. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease still reported from thana Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••	•••	• • • •	71	
Kishanganj	***		***	8 1	er rupee.
Araria	***	***		8)	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.59, Chanchal 2.62. Boro paddy being harvested; a 16 anna crop expected. Prospects good. Rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 45. Weather much hotter. Sugarcane doing well. Boro harvest, sowing of rice, and ploughing for maize and winter rice, proceeding. Mahua berry promises fairly. District prices—rice 7 to 9 seers, and maize 9 to 12 seers Jamtara prices—rice 8 seers, maize not quoted. Fodder available. Drinking-water short Test-works in Rajmahal not attended. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—• Relief-workers	 836	778	642	2,256
Dependents	 7	14	77	98
Otherwise relieved	 81	133	75	289
		Tota	al	2,643
Private relief— Workers	 605	912	40	1,557

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 14, Jajpur 26, Kendrapara 61, Banka 46, False Point 2.67. Weather very hot. Harvesting of dalua nearly over. Sowing of beali and guru sarad commenced in places. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water generally available. Cattle-disease reported from places. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs. c.	
Cuttack		***			11 13	
Jajpur			•••	***	14 7 13 2	per rupee.
Kendrapara	•••		***	***	13 2	1
Banki	***	•••	•••	***	15 12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 23. Weather hot. Beali seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Ploughing going on. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar '06, but more reported from the interior. Cattle-disease continues. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals. Sugarcane growing well.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda '94. Dalua paddy and cheena being harvested. Sarad paddy lands being tilled and manured, and in places sowing of beali and sarad has commenced. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Relief-workers Dependents Otherwise relieved Test-workers	 Men. 2,579 11 59 103	Women. 132 17 94 Nil	Children. 795 63 98 12	Total. 3,506 91 251 115
region the second land and	4Ü	Total	***	3,963

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Fields being ploughed. Prices are—rice 6 to 8½ seers, makai 8 to 11 seers, makaa 20 to 40 seers. Daily increased importations by rail. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

Sadar subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers Fed at kitchens Otherwise relieved	:: :::	824 257 99	529 326 830	452 693 Nil	1,805 1,276 929
Giridih subdivision— Test-workers Otherwise relieved	,	318 42	32 37	69 39	419 148
			Total		4,547
Private relief— Workers		175	120	60	355

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing and dhan sowing continue. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 6½ to 10 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall '05. Weather intensely hot. Paddy and gondli are being sown in thana Mahuadaur. Cheena being harvested. Tewa dhan being harvested in thanas Mahuadaur and Latehav; 12 annas outturn expected. Further rise in prices of rice—two markets selling at 5 seers against one in the previous week; 5 markets against 6 at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers; 12 markets against 7 at 6 seers; 24 markets against 26 at over 6 seers, but below 7 seers; 13 markets against 14 at 7 seers; 28 markets against 27 at over 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 5 markets against 10 at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 11 chitaks, against 8 seers 11½ chitaks in the preceding week; barley 11 seers 5 chitaks against 12 seers; gram 10 seers against 10 seers 4½ chitaks; mahua 27 seers 11½ chitaks. 147½ maunds country rice and 311 maunds Burma rice were imported under the bounty system. Cattle-disease very prevalent and very fatal. Fodder and water still sufficient.

Relief-workers Otherwise relieved	:::		Men. 1,512 552	Women, 1,150 1,114	Children. 457 292	Total. 3,119 1,958
		I.C.		Total		5,077

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '51, Gobindpur '08. Weather very hot. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Baghmundi, Raghunathpur and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur, Chandil, Chas, Raghunathpur, Gourangdi, Jhalda, and Manbazar. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present.

Gratuitous relief Test-workers	.	 Men. 1,143 2,231	Women. 2,965 1,523	Children. 2,241 321	Total. 6,349 4,075	
Station over the			Total	*	10,424	

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2, Chakradharpur '7. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 7 to 114 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was good general rain over the whole of Bengal proper, and slight local showers are reported from Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The present agricultural prospects are generally favourable. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere in full swing. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown and are coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo and other standing crops are promising. The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. The rain has improved the water-supply to some extent, but want of good drinking-water is still felt in parts. Cattle-disease is prevalent in Palamau, and is also reported from some other districts. The price of rice is reported to have risen in several

districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 9 seers, Rajshahi (rice) 8 seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 9 seers, Patna (rice) 9½ seers, Shahabad (rice at Bhabua) 8 seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 13 seers, Champaran (rice) 8½ seers and (maize) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (barley) 12 seers and (rahar) 13 seers, Darbhanga (rice) 7½ seers and (makai) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 seers and (marua) 13 seers, Baranas (rice) 13 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6 to 8½ seers, Palamau (rice) 5 to 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 8 seers. rice) 8 seers.

Numbers on relief:-	Statement of the statem	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	Week under report.	Preceding week
Nadia	41,092	49,131
Murshidabad	5,182	8,517
Khulna	11,247	9,124
Rajshahi	655	781
Pabna	• 442	492
Patna	126	121
Shahabad	31,107	30,858
Saran	76,541	73,649
Champaran	148,396	139,079
Muzaffarpur	114,876	113,952
Darbhanga	233,790	207,262
Bhagalpur	25,624	24,861
Sonthal Parganas	2,643	2,511
Puri	3,963	3,407
. Hazaribagh	4,547	4,811
Palaman	5,077	4,828
Manbhum	10,424	9,831
Total	715,782	678,215
Alt to believe a second	nave the same	de la companya de la

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:-

na di pinta. Catal-rasera is parvaret ibtationeron and morale Partesta Tharmad al 1900 in reportat bullava pasti in naveral

Relief-workers Dependents Relieved in poor-houses Otherwise relieved Test-workers		Mén. 165,674 1,382 974 53,870 5,812	Women. 142,485 660 584 158,111 2,842	Children, 57,101 31,512 543 93,571 1,111	Total. 365,260 33,554 2,101 305,552 9,265
Private relief					
Relief-works-			3.3.4	S gen Sodren	
Darbhanga Raj Hatwa Sonthal Parganas Giridih	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11,507 1,416 605 175	6,056 2,190 912 120	1,554 1,545 40 60	19,117 5,151 1,557 355
Gratuitous relief-			-		
Darbhanga Raj Hatwa Saran { Hatwa Manjha Keildwa	31. 31.	2,380 120 149 86	6,710 159 31 104	6,811 1,165 15 14	15,401 1,444 195 154
		152.0	Total	•••	43,374

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

M. FINUCANE,

The 11th May 1897. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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constal Li

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1897.

The state of the s		Angle Parket		Inches.	Date,	Hour.	
The mean pressure of the month		•••	***	29.784			
The everage pressure of April from	m 24 years' re	egisters		29.752			
The highest pressure in the month	•••	•••	•••	29.955	4th	10	
The lowest pressure in the month				29.645		16	
The range of pressure				0.310		•	
	h			Hours.			
The total number of hours of brig	Lawre Con	uring the	month	256.9			
The maximum possible number of	nours of sun	snine	***	378-9			
i to the section of the section	A			0			
The mean temperature of the mon	th	day madiat	***	85.5		and the second	
The average temperature of April	from 24 yea	regist	ers	84.7		e tour facilities	
The highest temperature in the mo	onth	***	***	103.7			
The lowest temperature in the mor	he month		• • • • •	67.6	4th		
The range of temperature during t	ne month	***	***	36.1	×		
The mean daily range of temperat	ure	***	***	22.2			
The greatest range of temperature	in one day			31.7	13th		
				Per cer	nt.		
The mean humidity of the month		***	***	66			
The average humidity of April fro	m 24 years' r	egisters		69			
our man was and an a water of		Tarox 1		Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the m			***	0.779			
The average vapour tension of Apr		ears' regis	ters	0.861			
The mean cloud proportion of the			***	2.97		17.78.79	1.1.
The average cloud proportion	of April ir	om 20	years'	Tog Republic	,	* + 16/19/1	
registers		***	***	2.70			
The total rainfall of the month		The second second		0.83		100	
The total rainfall indicated by a Be	eklev's self.	registering	rain.	0 00			
gauge (mouth of the gauge ab				0.77			
The average fall of April from 48			eouna,	2.81			
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Journ robinto		••••	0.29	29th	· Contraction	
			•••	Days.	2011		
The number of rainy days in the m	onth	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	5			
The average number of rainy day	s in April f	from 24	years'	an (1009)			
registers	***		,,,,	8			
The mean maximum equilibrium te	mperature of	solar rad	iation	•			
during the month			•••	151.8			
The mean difference of sun and air				54.6			
The greatest sun temperature			•••	158.4	12th		
The greatest excess of sun over air	temperature	•••		61.0	20th		
The mean temperature of the noctu					~~~		
on woollen cloth				70.2	-x - x - 1 - 1		
The mean depression of the noctu	rnal radiatio	n thermo					
below the minimum air temper				w 1601		2.5675	
ground	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1			5.2			
The greatest depression of the noct	urnal radiatio	n thermo	meter			Lorence Co.	
below the minimum air temper				8.9	13th		
				Miles.	1011		
The mean movement of the wind pe	e day			160.6			
The greatest movement of the wind		***	***		1041		
The greatest movement of the wind		•••	W	261·0 17·0	19th	1000	
and Steatest movement of the wind	in one nour	•••			TOTH NO	on to 1 P.	м.
					& 1sth N	Noon to P.	м.
The number of hours with winds fro	om each of th	e 8 nointe			C I P.M.	to 2 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 17, N.E. 18, E. 31, S.E. 31, S. 248, S.W. 255, W. 85, N.W. 33, Calm 2.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with a registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet gher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore '003 lower. The diurnal range temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.2° lower; id, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's fice during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, lich is the standard of reference at the present Observatory. sich is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, Calcutta, the 10th May 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Goot of India.

Meteorological Report of the Pron

									STAT	ION OB	SERVA	TIONS	š.		
1		19700			AIR PRESSURE.						IND.	N. A.		TRMI	BRA
Division	Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading. Mean, 8 A.M., barometer reading. Mean reduced to 32. Mean reduced to 32. Mean reduced to 32. Mean reduced to 32. Mean reduced to 32. Mean reduced to 32. Man direction at 8 A.M.						Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	SECOND STORES OF THE SECOND					
1	Burdwan		{	0	29.62		29.758	29°805 29°802	+*045	S13°W 837°W	102 75	113.1	66.8	103.7	Mer
	Birbhum		•••		1000000	100	trans.		700000		ALI SUE	19.00	Per l	01.5000	96
Burdwan	Bankura		""		29.63	0.00	29.526	29.775	+'048	S42°W S9°W	117	112'5	67:5	103.0	7
	Hooghly			Daniel Control	29 61	25 037	20 115	29.812	+ 048	59 11	33	712'4	68.3	102.2	7
	Howrah			1586					100 100 17 8 11 7 11	100 0 00 100 4 0 1	13.748 m				
	24-Parganas			Saugor Island	29-98	29.778	29'840	29.800	+ '036	837° W	413	94.9	68 9	91.3	7
	Calcutta			Calcutta	29-92	29.779	29'844	29'811	+.043	833°W	158	103 9	67.7	97'0	7
Presidency	Nadia	•••		Krishnagar	29.900		29'808	29:804	-	830°W	145	109.7	65.8	99.8	7
	Murshidahad			200,000	29.86		29.781	29.796	+*039	\$17°W	83	110:4	65.3	100.9	7
	Jessore	•••	***		29.900	29.751	29.830	29.810	+ '034	D40_A4	72	107.5	65.3	98.50	7
	Khulna Rajshahi			Rampur Boalis	29.896	29.678	29 776	29-796	+:044	S59°W	69	108.5	62.6	991	
	Dinajpur			Distriction 1	29.807		29-727	29'806	+*040	N86°E	148	105.3	61.8	92.9	6
	Jalpaiguri			New Process	29.655	29*502	29:587	29.833	+*047	N78°E	100	96-9	56'6	91.9	67
Rajshahi	Darjeeling			Darjeeling .	23.091	23.906	23.016	7	+.061	N86°E	227	70*1	41'1	63°1a	4
	Cooch Behar			77 0 (P	29.819	29.629	29.705	29-810	-	N89°E	153	97:3	58'2	90:3	61
	Rangpur			Rangpur	29.807	29.659	29.741	29.820	+'033	N77°E	69	102.4	61'4	93.3	69
	Bogra			Bogra .	20 25 27 75 6	29:693	29.782	29.796	-	S42°E	74	108.8	61.7	98.2	72
,	Pabna			Sirajganj .	29 927	29.722	29.803	29 802	+ 1033	823°E 818°W	102	108:3	61.2	94'8	71
	Dacca Mymensingb	•	•••	Mymensingh .	90-870	29:751	29 844	29:817	+ 024	869°E	170	101.0	66.2	93.0	74
Dacca	Faridpur			Faridpur .	99-017	29'746	29.824	29.819	+ '025	S24°W	85	107.9	61.0	97.2	71
1	Backergunge			Barisal .	99-951	29:803	29.862	29.820	+ '034	822°W	105	101.8	68.9	94'6	73
ſ	Tippera	.,.		Comilla .	29-913	29.796	29.846	29*830		880°E	125	101.3	64'9	94'4	73
Chittagong	Noakhali			Noakhali .	. 29.909	29.789	29.842	29.831	-	821°E	128	97'1	65.9	91.3	74
	Chittagong	Wille		Chittagong . Lungleh .	144 5222 525	29.762	29.818	29.853	+ '023	St8°E	107	97.7	68.1	92°3	74 68
,	South Lushai			Bankipore .	20*757	29.233	29*645	29.782	+*037	S27°E	114	110 2	61.6	101.7	74
	Gaya			Gays .	29.568	29 369	29*456	29.784	+*040	833° W	91	111.2	69 1	103.2	76
	100		1	Dehrit ,	. 29.605	39:335	29-496	29.800	+.065	\$33°W	196	111'4	68.5	103.7	76
	Shahabad		-1	Buxar .			29.200	29.784	+ '047	875°W	112	100.9	65.4	102.4	74
Paina	9		L		. 29.758	29.545	29.649	29.790		N84°W	149	110:4	61:4	1.333	73
	Champaran			Chapra	90.489	29.545	29.647	29.782	Ξ	S8°W N82°E	187	108.0	56:9	103'6	67
	Muzaffarpur			Muzaffarpur .	99.741	29.563	29.654	20.788		S56°E	133	107.7	60.3	59'6	701
1	Darbhanga	7		Darbhanga .	20.764	29.574	29.676	29.798	+ '049	856°E	130	105.5	60.6	97.0	71
	Monghyr	10.7				1									
Phareta	Bhagalpur	•••		Bhagalpur .		29.57±	20:671	20:785	+*052	887°E	102	109'8	61.6	100:3	721
Bhagalpur	Purnea	***	•••	Purnea		29 627	20:726a	29·806a	+*052	N72°E	1316		60 3	97.7a	70
	Sonthal Parg	anas		Nava Dumba	29.868	29 260	29.761	29.785	+ 069	S45°W	60	108.7	59.9	100.7	751
				Cuttack	29 924	29.730	29 796	29.819	+ 042	848°W	29 90	108'3	71'2	997	77
1	Cuttack	Carry	-{	False Point .	29-996	29.815	29.870	29.832	+ 049	S54°W	208	96.0	67'5	91.0	77 4
Orissa	Balasore		?	Balasore	29.959	29-749 23-811	29 820	29 813	+ '059	838° W	137	105.5	67.8	97*1	75%
	Puri			Shortt's Island	29 902	49 826	29*867 <i>b</i> 29*877	29.839	in Food	833°W	451 o 889	100.7	70.8	50.1	194
			(TERRITOR STATE	29 932	29.832	29.871	29'831	-,	875°W	406	98:2	72.1	90.7	77.8
1	Hazaribagh Lohardaga	••	•	Wante	27:931		27:851	29.786	+*041	872°W	209	105.1	64.3	97.8	1
Chota Nag-	Palamau	***		Daltanani	29.233	29.039	27.758	29.797	+*066	S53°W	195	9	610	ř.	70%
pur.	Manbhur				20 200	100	-0 102	29.821		823°W	110				
	Singhbhum			Chaibassa	. 20-228	29.033	29.101	29.810	_	847°W	55	111.5	65'4	102.6	74'5
. 1	Sibsagar		•••	Sibsagar	901840	29*497	29:581	29*879	+ 029	N62°E	133	90°2	58.1	84.0	65°5
{	Goalpara	•••		Dhubri	. 29.829	29.685	29.760	29.831	+ '047	N58°B	183	99.5	62.8	20.9	70'20
	Cachar		1	Silchar	29.866	29.740	29.805	29.863	+1026	E	53	97:1	61'4	92-0	ean of

gal for the month of April 1897.

			1					ISTRICT OF	SERVATI	ONS.				
ITY.	O1	CLOUD. RAINFALL												
-					Of month. Since 1st April 1897.							1		
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rain- fall.	Mean of dis- trict.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean num- ber of rainy days.	Mean of dis- trict.	Normal mean,	Variation.	Mean num- ber of rainy days.	Normal mean num- ber of rainy days.	DISTRICT
-7 -	3.2	+1'7	4·91 0·52	22.95	1.74	+1.21	2'80	2.69	2.95	1.74	+1'21	2.80	2.69	
				1.18	112	+0.08	1.75	1.99	1.18	1712	+0.09	1.75	1.99	Birbhum.
-	1.9	-	1.09	1.51	1.21	0	3.10	2.31	1.21	1.21	0	3.10	2:31	Bankura.
	2.8	-	2.35	1:33	1.37	-0.04	2.83	2:35	1.33	1.37	-0.04	2.83	2:35	Midnapore.
				1:39	1.20	+0.32	3.33	2.68	2.24	1.89	+0.35	8.33	2.68	Hooghly.
	4177	+0°1	0.97	2.00	1'74	-0°20 +0°26	4.00	2:71	1.39	1.59	-0.50	4.00	2.71	Howrsh.
-13	4.7 3.2	+0.0	0.83	0'83	1.74	-0.91	3·29 4·00	2.62	2.00	1.74	+0.26	3.59	2.62	24-Parganas.
-8	2.6		8.09	3.47	2.81	+0.66	4.00	2.92	0.83	1.74	-0.91	4.00	2.92	Calcutta.
-2	2.8	+0.7	0.93	1.98	1.66	+0.30	2.33	3·98 2·74	3*47	2.81	+0.66	4.00	3.98	Nadia.
-14	3.2	0.3	1.73	2.57	3.37	-0.80	4.40	4.67	1.96	1.66	+0.30	2:33	2.74	Murshidabad.
				2.27	2'94	-0.37	3.67	4.16	2.57	3.37	-0.80	4.40	4.67	Jessore
	1.2	_	1.80	2.06	1.78	+0.58	2.60	2:79	2.57	2.94	-0.37	3.67	4.16	Khulna.
	1.7	_	0.85	1.32	1.23	-0.51	2.00	2.45	1*32	1.78	+0.58		2.79	Rajshahi.
	1.1	_	0.77	2'44	5.50	-2.76	3.20	6.30	2.44	1.23	-0.51	2.00	2.45	Dinajpur.
-7	4.00	-1.6	2.93	2*89	5.17	-2.28	5*25	8.09	2.89	5:20	-276 -2.28	3°50 5°25	8.09	Jalpaiguri. Darjeeling.
	2'3	_	1.89	1.25	5.08	-3.83	3.00	6.74				0.00		1
	31	_	2.43	2 32	3'84	-1.2	3.00	4.85	1.25	5:08	-3.83	3.00	6.74	CTOOM DOMAI.
	2.3	-	1.75	2.25	2.25	+0.52	2.00	3.25	2.32	3.84	-1.2	3.00	4.82	
	4.0	-	2.79	2:39	3.10	-0.71	5.00	4:04	2.39	2.25	+0.27	2:00	3.25	Bogra,
5	3.7	-0.2	4.43	3'54	4.77	-1.23	5.00	6.20		310	-0.71	5.00	4.94	Pabna.
	475	_	3.12	2*26	4'26	-2.00	2.63	5.71	3.24 2.26	4.77	-1.23	2.00	6.29	Dacca.
	2.0	_	3*02	3.37	3 96	-0.29	4.67	5.83	3.37	4'26 3'96	-2.00 -0.59	2.63	5.71	Mymensingh.
	8.4	_	1.88	1.81	3.21	-1:40	2.33	4.08	1.81			4'67	5.83	Faridpur.
	4'8	-	1'44		5.49		2.00	5.77	1 01	3°21 5°49	-1'40	2.33	4.08	Backergunge.
	3.1	_	1.68	1.41	4:44	-3.03	2.00	4.62	1.41	4'44	-8.03	2.00	5.77	Tippera.
11	4.24	-0.6	0.35	0.33	3'41	-3.08	0.80	4.18	0.33	3.41	-3.08	0.80	4.65	Noakhali.
6	0.8	-	0.64	2.26	4.03	-2:77	2.00	5.69	2.26	4.03	-1.77	2.00	2.69	Chittagong.
	1.2	-0.4	0.92	0.62	0.58	+0.36	1.33	0.66	0.62	0.56	+0.36	1.33	0.66	Patna.
	0.6	+0.4	0.14	0.31	0.12	+0.16	1.22	0.36	0.31	0.12	+0.16	1.22	0.36	Gaya.
	1.3	-	0.02	0.27	0.18	+0.00	1.00	0.39	0 27	0.18	+0.03	1'00	0.39	Shahabad.
1	1.2		0.64]]
	0.5		0.17	0.22	0.50	+0.05	0.67	0.28	0.22	0.50	+0.03	0.67	0.28	Saran.
1	0.8		1.23		0.25			0.90		0.25			0.90	Champaran.
1	0.6	-0.5	0.10	0.60	0.25	+0.08	1'14	0.82	0.60	0.25	+0.08	1'14	0.83	Muzaffarpur,
	terio di Salara Tanoni di Salara	-02	1.27	1'51	0.22	+0.92	1.60	1.50	1.21	0.59	+0.85	1.60	1.20	Darbhanga.
	0.9	_	0.98	1.78	0.32	+1.23	1.60	0.67	1;58	0.35	+1.23	1.60	0.67	Monghyr
1	4.9a	+3.3	1.43	1.69	1.62	+0.80	2.00	1.64	1.73	0.93	+0.80	2.00	1.64	Bhagaipur.
	0.6	_	0.71	1.17	1.06	+0.07	2.00	2'46	1.69	1.62	+0.07	2.20	2:46	Purnea.
1	2.0	_	0.03	1.19	0.27	+0.39	1.24	2.07	1'17	1.06	+0.11	5.00	2:07	Malda,
	3.0	+1'7	1.57	0.87	1.07	-0.50	1.25	1.60	1'16	0.77	+0.39	1.22	1.60	Sonthal Parga
1	4.2a	+11	0.02					1.65	0.87	1.07	-0'20	1.52	1.65	Cuttack.
	1.8	-	1.75	1.85	1.62	+0.50	3.00	2.71	1100	100	. 0.00			•
	3.1	=	0.08	0.10	0.41	-0.31	0.20	0.84	0.10	0.41	+0.20	3.00	2.71	Balasore, Shortt's Island
	0.29	-	0.11					702	0.10	0.41	- 0 31	0.00	0'84	Puri.
	21	+0.7	.0.45		0.33			0.49		0.33			0.79	Hazaribagh.
	1.3	-	0.75	0.61	0.20	+0.11	2.33	1'24	0.61	0.20	+0.11	2:33	Carlotte Carlotte	Lobardaga.
	1.0	-	0.28	0'46	0.16	+0.30	1.09	0.46	0.46	0.16	+0.30	1.00		Palamau.
				1.23	0.96	+0.27	3.33	1.72	1.23	0.96	+0'27	3.23		Manbhum,
	1.9	-	1.93	1.30	0.03	+0.38	3.00	1.62	1.30	0.93	+0.38	3.00		Singhbhum,
	5.8	-1.1	7.82										2000	bsagar.
	2.0	-0.6	1.53											Ohubri.
18	5*6a	-1.8	2'80	225										laobar.